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ANALYTICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS OF VOL. XXXIV.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Abbott's report on the course of the Malay War (Sepoy fighting), 121
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Oman, deposition of, 591
Achin War, the, 27, 75, 216, 217
Aden, 544
Afridis, the, 239, 287, 363, 440, 467, 543, 640, 697, 745, 769, 793, 841, 987, 1011, 1236
Agra Jail, disturbances at, 73
Agrarian outrages in Madras, 364
Aitken, Lieut. col. R. H. M., Bengal staff corps, retirement of, 591
Alligators held by natives in veneration, 1185
Anderson, Dr., work on "Mandalay and Momein," statements contained therein regarding Sladen's mission to Burmah, &c., 390
Ansell's tea-drying apparatus, 768
Arbuthnot, Sir A., appointed officiating finance minister at Calcutta, 1135
Army Medical Service, 840
Art Exhibition at Poona, the, 939
Associated Chambers of Commerce, annual dinner of the, 169
Baboo-English, 841
Bacon, Col., deputy military secretary to Government, return home of, 239; Col. Basil, Bengal staff corps, death of, 389
Badger's, Dr. George, "English-Arabic Lexicon," 593
Bahar, proposed scientific institution for, 768
Bakarganj, destruction of villages in, by a cyclone, great loss of life, 1113, 1137
Baker, Lieut. col., Indian Army and the Bombay port trade, 696
Bangalor gold fields, the, 520
Banks in India, 25
Bardwan, Maharajah of, letter to the *Times*, 192; fever in the districts of, 868
Bastar riots, the, 388, 415; official correspondence regarding the, 639
Baugh, Col. (late Lieut.), and the Sepoy Mutiny, letter of, on the identity of his Sepoy preserver in the mutiny, 217, 387
Bellew, Dr., political agent, mission to Simla, 469, 671
Bengal charitable dispensaries, 520; Civil Service Fund, the, 543; civilians' grievances, the, 96; famine, the, discussed in Parliament, 544
Berar commission, the 891; forestry in the districts of, 1161; revenues of the Berars, 842
Beveridge, Mr. H., contributions towards an *Indian Gazetteer*, 697
Bhamo Expedition, the, 744
Bhawalpur, Nawab of, proposal to visit England, 239
Birch, Major gen. W., Bengal army, death of, 569
Bishop of Calcutta, the, death of, 288; Jaipur memorial to, 1260
Bishopric of Lahor, the, public meeting, 365
Black Pamphlet, the, 491, 592
Blowers, Capt. G. T., boundary settlement officer, Nowgong, death of, 639
Boddam, Lieut. col. W. T., death of, 721, 745
Bombay and Baroda Railway submerged by the floods, 963, 987; Medical Retiring Fund, annuitants, 4; mint, the, 567; presidency, famine in the, 1065; Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, public meeting, 467; widows' fund, 916
Bonus officers' testimonial, the, 545
Boustead, Surg. major, cure for cholera, a, 1064
Boydell, Capt., 39th foot, death of, 695
Bradshaw's "Overland Guide and Handbook" (new edition), 121
Bridge, new, on the Chenab, 49
Brink, Miss Lechmire, on women as physicians, 492
British Indian Association, the, 239; Steam Navigation Company, the (law case), 816
Brown, Dr., political agent, Munipore, suspension of, 767
Browne, Major gen. Sir Samuel, K.S.I., services of, 264
Brownlow, Sir Charles, illness of, 191
Browning, Mr., Barrister, and his native client, 288
Buck, Mr., correspondence with Government on the exportation of Indian wheat, 1184
Buckingham, Duke of, Governor of Madras, movements of, visit to Calcutta, meeting with Lord Northbrook, 240, 263; departure from Calcutta, 315; tour through Ceylon, 915; return to the Madras Presidency, 1087, 1160; joins the Delhi Assemblage, 1259
Buckland, Gunner, charged with causing the death of a native servant, 915
Bulandshahr: religious riots at Khurja, 1260
Bulgarian outrages, meetings in Dublin regarding the, 965
Bundelkhund, 744
Burgess, Mr., archæologist, report on the rock-caves of Western India, and accompanying drawings, 568
Burmah, King of, contracts for a railway, 567; the "shoe" ceremony, 987; plot, the, 25
Burmese Embassy to England, the, 168
Burton, Capt., Oriental traveller, visit to Haidarabad, 340, 417
Butler, Capt., and party, attacked by Nagas, 95
Butler, Capt., murdered by Nagas, 50
Calcutta Municipal Bill, public meeting to consider the, 263, 339, 387; sanitary state of the city, 964
Calvert, Mr., mining agent, case of, 868
Campbell's, Sir George, "Handy Book" on the Eastern Question, 1237
Canal traffic, scheme for the extension of in India, 615
Carington, Lord, accident to, 27
Cary, Mr., accountant, Telegraph Department, Hyderabad, Sind, trial of, 767
"Cats *versus* rats," Government minute, 1012
Caulfield, Col. Gordon, gallant act of, 989
Cawnpore, consecration of the memorial church at, 1
Censorship of the press, the, 544
Census of Calcutta, the, 1088
Ceylon, Church Missionaries in, 891; Bishop Gell and Bishop Coplestone, 891
Chamberlain, Sir Neville, movements of, tour of, 915; visit to the Maharaja of Mysor, 915
Channer, Capt., services of, 191
Chenab Bridge, the, largest bridge in the world, 96
Chesney, Col. Charles, R.E., death of, 289
Chesney, Col. George, R.E., movements of, 942
Childers, Professor, Oriental scholar, death of, 769
Cholera ravages in India, 639, 839, 891; the quarantine committee at Simla, 1111; report on the epidemic of 1875, 1111
Civil Procedure Code, revision of the, 868
Civil Service of India, the, 1012, 1136; in the N.W. Provinces of India, despatch of Lord Salisbury, 1136, 1137
Clapp, Surg. major, M.D., death of, 1035
Clerk, Capt. Claud, Governor of the Military Prison, Aldershot, retirement of, 841
Coinage of Native States, the, Sir W. Muir's Bill, 215
Coining by natives, 744
Colley, Col., and the Mission to Khelat, 1013, 1063, 1135
Colonels' allowances, list, the, 791
Commission on Government stores, the, 1184
Cornish, Dr., on protection from cyclones, 1185
Council of India, the, new members, 121, 1114
Couper, Sir G., farewell entertainment to, 815
Cracroft, Col., Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi Division, retirement of, 1160
Cumming, Constance Gordon, "From the Hebrides to the Himalayas," new work, 317
Customs' duties, the, on materials for paper, 168
Cyclone, the, great loss of life, 1113, 1137, 1183, 1211 (see also Backerganj)
Dacoity in Bengal, 26
Daily News, the, on the native troops in India, 144
D'Alviella, Count G., "On England's Mission to India," 1014
Danvers, Mr. Juland, visit to India, inspection of railways, 1; return from India, 367; report on Indian railways, 942
Debnam, Major R. J., H.M.'s 65th regt., services of, 493
Delhi assemblage, the, to proclaim Queen Victoria Empress of India, darbars, 917; deputation from the Sultan of Oman, 1237; assembling of native chiefs, 987; ceremony of making public the proclamation, 1089; general details, 917, 941, 987, 1089, 1186, 1237, 1262
"Dilemma," the, a novel, by the author of "The Battle of Dorking," notice of, 441
De Tassy's, M. Garcin, review of Hindustani literature for 1875, 51
Dickens, Col. A. D., death of, 1039
Dickson Dr., native attack on, 387
Doorga Poojah holidays, proposed abrogation of the, 940
Dramatic Performances Bill, the, 339, 520
Duff, Dr., on the amusements of the Prince of Wales in India, 263
Duke of Argyll, s., insult to Lady Langton on board of, 988
Dartnall's "Chronological Chart of India," notice of, 3
East Indian Railway, loan of State engineers to the, 743, 1011
Ebrington, Lord, and Hon. Mr. Clifford, return home from India of, 915
Elwyn, Major gen. W., retired, death of, 895
Empress of India title, the, 169
Eucalyptus Globulus, or blue gum tree, cultivation of the, 1260
Exchange question, the, and the silver currency, 988
Family Literary Club, the, 492; lecture by Miss Brink, 492
Famines in India in 1876, famine in Madras and Bombay, 1235, 1259; public meetings in Western India, 567, 1087, 1135, 1183, 1211; public works in famine districts, 1135, 1159; Relief Fund, the, inquiry into its distribution, 492, 915; in Western India, subscriptions, 1111, 1112, 1113
Fayrer, Surg. gen. J., K.C.S.I., with the Prince of Wales in India, movements of, 216; services of, 265
Filose, Signor, architect to the Maharajah Sindia, and builder of his present palace, 289
Fine Art Show at Simla, a, 1035
Fisher, Lieut. col. H. S. V., Bengal staff corps, death of, 939
Fletcher, Major, R.A., arrest of, 767
Forbes, Mr. Archibald, correspondent of the *Daily News*, criticisms by, on the native troops in India, 144
Forest Department of Oudh, the, 1012; in India, 1161; in Berar, 1161
Forestry in Darjiling, 288
Forms of official letters prescribed, 768
Fuller case, the, 815, 817, 963, 1037; minute of the High Court of Calcutta, 939
Fullerton, Major gen., death and services of, 121
Furlough pay, petition of military officers in India, 1113, 1213; rights of medical officers, 915; Rules (amended) for the Indian staff corps, &c., 120; (military), 545
Gaikwar, the, Sedasheo Rao, 67
"Gajadananda and the Prince," a scandalous native play suppressed by the Government of India, 316
Garrison instruction, abolition of the Allahabad Circle, 964
George, Mr. C., R.N., death of, 439
Gladstone, Mr. R., of Liverpool, on the Indian revenue and currency, 1136
Glover, Mr. Justice F. A., one of the puisne judges of Calcutta, death of, 792, 916
Goa, 867
Godwin, Major, 16th foot, suicide of, 695
Gold coin, the worship of in India, 964
Gough, Lieut. col. G. T., military secretary to Sir F. Haines, services of, 241
Government House, Madras, 767
Grant, Capt, and Capt. Biddulph, Oriental travellers, in Little Tibet, 839
Grant Duff, Mr., on the Turkish Question, 941
Greathed, Col. W. H., services of, 816
Grosvenor mission, the, 440, 493, 521, 952; an escort provided for, 167; arrival at Rangoon, 440; arrival at Talifu, 521, 592
Haidarabad (Dakhan), disturbances in, 95; Capt. Burton's visit to, 340
Haines, Sir F., appointed Commander in Chief of the Bengal army, movements of, 49, 241, 839; departure for Europe, 49
"Handbook of Hindustan," by Mr. A. Mackay, 121
Hanna, Capt., Bengal staff corps, improvements in the construction of men-of-war, 569

Digitized by Google

Hardinge, Gen., and Sir C. Reed, sham-fighting between at Azadpur, 119
Harris, Lieut., 21st Punjab infantry, murdered by a sepoy, 1186, 1259
Hastings, Lord, death of, 49
Haug, Dr. Martin, death of, 593
Havelock, Mr. W. H., Commissioner of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, death of, 1159
Havelock, Sir Henry, on the Indian army, 493
Hector, Mr. J., Deputy secretary to the Bank of Bengal, retirement of, 1213
H....'s 10th hussars, sickness amongst the troops, 695; 34th regiment, return home of, 416; 98th regiment, presentation of colours to, 365; regiments in India, denudation of, 868; troops to be stationed at Delhi during the Imperial assemblage, 963
Hindu press, the, 143
Hodson, Major gen. D., Madras army, death of, 1238
Hogg, Right Hon. Sir James Weir, death of, 521
Holkar, Maharaja, intended abdication of, 917; entertainment given by on the opening of Holkar's railway bridge, 1063
Holloway, Mr. Justice, Madras High Court, judicial strictness of, 544
Hollowell, Mr. James, deceased, career of in India, 418
Hough, Major gen. L. S., Bombay army, death of, 1162
Hunter, Mr. W. W., and the completion of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," &c., 73
Hutchinson, Major gen. G., late Inspector gen. of Punjab police, services of, 1260
Hynes, Mr., Madras mint, pamphlet on "Silver Depreciation in Connection with the Indian Rupee," 1089
"Indian Alps, the, and How We Crossed Them," new work, by a Lady Pioneer, 869; Army (European), service in the, 593; budget, the, 340, 416, 439, 468, 769, 793; Government resolution on, 793; Parliamentary discussion on, 793; civil service, grievances of junior civilians, 616; civil service, the, 891; military officers in civil employ, 940; University education, 418; Coinage Bill, the, 239; Enactments Bill, the, 168; cotton duties, the, 240; institute, an, at Oxford, 144; exchanges, the, 239, 696, 745, 841; furlough and retiring rules, the, 721; irrigation works, 869; league, the, address to the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India, 591; loans, 366; mutineers of 1857, capture of, 389; marine establishment, the, 568; Mohammedans' petition to the Queen, 1260; navy, the late, 696; officers' bonus compensation claims, the, 697; post-office, the, 240, 288, 719; princes, the, gradation list of, 697; railway conference held at Allahabad, 263; State railways, the, 467; staff corps, the, admission of subalterns to, 388; Tariff Act, the, Lord Salisbury's despatch, resignation of Lord Northbrook, 263, 720; (see Tariff Act and Northbrook, Lord) troopships for 1876-77, 745; Uncovenanted C.S. Memorial, the, 672
Indor cotton cloth manufacture, the, 288
Industrial resources of India, 1212
International Postal Union, the, 97
Investiture, the, at Allahabad, 416
Jaipur, case of the Rajah of, 791, 839, 1011; visit to the Viceroy, 671
Jung Bahadur, Sir, minister of Nepal, visit to Lucknow, 340; Sir Salar, Prime Minister of the Nizam, of Haidarabad, departure from Bombay for Europe, 365, 415; visit to Rome, 469; 745; arrival at Paris, 769; his accident at Paris disabling him from walking or riding, 769; his present to Queen Victoria, 641; arrival in London, 749
Kabul and the Amir, the title of Padishah, 543
Karauli, Maharajah of, death of, 73
Karenni boundary, the 25, 387
Kashmir, 491, 519, 543, 567, 892, 939, 1036
Kaye, Lieut. gen. E., on "Kaye's Sepoy War," 673
Keene s, H. G., "Fall of the Moghul Empire," 1038
Keyes, Col., death of, 767
Khelat, Major Sandeman's mission to, 143, 364, 591, 640, 769, 1135 (see Sandeman, Major); Khan of, his reception of Major Sandeman, 239; death of Nurruddin Mingal, chief of the Las Baila tribe, 143; the Pacification Treaty, 1211; return of Major Sandeman's escort, 1235
Khojas, the, 767
Khojand, disaffection in, 27
Khokan, the Khanate of, 264; victories of the Russian army in, 145, 169; occupation of, 192
Kinloch, Capt, "Large Game Shooting in Thibet and the North-West," notice of, 1065
Kirwee prize claims, the, 1213
Knighthoods, &c., conferred in India, investiture, 416
Kotagiri massacre, the, 163
Kumaon iron works, 520
Lahor affairs, 25
Land Revenue Bill, the, 1087
Lane, Lieut., 31st L.I., case of, 863
Ladies' trains in State drawing-rooms, 839
Lavelle, Mr., discoverer of gold in the Kolar district, 215, 216
Lee-Warner, Mr. W., attack on by Parsees, 25
Leonard, Col., retirement of, 839
Loch, Col., Indian army, case of, 415
Longden, Sir J. R., appointed Governor of Ceylon, 1162
Lucknow Central Prison, riot in the, 744
Lytton, Lord, the new Viceroy of India, movements of, 27, 97, 160, 241, 365, 389, 439, 467, 543, 567, 745; departure for India, 241; meets the Prince of Wales at Suez, 316; arrival at Bombay, 365; arrival at Calcutta, 389; address to the Council, 439; viceregal levee, 467; removal of the Court to Simla, 543; tour of the Viceroy from Simla to Sipi, 543; despatches to the Amir of Kabul, 567; visit of the Rajah of Nabha, 815; accident to while out riding, 840; official programme of tour from Simla, 867, 940; order regarding natives in civil employ, 940; issues the Imperial Proclamation, 915; minute on the Civil Appeals Bill, 841; minute on the Fuller case, 963, 989; abandonment of the visit to Kashmir, 1011, 1013, 1036; speech on the revenues of Oudh, 1136 Lytton, Lady, accompanies the Viceroy to Simla: birth of a son, 867; visit to Palampur, 1211; darbar for the reception of the Hill Rajahs, 1211; tour of, 1237; arrival at Jacobabad, 1237; arrival at Lahor, 1259
McBean, S., "England, Palestine, Egypt, and India connected by a railway system," 417
Macaulay, Col. K., 37th M.N.I., death of, 671
Macdonald, Col. John, case of, official correspondence, 1160, 1212
MacGregor, Col. C. M., travels of, in Central Asia, 641
Mackenzie, Right Hon. Holt, death of, 342
MacNeill, Col. A., C.S.I., death of, 988
Madras harbour works, 792, 1011
Madras forest department, the, 917; medical fund annuities, 121
Malay war, the progress of the campaign, 7, 216, 792; Sir William Jervois's operations in the Perak river, 75, 216, 792
Mallet, Sir Louis, movements of, visit to Bombay and Calcutta, 1; illness of and return to England, 97; again goes to Bombay, 167
Malleson, Col., case of, 744
Mandalay, the Resident's orders for an escort to Bhamo to Mr. Stuart, 76
Margary, Major gen. R. E., death of, 98; commission to inquire into the murder of his son, 568; compensation to the latter's family, 965
Marine survey of India, 168
Marshman's "History of India," notice of an abridgment of, 241
Meade, Sir R., new resident at Haidarabad, services of, official paper of the Government of India, 215, 939
Mead, Lieut. col. C. J., Indian army, death of, 965
Melville, Lord, death of, 121
Milman, Dr., Bishop of Calcutta, death of, 265, 339; public meeting to commemorate his services, 439
Mohammedans in India, their proceedings on the death of the Sultan, 640; subscriptions for Turkish wounded, 1011; their manifesto, 1012; public meetings, 1013, 1035
Money, Mr. A., new work on "The Berars," 915
Money orders in India, 744
Monier-Williams, Professor, visit to India, 745
Montgomerie, Col., travels of, 641
Montgomery, Sir Henry, appointed to the Privy Council, 1213
Moplahs, disturbances amongst the, in Calicut, 340
Muir, Sir William, Budget statement of, 340; on the depreciation of silver, 340, 521, 591
Müller, Professor Max, at Oxford University, 169
Mylne, Dr., Bishop of Bombay, installation of, 743
Naga Hills, survey of the, 143, 191, 492; attack on Capt. Butler and party, 73, 76
Napier, Lord (of Magdala), movements of, 97, 191, 520, 941; general order to the troops on the Prince of Wales's visit to India, 97; distribution of soldiers' prizes by, 364; departure from India, farewell general order, 365; Lord Napier appointed Governor of Gibraltar: departure, 1014
Narain Sing, case of, 493
Native Army of India, reorganisation of the, 521
Native appointments in the Civil Service, 1160; letter of Rais Ahmad to Mr. Gladstone, 1162
Native press, censorship of the, 388, 940
Nizam of Haidarabad, assassination of the Persian tutor of, 143
Northbrook, Lord (ex-Governor gen. of India), movements of, opening of the Mayo Hospital, 1; visit to Rajput States, 2; visit to Jowrah and Dhar (Central India), 2; retirement of, 27; correspondence with the Home Government, 217; Calcutta address, 415; the Tariff Act, 441, 818; departure from India of the ex-Viceroy, 467; farewell address, 364; the Fuller case, 1114
North-Western Provinces, reduction of the civil establishment of the, 915, 1136
Norton, Mr. G., late Advocate general, Madras, death of, 697
Officers of Royal Engineers, position of, 1112
Officers' pay as affected by the exchanges, 840
Officering of native regiments, 893
Oudh Revenue Bill, the, 1136; speech of the Viceroy, 1136; Encumbered Estates Bill, the, 1087, 1184
Parkes, Mr., surveyor, and the Madras Harbour, 591
Partab Sing, Maharaja of Johdpore, departure for England, 939
Patiala, Rajah of, illness and death of, 388, 439, 440, 915
Pelly, Sir Lewis, return of to India, 241, 387; visit to Simla, 469
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, fine imposed on the, 521
Peshawar, 522, 1087
Phear, Mr. Justice, services of, 916
Phillips' Testimonial Fund, the, 193
Playfair, Major, court-martial on, 841, 939, 965, 988, 1260
Pogson, Col., removal of from command of 6th Bengal N.I., 792
Postage to India overland, reduction of, 547
Prinsep, Mr. Val (artist), visit to India to paint the Delhi picture, 1090
Prison discipline reforms, 869
Probyn, Major gen. D. M., K.C.S.I., services of, 264
Public Works Department, reorganisation of the, 868
Pughe, Major gen. J. R., late Inspector gen. of Police, Bengal, letter to the *Times* on the Fuller case, 1113
Punjab trade statistics, official note, 388
Raikes, Col., R.A., death of, 519
Railway conference, the, in India, 917, 988, 1011; a, through Afghanistan, 1160; train service, the, during the Royal visit, resolution of the Bengal Government, 520; railways of India (guaranteed), 1160; Mhow and Rajputana State Railways, 591, 839, 940
Railways in the Bombay Presidency, 917; in the Punjab, 287.
Ram Parsad, one of the mutineers of 1857, trial of, 491
Rangoon plot, the, seizure of the conspirators, 2, 168
Reid, Sir Charles, tour of, return to Lahor, 239
Reid, Major gen. D., late Bengal art., death of, 317
Reid, Lieut. gen. C. S., late Bengal art., death of, 468
Report on arboriculture, 567; on army promotion, 792; on the sanitary condition of the native army, 719; on the Assam land revenue, 264; on Bengal administration, 264; on the cholera epidemic of 1875, 1236; on the Government charitable dispensaries in the Central Provinces, 916; on education in the Punjab, 315; on native education in the Central Provinces, 1212; of the Cotton Department in Bombay, 1213; Sir R. Temple's, on the administration of the Salt Department in Bengal, 1213; on the State of Behar, 167; on the Alwar State, 168; on silk growing districts, 168; on the administration of the Indian Post-office, 240; on trade and navigation, 616; on the Oudh revenue law, 839; on the Puna Riots Commission, 792; on education in Oudh, 119; on the Rajpootana States, 50; on sanitary measures in India, 1874-75, 1037; on fugitive slaves, 593
Retirement scheme, the, for lieut. cols. in India, 98, 543
Retirements from the army, rules regarding, 492
Rifle meeting (Central), selection of competitors, 915
Rivaz, Mr. C. M., Punjab C.S., case of, 119
Roberts, Col. G. B., 3rd Madras cav., death of, 191
Robinson, Col., Director gen. of Telegraphs, proposals to take over Indian telegraphs for the State, 616
Rooke, Lieut. col. H. A., Bengal inf., death of, 893
Royal Warrant on the pay of the soldier, 939
Rupee currency, the, 1186
Russian railways in Central Asia, proposals for, 265
Salisbury, Lord, speech at Cooper's Hill College, 721
Sandeman, Major, movements of, 387 (see also Khelat); the Mission to Khelat, 1351; Col. Colley and Major Upperton at Jacobabad, 1135; the annexation in Sind frontier and Major Sandeman's Mission, 363; arrival of the mission at Kirta, 440; arrival at Kandahar, 519; arrival at Mastang, 521; arrival at the Bolan Pass, 491, 543, 743, 769

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Sandhurst College open to Indian officers of the staff corps, &c., 1112
Sanscrit MSS. from Nepal, 593
Santhals, Government resolution regarding the, 672
Saunders, Mr, Haidarabad Residency, case of, 50, 469, 569; removal from Haidarabad, 521; appointed Commissioner for Mysor, 469; services in allaying the famine in Mysor, 1159
Sea customs, administration of the, by the Agricultural Department, 915
Schrottky, M. E, on Indian agriculture, 892
Scoble, Mr. A. R, late Advocate-general of Bombay, services of, 288
Scotia, steamer, loss of the, 869
Scott, Gen. W., R.E., death of, 317
Seid, Mr. Ernest, "Pamphlet on the Depreciation of Silver," 341
Shir Ali, Amir of Kabul, lays siege to the fortress of Maimana, 289
Short service system in the British army, 193, 1089
Silver currency, the, in India, 341, 745, 769, 791, 867, 1035, 1089; resolution of the Government of India on the silver currency, 720, 1035, 1064
Smith, Mr. Eustace, on the Bengal famine, 441
Socotra, island of, 389, 417
Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Poona, the, 816
Stanley, Lord (Alderley), on education for the Indian Civil Service, 720
Star of India, companions of the order of the, newly appointed, 96
Stewart, Dep. surg. gen. L. W., death of, 519; Col. A., royal (Madras) artillery, services of, 289
Strachey, Sir John, minute by, 916
Strange, Lieut. col. A., late of the Madras army, death of, 241, 289
Strathclyde, steamer, loss of the, 194
Suez Canal, official papers relating to the purchase of the, 145
Sutlej river, fall of a new bridge, 892
Swinton, Major, 1st Madras L.C., death of, 639
Tariff Act, the, 217, 263, 441, 818
Tayler, Mr. W., late B.C.S., exhibition of Indian paintings by, 641
Taylor, Capt. A. D., late Indian navy, and the Indian Marine Survey, 2; Col. Henry, on the Fuller minute of the Viceroy, 1114
Temple, Sir R., on chinchona cultivation in India, 1236; on European colonies in India, 95; movements of, opens the Fine Art Show, 1035; scheme of female scholarships for Bengal, 568; dignity of a baronetcy granted to, 568; nominated Governor of Bombay, 1160; minute on Hindu festivals, 1160; minute on cyclones, 1235; minute on the adjustment of rent disputes, Bengal, 440; minute on education in Bengal, 191; minute on the Playfair court-martial, 988; on the Matson case, 988; on the Doveton College, 988; visit to Darjeeling, Nepal, &c., 192, 543
Thomas, Mr., collector of Tanjor, attempt to murder, 1135
Thompson, Col. E., Bombay staff corps, services of, 546
Thornton, Mr. Edward, formerly of the India House, death of, 3
Thwaites, Professor P., Principal of the Húgli College, death of, 363
Times newspaper, the, on the Indian army and its officers, 673
Topham, Major, 16th Bengal cavalry, death of, 1112
Torpedo explosion at Calcutta, calamitous results: inquest on the killed, 1013, 1036, 1063, 1136
Trevelyan, Major gen. H. W., R.A., death of, 895
Trigonometrical survey department, reported abolition of the, 963
Troup, Lieut. gen. Colin, C.B., Indian army, death of, 363
"Turkey and India, or our Indian Moslems," a new work, notice of, 1065
Turner, Hon. C. A., appointed President of a Commission to inquire into junior civil servants' grievances, 1212
Tyler, Dr., attack on in the Agra Jail, 49
Tweeddale, Marquis of, death of, 1014
Udaipur, Maharana of, proposals for her marriage, 839
Uncovenanted service rules, despatch from the Secretary of State for India, 415
Venner, Capt. F. J. S., Bengal army, death of, 366
Wales, Prince of, visit of to India: arrival at Madras, 1; programme of his route, 1; reception of native princes and chiefs, 1, 23; chapter of the Star of India held by the Prince, 3, 25; arrival of the Prince at Calcutta, 26; arrival at Lucknow, 27; the Prince's reception of the Delhi princes, 27; presentation of colours to her Majesty's 14th foot; ditto to 11th Bengal native infantry, 50; native poem on the Prince's visit in Canarese, 51; festivities at Calcutta, 73; progress to Delhi, 73; military manœuvres, 74, 75; opens the Chenab bridge, 75; progress through Oudh, Lahor, &c, 95, 96; laying the first stone of Lord Northbrook's Lucknow memorial, 95; unveiling the statue of Lord Mayo, 95; illumination of Lahor, 96; complimentary order of Lord Napier to the troops from the Prince, 97; visit to Jummu, &c., 143, 144, 145; shooting tour 168; visit to Nepal, 191; visited by Sir Jung Bahadur, 192; tiger killing in the Terai, 216; arrival at Bombay on his return journey, 240; valedictory letter to the Viceroy, 288; return to England, 316, 317; letter to Lord Northbrook on his reception, 364
Walker, Major gen., on cavalry tactics, 194
Warora Colliery, working of the, 696
Watson, Dr. Forbes, scheme of an Indian and Colonial Museum, 569
Weld, Mr., Madras C.S., case of, 1012, 1063, 1184
Wilde, Sir Alfred, services of, 76
Williams, Professor Monier, on an Indian Institute for the study of the native languages at Oxford, 144, 545; his Sanscrit correspondents, 569; Col. (director of State railways), inspection of Holkar's railways, 387
Wodehouse, Sir Philip, Governor of Bombay, retirement of, 940, 1159; invitation to the Delhi assemblage, 1184
Woodrow, Mr., director of public instruction, Bengal, death of, 1111
Wynad Planters' Association, report on the cultivation of coffee, 617; annexation of Wynad, the Madras planters' petition, 791
Wylde, Major gen. Sir A., services of, 28
Yarkand 745 1065
Yunnan, scene of Mr. Margary's murder, expedition to, 341; movements of Col. Browne in command, 544 (see Margary)

CASUALTIES, &c., 4, 28, 52, 77, 98, 122, 146, 170, 194, 218, 242, 266, 290, 318, 342, 366, 390, 418, 442, 470, 494, 522, 546, 570, 594, 618, 640, 664, 698, 722, 746, 770, 794, 818, 843, 870, 894, 967, 990, 1014, 1038, 1067, 1090, 1114, 1138, 1162, 1186, 1214, 1238, 1262

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

An unseaworthy ship, the *Persia*, 595
A strange story, 1263
A traveller's impressions of India, 391
Boden Professor of Sanskrit, tour of the, 1015
Cory, Col., on our position in India, 123
Customs duties of India, the, 523
Cyclone at Bakarganj 1163
Depreciated silver, 699; rupee, the, 675
Diamond fields of Haidarabad, the, 571
Education in Bengal, 243
"Fuller" case, the, 894
Government bills on Indian produce, 919
Gradation list of chiefs of the Indian empire, a, 663
Grievances of Indian civilians, 171
Hazaristan, 723, 748, 772, 796
India and Lancashire, 642
Indian aspect, the, of the depreciation in the silver currency, 619; Budget, the, 443; cotton duties, 195; Councils, the, Professional Appointments Bill, 219; exchanges, 1067; railways, 991; salt-tax, the, 99; surveys, 723, 770, 795
Irrigation in the Bengal presidency, 31, 100, 124, 173; in Firozpur, 343
Kashmir and its resources, 843; shawls, 419
Kaye, Sir John William, the late, 747
Khelat, affairs in, 394, 473, 496, 525, 572
Khelat and the Sind frontier, 219
Lawyers at the India-office, 195
Lytton's, Lord, first great blunder, 871
Majors of the Indian Ordnance Corps, 77
Margary's diary, 171
Missions to Tibet, 367
Northbrook's, Lord, answer to Mr. Lowe, 319; and his successor, Lord Lytton, 29
Original articles relating to new books (see Notices of Books)
Overland trade route, the, between India and China, 99
Queen's title the, in India, 267
Retrospect of 1875, 53
Russia in Central Asia, 471
Sentimental injustice, 1115
Signs of the times, 1067
Taylor, Col. Meadows, the late, 495; Gen. Sir H. G. A., G.C.B., the late, services of, 148
Training for the Indian Civil Service, 291
Turkey and the Indian Mussulmans, 943
Turkish barbarism, 1014
Viceroy, the, and the India-office, 267

CORRESPONDENCE.

Aborigines Protection Society, the, and slavery in India, 548
Bills of exchange, 471
Chief magistrates, 244
Churcher, Mr. E. J., services of in the mutiny of 1857, 920
Council of India (Professional Appointments Bill), 291
Dacoits; or, gang robbers of India, 1092
De Tassy, Garcin, on the Queen's Title in India, 291
India governed from Downing-street, 368
India and its affairs—despotism, discontent, disobedience, 1164, 1188
India: our duty to, 392
Indian bonus compensation, 771; Legislation Bill, the, 393, 419, 471, 495, 968; public works department, the, 895; navy, the late, 619; securities, 643
Kashmir and Kashghar, 472
Lake Victoria: Russian encroachments on India, 368
Land tenures, 80
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the, 548
Mohammedan movement in India, the, 1263
Native States, proposed assembling of the, 871
Northbrook, Lord, retirement of, 54
Olive trees in the Punjab, 968
Our native army, 524
Overland trade route between India and China, 445
Phillips' testimonial, the, 219
Political wisdom, 1140
Precedence of Indian chiefs among themselves, 895
Press (English), the, in India, 595
Remittances from India, 100
Retired colonels, 5
Royal titles, 268
Russian peasantry, the, 123
Salt-tax, the, 1016, 1040, 1068; pensions out of the, 172
Silver, 676, 700, 844, 992, 1240
Times, the, on the condition of India, 1189
Trade in the Punjab, 1117
Turks and Russians, 1068
Underground telegraphs, 268
Waste, 219
Woodland, 1216

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A Concise Dictionary of the Persian Language, 1189
A Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, 55
Anderson, Dr., Mandalay and Momein, 390
A Sanscrit Handbook for the Fireside, 149
Badger, Dr. G., English-Arabic Lexicon, 593
Banerjea, Rev. K. M., Rig-Veda Sanhita, the First and Second Adhyayas of the First Ashtaka, with notes, &c., 245
Beames, John, a Comparative Grammar of the Aryan Languages of India. Vol. I. on Sounds. Vol. II. the Noun and Pronoun, 55
Bellew, Surg. major H. W, Kashmir and Kashghar, a narrative, &c., 369
Bicknell, Herman, the Hafiz of Shiraz, translation, 149
Black Pamphlet, the, Calcutta, 147, 491, 592
Bradshaw's Overland Guide and Handbook, new edition, 121
Burgess, James, report on the Rock Caves of Western India, and accompanying drawings, 568
Burritt, Elihu, a Sanscrit handbook for the fireside, 149
Campbell, Sir George, Handy-book on the Eastern question, 1237
Cumming, Constance Gordon, from the Hebrides to the Himalayas, 317
Dacosta on the Indian revenues, 819
D'Alviella, Count G., on England's mission to India, 1014
Danvers, Juland, report on Indian railways, 942 (Blue-book)
De Tassy, G., review of Hindustani Literature for 1875, 51
Dilemma, the, a novel, by the author of the "Battle of Dorking," 441
Durtnall's Chronological Chart of India, 3
Gajadanandaa and the Prince, a Hindustani play suppressed, 316
German Home Life, reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*, 1040
Hogg, Jabez, on impairment of vision by railway accidents, 369
Hunter, Dr. W. W., Imperial Gazetteer of India (in part), 73
India's moral and material progress in 1874-75, 1039, 1091, 1139, 1187, 1239 (Blue-book)
Indian Alps, the, and how we crossed them, by a lady pioneer, 869
Kashmir and Kashgar (travels), 369
Kaye, Sir J. W. (the late), the Sepoy war, Vol. III., 5
Keene H. G., Fall of the Moghul Empire, 1038
Kinloch, Capt., Large Game-shooting in Thibet and the North-West, 1005
McBean, S., England, Palestine, Egypt, and India connected by a railway system, 417
Mackay, A., Handbook of Hindustan, 121
Marshman's History of India (an abridgment of), 241
Money, A., the Berars, 915

Digitized by Google

Napier, Lord (of Magdala), memoir of. reprinted from the *Times of India* (Bombay), 547, 749, 773
Palmer, E. H, the translation of poems of Beha-ed din Zoheir of Egypt, 1889; a Concise Dictionary of the Persian Language, 1189
Report on the Epidemic of Cholera in 1875 in India, 1111
Seyd, E., on the Depreciation of Silver, (pamphlet), 341
The Poems of Beka-ed-din, Zoheir of Egypt, 1189
Thorburn, W. M., the Great Game; a plea for a British Imperial policy, 1040
Thorburn's Bannu, 967
Travels of Guree Tegh Bahadar, translated by Sirdar Attar Singh, 57
Turkey and India; or, our Indian Moslems (pamphlet). 1065
Watson, Dr. Forbes, proposals for an Indian and Colonial Museum (pamphlet), 569
Zamakhschari, Les Colliers d'Or, Allocutions Morales de, 1164; Pensees de, 1164

SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS [The Royal Progress, the Retiring and New Viceroys, the Retiring and New Commanders-in Chief, the Depreciation of Silver, the Mussulmans in India, the Suez Canal, &c., &c.], 6, 32, 56, 80, 102, 125, 149, 174, 196, 220, 245, 267, 292, 320, 344, 370, 395, 420, 445, 474, 497, 526, 549, 573, 596, 620, 642, 666, 700, 724, 750, 775, 797, 820, 846, 872, 898, 924, 949, 992, 1016, 1041, 1069, 1092, 1117, 1140, 1164, 1190, 1216, 1241, 1264

BENGAL.

Afridi insurrection, the, 345, 475, 848, 946
Agra in gala dress, 58 (and see Delhi)
Aitchison, Dr., services during the cholera at Gujurat, 1018
Albert Hall, Calcutta, opening of the, 550
Amir Khan, petition of to the Queen, 347
Army Medical Warrant, the, 822
Arrian's blunders exposed in the *Indian Antiquary*, 499
Arwan, the, new native journal, 247
Asiatic Society, the, 246
Bareilly College, abolition of, 945, 1193
Baring, Rev. F. H., appointed first Bishop of Lahor, 946
Behar, railways in, 776
Bellew, Dr. C. S. I., appointed cholera commissioner, 1042
Bengal Army statistics, 726 Association of Europeans and Natives, 1265; Civil Fund, the, 196; "Gazetteer," the, 198
Bhawulpore, case of the ex-Dewan of, 822
Bible, the, in Persian verse, presented to the Prince of Wales, 397
"Black Pamphlet," the, 176, 423, 586
Brown, Dr. (late political agent at Manipur), death of, charges against disproved, 1118
Buckland, Gunner, R A., a peon killed by, 971
Bullion trade, the, 1193
Calcutta, statues in, 487; theatre, the, opened by Mr E. English, of London, state visit to, 151; first appearance of Mr. C. Mathews on the Calcutta stage, 198
Canals in India, Government minute on, 822
Carmichael, Mr. C P., Officiating Commissioner, Benares, case of, 562
Carpenter, Miss, visit to Dacca. 81
Cavalry arms, 527; brigades, 221
Cawdor Castle, loss of the, 1094, 1120, 1142
Cawnpore Memorial Church, the, 776
Central Asian Trading Company, the, 751
Census, a, for Calcutta, 247
Civil Servants' (N.W.P.), grievances, 527
Clarke, Sir Andrew, tour of, 1163
Crohan, Capt., court martial on, 575
Currency reform, 1092 (see silver)
Cyclone, the, in Bakerganj, &c., 1266 (see Summary and Review)
Dacca, manufactures of, 1217
Danvers, Mr. Juland, inspection of railways in India. 221
Darjeeling, execution at, 923
Delhi, list of officers for the Camp of Exercise at, 8, 82, 295; memorials of 527; the Imperial assemblage at, 127, 1071, 1165; darbar at, 1215
Douglas, Mr. A. (Thomason College), suicide of, 246
Doveton College, 528
Duff's, Mr, wire suspension bridge over the Beas river, 33
Dutch Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, the, 1118
Eastwick, Professor, accident to. 247; researches of in the Punjab, 475
Elephants, capture of, 322; cruelty to an, 1071
Elliot, Lieut. E., H.M.'s 10th foot, reward for services, 1019
Eurasians, grievances of the, 1218
Europeans of the poorer classes, appeal for, 33
Executions in India, privacy of, 176
Fenwick, Major (Touchstone) and the Lahor press, 422
Finances of India, the, resolution on, 873
Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla, 1042
Fletcher, Major, R.A., court martial on, 1070, 1118
Florence, Mrs. Palmer, case of, 1018
Fuller Case, the, 899
Fund for the Turkish wounded, the, 1118
Furlough rules (military), 7, 526.
Ghazzan Khan, death of, 1043
Glover, Mr. Justice, the late, death and funeral of, 900
Gordon, Major, Deputy commissioner of Loodiana, accident to, 900
Gwalior and the Prince of Wales, 33
Haines, Gen. F. P., Commander-in Chief in India, arrival at Bombay, 423; movements of, 1193
Handbook of Lahor, a, 271
Hastings, Warren, lost letters of, 398
Havelock, Mrs., rewarded for killing a tiger, 799
Hewett, Major, Deputy-commissioner of Barraitch, case of, 1142
Hicky's Gazette, story of, 678
Hindu archæology, discovery of an ancient slab, 900
Hogg, Sir Stewart, Director-general of Post-offices, accident to, retirement of, 151, 873, 1218
Ince's "Guide to Kashmir," new edition, 247
India, foreign trade of, the, 1142
Indian forests, 1072
Infanticide Act (India), effects of the, 551
Jaipur, the city of, 222, 295, 296
Jam of Las Bayla, case of, the, 900
Jenkins, Capt., 20th N.I., death of, 323
Johnson, Col. Alan, new officiating military secretary, Calcutta, services of, 1119
Kabul, arrival of the Russian Envoy at, 900
Kirkwood and Webster, Messrs., proceedings of at Chittagong, 874
Kulu mines, the, 527, 847
Ladakh and Yarkhand, 1193
Lahor and Delhi Colleges, amalgamation of the, 1264; the revised judicial scheme, 1141
Laycock, Mr., Hooghly river surveyor, neglect of duty by 679
Lawrence statue, unveiling of the, 57
Litner, Dr., address to, by the Anjuman-i-Punjab, on his return to India 447
Liot, Capt., R H.A., case of, 123
Lucknow, past and present, 103
Lytton, Lord, and Governor-general of India, arrival of the New Viceroy at Calcutta, 443; accident to, 923; visit of the Nubha Rajah to the Viceroy at Simla, 798; ladies' trains, 821; movements of the Vicero, 448, 752, 798, 821, 923, 1243; native appeals, 1243
MacGregor, Lieut. col., C.S.I., case of, 946
Macnamara, Dr. F. N., Calcutta Medical College, testimonial to, 271
Maisey, Col., retirement of, 874
Malay war, the, 269; field force, complimentary general order, 423
Medals for Indian chiefs, 822
Military accounts' service, grading of the department, 475
Milman, Dr., Bishop of Calcutta, death of, 372; memorial to, 527
Mohammedan marriages, 246
Morewood, Rev. J. B., missionary, death of, 995
Moyle, Col. H. R C., Victoria Gardens, case of, 901
Naga Hills survey, the, 574
Nagas, the, attack on Captain Butler, 104
Napier, Lord, of Magdala, inspection of cavalry at Delhi, 53; family of, 371; memorial, the, 447
Northbrook, Lord, Governor-general of India, retirement of, tour and departure for Europe, 8, 33, 447. donation to the School for Indian Girls, 499; his administration, 499
Oldham, Dr., late President of the Asiatic Society, memorial to, 1095
Opium cultivation, the poppy, 346
Oudh, Prince of, 847; death of a Princess, 347
Panjab Anjuman, the, 527
Paper manufacture in India, 170
Patiala, Rajah of, ceremonial with the infant Prince, 900; State, the, 662
Penang, death of Lord G. A. Colville, 3rd Buffs, while on service in the Malay war, 323
Peshawur, H.M.'s troops at, casualties, 1119
Phear, Mr. Justice, retirement of, 423; farewell dinner to, 847, 873; Mrs., Hindoo ladies' valedictory address to, 435
Piddington Fund, the, 679
Platt, Mr., assistant harbour master, fatal accident to, 528
Playfair, Capt., court-martial on, 945
Police Magistracy Bill, the, 422
Popham, Major, 16th Bengal cavalry, case of, 1094
Press of India, now under Government supervision, 946
Pursell, Mr. J. C., charge against, 821
Putiala, Maharajah, and the diamond necklace, 971
Queen's Indian Title, the, 923; Military Widows' Fund Report. 295; presents from India, the, 526
Railways in India, opening of the Wardah Valley line, 128; State railways, 1094; opening of a railway bridge over the Chenab, 197; accidents, 1166
Relief, the, 499
Revenues of India and in England, official tabular statement and estimates, 447
Rinking in Calcutta, 294
Robinson, Mr. P., Professor in Muir College, dismissal of, 1166; J., assistant in the Accountant general's office at Lahor, sudden disappearance of, 970, 1018
Rurki College of Engineers, the, 197
Ryland Lieut., 11th foot, gallant conduct of, 575
Sanskrit dictionary, a new, 447
Science Association of Bengal, proposals for a, 294
Sofia steamer loss of the, 900
Scott, Mr., Behar opium agent, serious accident to, 823
Shipping returns, Port of Calcutta. 799
Silhet, tea cultivation in, 1230
Silver coinage in India, increase of the, 551; depreciation, sterling exchange, 823; imports from Europe, 1092, 1094
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, the, 945
Snakes, inspection of, by Sir R. Garth, 222
Soldiers' Total Abstinence Society, the, 822
Stalkart, Mr., indigo planter, native attack on, 1019
Star of India newspaper, libel against the. 1093
Star of India, chapter of the, 81
Station talk, 7, 57, 104, 127, 222, 270, 294, 322, 345, 371, 422, 447, 498, 527, 550 574, 597, 621, 644, 668, 701, 725, 799, 847, 873, 899, 993, 1017, 1141 1166, 1192 1242
Stoliczka, Dr., Oriental traveller, monument to, 8
Strachey, Sir John, the new Finance Minister at Calcutta, 1142
Symes and Co., Messrs., fall of the warehouse and factory of. 751
Tayler, Mr. William, visit to India, 58
Telegraphs in India, report on the, 372
Temple, Sir R., tour of, 345, 498; minute on the "Black Pamphlet," 499, 823; observations on a storm-wave in the Meghna (island Hattyah), 1265
Thacker, Mr., remount agent, death of, 874
Tiger hunting in Nepal, 322, 550, 702
Tobacco culture in the N.W.P., 8
Torpedo explosion, a, and loss of life, 1070; the inquest, 1141
Trade of the Trans-frontier, the, 551
Tramways in India, 970
Turkistan, 1042
Uncovenanted Civil Service Memorial, the, 645
Vanity Fair and Lord Ulick Browne, 82
Wales, Prince of, festivities at Calcutta on his arrival, 57, 103, 151, 197, 223, 247, 293, 1042
Wax insect, the (*Ceroplaster cerificus*), discovery of, 345
Webster, Mr. A. L., tea planter, case of, 396
White, Mr., Deputy-commissioner of Ajmir, accident to, 900
White, Mr., historical picture by of the Delhi ceremonial, 1118
Williams, Professor Monier, arrival at Umritsur, 222
Wood, Capt., Forest Department, and Capt. Pitcher, Oudh Commission, agricultural inquiry by in Oudh, 475
Wood's, M., statue of the Queen for Calcutta, 776
Woodford, Dr., and the propsed asylum for the blind, 1193
Woodrow, Mr., the late, testimonial to, 1166
Yarkand Envoy, the, 1043
Yakub Khan, his second mission to Simla,
Zoological Gardens, the new, 33

MADRAS.

Agricultural Exhibition, the, 800
Ahmadabad, new bridge over the Saburmuttee, 577
Andamans, the, 500
Arkot, Prince of, visit to England, 876; 1073
Astronomical Society, the, 35
Balfour, Dr., Services of, 947
Bangalor, 1073, 1121; camp at, 875; volunteers, the, visit to Delhi, 1121
Bastar, agrarian outrages in, 374, 449, 800; expedition, the, rewards for services, 824
Bellary, cotton spinning mills at, 599
Bourne, Mr., Madras Railway, case of, 448
Broughton, Mr., quinologist, discovery of, 425
Buckingham, Duke of, Governor of Madras, review of the troops by, at Madras, 9; tour of, 105, 129, 153,

Digitized by Google

Buckingham, Duke of —(*continued*). 248, 347, 373, 599, 753, 875, 902, 949, 973, 1020, 1073, 1096, 1121; return from tour, 1219; inquiry into land cultivation, 1168; purchase of a silver howdah for the Delhi assemblage, 1178; his "Adam's Bridge" project, 1219
Burmah, 373; British, trade of, 476
Burmese tobacco and cigars, 448
Burton, Capt. and Mrs., Oriental travellers, arrival at Bombay, 218
Calasti, Rajah of, expenses in receiving the Prince of Wales, 1168
Caldwell's, Dr., explorations in Tinnevelly, 876
Calicut, robbery of eighteen lakhs of rupees at, 1121
Chamberlain, Sir Neville, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, departure for Calcutta, 347, 947
China steamer, wreck of the, 372
Chinchona plantations, 599
Chisholm, Mr. C., appointed State architect at Baroda, 875
Church conference, a, 272
Cleveland, Gen. (octogenarian), marriage of, 178
Cockerell, Mr. J. R., Commissioner, Neilgherry, farewell entertainment to, 1195
Colar gold fields, the, 272
Cotton and indigo cultivation, the, 373
Court of Wards, the, 948
Dewett, Assistant, at the lighthouse "Cocos," fatal accident to, 1121
Duncan, Col. H. T., British Resident at Mandalay, distinction of C.S.I. granted to, 1219
Elsner, Mr. F., Assistant Conservator of Forests, death of, 296
"Empress of India," &c., a poem, in Telugu, 1043
Famine reports, the, 1220
French dependencies in India, 576
Ghonds, the, in Bastar, 425
Guns for the Gaikwar, 577
Gunnery in India, 105
Haidarabad, the Pathans in, 130; H.H. the Nizam of, assassination of the Persian tutor to, 152; presentation of a sword to the, 153
H.M.'s 14th (King's) hussars, cases of poisoning in the regiment, 973; 16th (Queen's) lancers, misconduct of troopers of the regiment, 1144; 18th hussars, departure of for Europe, 9
Hillier, Signor, equestrian performer, death of, 624
Hyderabad (Sind), cholera ravages in, 297
Inam Commission, the, 876
Iron, discovery of new mines of, 224
Italian steamship company, an, 1021
Jagor, Dr., collections for the Sanskrit College at Berlin, 105
Jung, Sir Salar, proposed visit to England, 347; movements of, 1096
Kadapah cotton growth, the, 599
Karen Christians, the, 448
Karnul, 1195; grain riots at, 1219
Kurg, affairs of, 424
Lawford, Col. E. M., case of, 753
MacTaggart, Capt., and his jockey, 824
Madras harbour works, 1044, 1168; staff corps, the, 199
Madras Times, the, appointment of an editor, 1168
Malacca, B.I.S.N. Company's steamer, wreck of the, 973
Malleson, Col., and the Maharajah of Maisur, 576, 1144
Mangalore, serious floods in, 902
Marshal, Mr. J., fatal accident to, 947
Matson, Mr., case of, 1267
Maulmain, an Indian Peabody, 324; jail, outbreak in the, 297
Milman Memorial Fund, the, 1095
Moberly, Rev. R., visit to Indian Missions, 825
Momein, 1096
Monument to the memory of officers, &c., of the 16th lancers, 249
Morant, Capt., late of the 1st royals and Nizam's army, suicide of, 440, 500
Moplahs, the, 374
Mysor boundary question, the, 448; cultivation of silk in, 1219; Mohammedan claims on the State, 373
Native religious endowments, 500
Nellor to Madras, by water, 83
Nizam, the, accident to, 105
Officers of the Madras army, paucity of, 9
Phillips, Mr., *employée* of Messrs. Bullock and Co., murder of, 500
Postal fraud, 752; irregularities, 996
Priestley, Col., case of, 777
Punamalli, 129
Railway, the, to the Nilgiris, 199; from Madras to British Burmah, 347
Raja Kumar College, the, 83
Rangoon, 35, 599, 875
Report on the efficiency of the Siladar Horse (Mysor), 529
Rinks in Madras, serious accident, 825
Salt in the Madras presidency, 35
Saunders, Mr., late Resident at Haidarabad, movements of, 9, 752
Secunderabad, earthquake at, 1145
Shaw, H. E., Capt. R.N., Governor of Malacca, arrival at Madras and departure, 199
Sikandrabad, cholera at, 105
Station talk, 8, 129, 152, 398, 528, 599, 623, 849, 995, 1022, 1044, 1167, 1266
Souter, Lady, accident to, 1066
Suttee, a, case of, 1121
Tanjore, 59
Tonghoo, 324
Trade of Madras, 973
Travancore, the rejected presents, 825
Vencatagherry, Rajah of, his munificence, 1194
Vizianagram, Maharajah of, illness of, 1121
Wainaad, gold fields of, 224, 242, 850, 1021
Wales, Prince of, movements of, dinner to the poor of Madras, 9; medals in honour of, 9; visit to Madras, festivities throughout the presidency, 59
Watson, Mr. R. T., coffee planter, fatal accident to, 1044
Weld, Mr., case of, 1093
Wilson, Capt., the new guardian of the Maharajah, 973
Wynad, gold in, 824

BOMBAY.

Aden, affairs at 851
Andreas, Dr., travels of, 10
"Anjuman-i-Islam, the, 1046
Baroda, 425, 530, 601, 626, 948
Blanchard, Mr. Sydney, *v.* the *Times of India*, 851
Blue saphire, an extraordinary jewel, 249
Bombay Army Regulations, compilation of the, for handy use, 400; coasting trade, the, 347; cotton mills, the, 426; Cotton Trade Association, 902; Port Trust, 60, 1097; Medical Missionary Society, the, 918; Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, petition to Parliament against the, 648, 681; Uncovenanted Service Widows' and Children's Pension Fund, the, 975; waterworks, 225, 753
Buddha's tooth, 53
Calcott, Mr., P. and O. S. *Deccan*, gallant action of, 975
Carpenter, Miss, native pupils, 401; return home of, 401
Chapman, Col., dinner to, 996
Cholera epidemic, prevalence of the, in the presidency, 753
Colombo, bishopric of, the, 877
Coromandel, str., loss of the, 200
Cotton mills, employment of children in, 802, 1097; Frauds Bill, the, 1097; manufactures, 974
Dakhan Rayats Commission, the, 178, 323; College, the, 825
Daly, Sir Henry, movements of, 801
Elphinstone estate, the, 1196
Famine in the agricultural districts, 1169; in Behar, 688; in the Dakhan, 1144; in Sholapore, 1097; in Western India, 688, 1097, 1121, 1144, 1169, 1221, 1245, 1268
Floods, the, throughout the presidency, 996
Fonseca, Lieut., court-martial on, 974
Fosberry, Major, gallant conduct of, 225
Genoa, str., wreck of, 249
Grant Medical College, the, 130
H.M.'s 26th N.I., presentation of new colours to, 1073; 108th regiment, departure of, for England, 1222
Hyderabad (Deccan), great fires at, 1195
Hydra, wreck of the, 374
Jamid steamer, wreck of the, 319, 426, 552, 555
Jeddah pilgrim trade, petition, 877
John Starr, wreck of the, 949
Johnstone, Major gen. R., death and services of, 877
Jung, Sir Salar, visit to Europe of, 3 5; address to on returning to India, 948
Karachi harbour, capacities of, 975, 1145, 1196
Kashgar steamer, burning of the, 552
Katiawar, minerals of, 1046
Kerr, Lord Mark, letter of on Capt. Hogg's mounted infantry, 60
Khelat, the mission to, 249, 401, 851
Las Baila, the, Jam of, a prisoner, petition for the release of, 249
Lee-Warner, Mr., and the Parsees, 10
Lewis, Col. Sir John, retirement of, 1046
Mackenzie, Dr., farewell dinner to, 552
Mackenzie, Lieut. D. G., 3rd N.I., reward to, 530
Macnaghten, Mr. C., and the Rajkumar College, 477
Merewether, Sir William, arrival of at Bombay, 426
Mohammedans' relief to the Turkish wounded, 1195
Monarch, loss of the, 902, 926
Moroi, the Thakur of, departure on the grand tour of India, 1221
Moylan, Mr., case of, 1073
Muscat, disturbances at, 106
Mylne, Bishop, arrival of at Bombay, 753, 902
Napier, Lord (of Magdala), departure from Bombay, 450
Narbuda bridge, destruction of the, 975
Natives, the, and the Royal Titles Bill, 298
Naylor, Mr. J. R., irregularly appointed Legal Remembrancer of Bombay, 1097
Orestes steamer, wreck of the, 375
Pelly, Sir Lewis, new Commissioner for Sind and the Punjab, arrival at Bombay, 450
Persian Gulf Agency, the, 200
Pollock, Mr. C. M. I., the late, and the Throstle Mill case, 1073
Pope, Mr., case of, 903, 948
Portman, Capt., superintendent of police, testimonial to, 10
Prideaux, Capt. W. F., appointed as Resident at the Persian Gulf, 178
Puna Engineering College, 84; calico ball at, 1045; state ball at, 1046; Fine Arts Exhibition, 974; reminiscences of, 11
Queen's titles proclamation, the, 625
Radford, Mr., permanent way inspector G.I.P. Railway at Sholapore, fatal accident to, 10
Railways, 26, 200, 948; strike of the workmen on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, 200
Rajkot, affray at, 153; Thakur of, and his Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1046, 1221
Report of the administration of the Bombay presidency, 266; on the Puna riots, the, 1169
Retirements of colonels, 451
Roman Catholic priests in the Indian Army, 688
Royal Artillery, annual gun practice, official return, 1046
Sandeman, Major, mission to Khelat, 648
Scoble, Hon. R., farewell dinner to, 249
Slave Trade Bill, the, 688
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Bombay), 878
Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1876, opening of the, 1022
Souter, Sir Frank, C.S.I., knighthood of, 648; lady, presentation to, 449
Station talk, 178, 297, 425, 1073, 1221
Statue to Sir Cowasjee Jehanger, unveiling of the, 374
Staveley, Sir Charles, Commander-in-Chief, tour of, 84
Suez cable, laying of the, 1221
Taylor, Col. Meadows, C.S.I., the late, estates of, 1245
Thunderer, loss of the, subscription at Bombay for the sufferers, 903
Tiger shooting by Messrs. Fraser and Collins, at Callian, 553
Waddington, Col. E., services of, 779
Wait, Mr. J., services of the late, 801
Wales, Prince of, charities of, at Bombay, 89; collection of wild animals of, 325
Wallace and Co., fall of the godown of, 778
Williams, Professor Monier, visit of, to India, 902
Wodehouse, Sir P., tour of, 107; distinction of G.C.S.I. conferred on as Governor of Bombay, 600; native additions to the Council, 925; return to Bombay, 1221
Wyllie, Surg. gen., services of, and pension, 948

CEYLON.

Anderson, Sir George C., the new Chief Justice, 179
Birch, Hon. Arthur N., appointed Lieut. governor of Ceylon, 553
Buckingham, Duke of, Governor of Madras, his arrival in Ceylon, 1170
Copleston, Bishop, and the missionaries, 853, 926, 950
Gregory, Sir William, Governor of Ceylon, retirement of, 1047; tour of, 1170
Northbrook, Lord, arrival at Colombo, 503
Layard, Hon. Mr., reward for services to, 327

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL.

BENGAL, 8, 34, 58, 82, 105, 129, 151, 176, 198, 223, 246, 271, 296, 323, 346, 373, 398, 423, 448, 475, 499, 528, 551, 575, 598, 623, 646, 671, 703, 727, 752, 777, 800, 824, 849, 874, 901, 995, 1020, 1043, 1072, 1095, 1120, 1143, 1167, 1194, 1218, 1243, 1266

MADRAS, 9, 35, 60, 83, 106, 129, 151, 178, 199, 224, 248, 273, 297, 325, 347, 374, 400, 425, 449, 477, 501, 528, 552, 576, 599, 624, 648, 672, 704, 727, 753, 777, 801, 825, 850, 876, 902, 924, 948, 996, 1021, 1044, 1073, 1096, 1121, 1143, 1168, 1195, 1220, 1244, 1268

BOMBAY, 11, 36, 61, 83, 107, 131, 153, 179, 200, 226, 249, 274, 298, 326, 347, 374, 401, 426, 450, 477, 502, 530, 553, 577, 601, 626, 648, 673, 705, 727, 754, 778, 802, 826, 851, 878, 903, 925, 947, 997, 1022, 1044, 1074, 1098, 1121, 1143, 1168, 1196, 1229, 1246, 1269

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OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF APPOINTMENTS, &c.
BENGAL, 12, 37, 62, 85, 108, 132, 154, 179, 201, 226, 250, 275, 299, 327, 348, 375, 402, 427, 451, 478, 503, 531, 554, 578, 602, 627, 650, 675, 706, 731, 754, 780, 803, 828, 852, 879, 904, 998, 1027, 1049, 1075, 1099, 1123, 1147, 1171, 1197, 1223, 1246, 1269

MADRAS, 16, 40, 64, 86, 109, 133, 156, 182, 202, 229, 251, 278, 301, 328, 353, 378, 405, 429, 457, 480, 508, 534, 557, 581, 606, 630, 652, 677, 709, 733, 756, 782, 805, 831, 856, 882, 906, 1001, 1023, 1048, 1077, 1101, 1125, 1149, 1173, 1200, 1225, 1248, 1272

BOMBAY, 16, 41, 65, 87, 110, 134, 157, 182, 203, 230, 252, 278, 302, 329, 353, 379, 405, 430, 457, 481, 509, 534, 557, 582, 607, 630, 653, 677, 709, 733, 757, 783, 805, 831, 856, 882, 906, 1001, 1026, 1049, 1078, 1102, 1126, 1150, 1174, 1200 1226, 1249, 1273

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS. (BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.)
Accoutrements, 1114
Army schools, inspections of, 1103
Assay department, the, in India, 602
Bengal Civil Service Fund, the, 602
Bonus compensation committee, Madras, 977
Central India horse, the, case of Major James, 377
Civil Leave code, the, amendments, 794, 827, 1224
Colonels' allowances, 506
Duties of military secretaries, 1103
Examinations for sub lieutenancies, 829
Furlough rules, military, 928
Gilchrist scholarship, the, 829
Good service pension, 829
Gunnery, rules for instructors of, 581
Haines, Sir F., farewell order to the Madras army, 107
Horse allowance to captains of garrison artillery, 353
Indian legislation, statistics of the Acts passed by the Governor general in Council, 1066; Military Service Family Pension Fund, 377
Instructors in military gymnastics, 977
Leave and allowances, 478
Lieutenancies, qualifications for, 342
Medical examinations, 1199
Miscellaneous general orders, 1138
Movements of regiments, Bombay, 533, 1226
Musketry instruction, prizes, 583; drill, 794, 1100
Napier, Lord (of Magdala), farewell address to H.M.'s forces in India, 481
Native distinctions, 58; political agencies, 794
Officers' free passage, 183; sanitarium at Colaba, the, 203; travelling allowances to Bengal officers, 1100
Opium sales, 803
Pay and allowances, ecclesiastical, 1223; military, 350
Pensions and gratuities, 1123
Public works, abolition of districts, 1262; transfer of districts, 1262
Rate of exchange, the, resolution of the Government of Bengal, 803
Regimental designations, 558
Reliefs, the, 533, 806
Retirement of Indian officers, 304; official list of retired lieut. colonels, 066
Rewards for services to natives, 454
Rifles muzzle loading for India, 794
Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Mean Meer, the, 685
Staff College, Sandhurst, the, 1148; salaries, 1171
Thomason College, abolition of the surveying class in, 805

COURTS MARTIAL.
Courts martial on soldiers, 61, 442, 503, 871, 1138
Crohan, Capt. F. W., general list, infantry, 580
Hewett, Major J. N. B., Bengal staff corps, 1125
Playfair, Capt. A. L., Bengal staff corps, 1025
Thomas, Gunner J., R.A., 1138

OFFICIAL PAPERS.
Army medical department, reorganisation of the, 482
Furlough rules, revised for the staff corps, 135
Malayan war, the, despatches, 159
Mint and currency, 632
Money orders, overland, 794
Proclamation of the royal titles, 431
Reduction of the establishment of civilians, N.W.P., 1251
Sambhar salt, 1127
Sandhurst regulations, the, 1202
Scheme of retirement for Indian officers (lieut. colonels, &c.), 304
Secretary of State, the, drafts on India, 1051
Uncovenanted leave rules, the, amended, 458

WAR OFFICE, 17, 42, 66, 111, 134, 158, 183, 204, 252, 304, 330, 379, 407, 431, 457, 481, 510, 535, 559, 608, 653, 678, 734, 757, 784, 857, 883, 907, 1002, 1051, 1079, 1126, 1201, 1274

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY, 18, 42, 66, 87, 111, 135, 158, 183, 204, 231, 254, 279, 304, 331, 354, 379, 432, 458, 483, 510, 535, 559, 583, 608, 631, 654, 678, 710, 734, 758, 784, 806, 832, 858, 883, 908, 1003, 1027, 1051, 1079, 1103, 1127, 1150, 1175, 1202, 1227, 1250, 1275

HOME.
Arnold, Arthur, lecture on Persia, 1204
Ashbury, Mr. James, lecture on India, 380
Birdwood, Dr., on the "Kaisir-i-Ind," 1128
Bullion exports, annual statements, &c., 255
Burnaby, Capt. (R.H.G.), Tour in Khiva, 355
Colborne, Major gen., C.B., services of, in the Straits Settlements, 205
Council of India, proceedings of the, 1176
Divorce case, Watson *v.* Watson, &c., 1152; Merewether *v.* Merewether, 638
East India Association, discussion on proposals for a Privy Council for India, 510
Fawcett, Mr. Henry, M.P., testimonial to, 43
Fayrer, Sir Joseph, complimentary dinner to by the Army Medical Service, 560
First appointments in the army regulations, 1128
Franconia and *Strathclyde*, the, law case, 1128, 1152
Frere, Sir Bartle, the Order of the Bath conferred on, 512
Gourley, Col., M.P., lecture on India, 484
Havelock, Sir Henry lecture "Our Empire in India," 112
Indian appeals, 66, 112, 160, 232, 484, 512, 537, 560, 654, 1128, 1203
Jung, Sir Salar, Prime Minister to the Nizam of Mysor, arrival of in London, and visits, &c., in town and country, 560, 653, 688. 860
Kirwee prize claims, the, 536
Law reporting in India, paper read before the East India Association, 280
Lytton, Lord, appointed Governor gen. of India, 184; departure for Calcutta, 232
Markham, Mr., on the caoutchouc cultivation in India, paper read before the Society of Arts, 355
Mill, Mr. J. S., the late, minutes on Indian affairs, 609
Museum for India and the Colonies, a, 1054, 1152
Northbrook, Lord, reappearance in the House of Lords, 605; banquets to, 653, 735; remarks on the condition of India, 833
Oriental MSS., donation of, 280
Postage stamp, a new, for India and Australia, 908
Reiner *v.* the Marquis of Salisbury, law case, 306
Report on Indian railways (Juland Danver's), 979; of the Silver Currency Parliamentary Committee, 305
Royal Indian Engineering College, the, Cooper's Hill, distribution of prizes, 735
Sandhurst, Lord, death and funeral of, 655
Silver currency, the Indian exchanges, report of the Parliamentary committee, 305, 446, 484
Star of India, Order of the, 980
Strathclyde and *Franconia*, collision, the, 185; law case, the, 484
Suez Canal, the purchase of the, Parliamentary papers, 160
Temple, Sir Richard, granted a baronetage, 833
Thornton, Mr. W. T., lecture on irrigation works in India, 485
Viceroy, str., salvage case, 184
Victoria Cross investitures, 379

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
African slave trade, the, 207, 357
Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, the, 234, 609
Army estimates, the, 223; organisation, 656; promotion, 807
Bengal, the famine in, 434
Birch, Mr. (late British agent at Perak), the murder of, 538
Bombay Native Army, the, 207; Revenue Act, the, 513
Civil employment of soldiers, &c., 460
Coolies in the Mauritius, 486
Council of India, the, 307; Professional Appointments Bill, 233, 282
Desertions from the army, 560
Duties on Indian produce, 460
Fugitive slave circulars, the, 207, 656, 760
Indian army, the, 185, 485; bills of exchange, 485; bishoprics, 485; budget, the, 357, 808; Civil and Military Services, the, 185, 308; finances, 333; Finance Committee, the, 808; and Colonial Museum, proposals for an, 656, 807; furlough rules, 513; jails, 560 Medical Service, the, 760, 808; Tariff Bill, the, 185, 380, 433, 460; legislation, 161, 185, 485; officers' complaints, 433
Khokand, occupation of, 308
Kirwee prize money, the, 807
Madras Irrigation Company, 656; irrigation works, 332
Malay war, the, 233
Margary, Mr., the murder of, 610
Martini-Henry rifles, 207, 308
Narain Singh, case of, 513
Nizam's State Railway, the, 560
Postage to India, reductions in the, 308
Re-union Island, 308
Roberts, Capt. (94th regt.), the court-martial on, 760
Roman Catholic chaplains in India, 161, 760
Royal artillery, the, in India, 584
Royal Titles Bill, the, 185, 280, 307, 308, 332 355, 380, 433, 460, 485; visit to India, the, 808
Russia and Central Asia, 460
Salisbury, Lord (Secretary of State for India), and the Indian Government, 281
Suez Canal, purchase of the, 161, 185, 207 380, 585, 807
Yunnan mission, the, 380
Zanzibar, treaty with the Sultan of, 538

INDIA OFFICE, 19, 44, 67, 88, 113, 136, 161, 185, 209, 234, 257, 282, 309, 333, 357, 381, 409, 434, 461, 486, 513, 538, 561, 585, 610, 633, 655, 679 712, 738, 761, 786, 808, 860, 884, 932, 956, 981, 1004, 1028, 1056, 1081, 1105, 1129, 1153, 1176, 1206, 1253

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, 19, 44, 67, 88, 113, 137, 161, 186, 209, 234, 257, 282, 309, 333, 357, 381, 409, 434, 461, 486, 513, 538, 561, 585, 610, 633, 656, 680, 712, 738, 761, 786, 808, 834, 860, 885, 909, 932, 956, 980, 1004, 1028, 1056, 1081, 1105, 1129, 1154, 1176, 1205, 1229, 1253

SHIPPING, 20, 45, 68, 89, 113, 137, 186, 209, 234, 257, 282, 309, 333, 357, 381, 410, 434, 462, 486, 514, 539, 561, 585, 610, 633, 657, 681, 713, 738, 761, 786, 809, 834, 861, 884, 909, 1004, 1029, 1056, 1081, 1105, 1129, 1154, 1177, 1205, 1229, 1253, 1277 (and see under Casualties, &c.)

SPIRIT OF THE HOME JOURNALS [Treating of the leading questions of Army, Military, and General Legislation, &c., &c.], 44, 89, 309, 713

STOCKS AND SECURITIES, 20, 45, 67, 90, 114, 138, 162, 187, 210, 235, 258, 283, 310, 334, 358, 382, 410, 435, 462, 487, 514, 539, 562, 586, 611, 634, 659, 682, 714, 739, 762, 787, 810, 835, 862, 885, 910, 1006, 1030, 1058, 1082, 1106, 1130, 1154, 1178, 1206, 1230, 1254, 1278

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW...	1
Casualties, &c.	4
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The New Volume of Kaye's "Sepoy War"	5
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Retired Colonels	5
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Indian Civil Service	6
Subalterns Joining the Staff Corps	6
The New Governor of Madras ...	6
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	7
Miscellaneous	7
Shipping and Commercial... ...	8
MADRAS:—	
Station Talk	8
Miscellaneous...	9
Shipping and Commercial... ...	9
BOMBAY:—	
The late Dr. Wilson...	10
Miscellaneous...	10
Shipping and Commercial... ...	11
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	12
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	16
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	16
WAR OFFICE	17
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	18
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous...	18
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	19
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	19
Shipping	20
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	20
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	20
ADVERTISEMENTS	21

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 18; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, December 11; Calcutta, December 10.

MADRAS had just heard of the Prince of Wales's arrival at Tuticorin, and was all a-tiptoe for his appearance in the Southern Capital. The disappointment caused by previous changes in the Prince's programme, and the countermanding of the shooting trip in the Anamalays, was giving place to the excitement of preparation for his actual advent. With regard to the Bengal and Upper Indian tour it was understood that his Royal Highness was to arrive in Bankipur on the 4th January, when the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will present to him a number of English and Native gentlemen who distinguished themselves in the famine. Leaving for Benares on the same evening, he will be met by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. He will go up the river in a boat past the ghâts and the city, which will be brilliantly illuminated, to sleep in the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp. He will hold a levee next day, interchange visits with the Maharaja, and lay the foundation-stone of the Hospital. On the 6th he goes to Lucknow, and will probably remain there till the 10th. He stops at Cawnpore on the way to Delhi, where he may arrive on the 11th, and remain till the 17th. He goes to Lahor on the 18th, and Jammu on the 20th, and will take Agra on the 25th on his way back.

AT Agra a large number of native chiefs will be collected, and a considerable part of the first two days will be taken up with ceremonial visits. It is probable that on Wednesday, the 26th, a *fete* will be given to H.R.H. in the Palace by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Strachey. On the evening of Thursday, the 27th, there will probably be an illumination of the Taj; and on the following night a ball, given by the civil and military residents of the N.W.P. On the 29th the Prince will probably visit Fatehpur Sikri. On Monday, the 31st, he will go to Gwalior, to visit the Maharajah Sindia, returning to Agra on February 2, and leaving it a day or two later for Jaipur. He will not visit Ajmir. On the morning of the 7th he will be due at Moradabad, whence he will drive to his Camp in the Terai. The next three weeks will be devoted to tiger-shooting with General Ramsay and Sir Jung Bahadur in Kumaon and Nepal. H.R.H. may probably arrive at Allahabad on March 4. It is expected that he will only remain there during the day, and start the same evening for Indor and Bombay.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Mr. Hobhouse introduced his special Reliefs Bill for the performance of specific contracts, which was referred to a Select Committee, and Sir William Muir obtained leave to introduce a Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

ON Monday, December 6, Lord Northbrook opened the Mayo Hospital at Jaipur, and unveiled the statue erected there to Lord Mayo, of whom he spoke in terms of the highest appreciation. On the 9th his Lordship reached Calcutta after a tour which has taken him through every noteworthy place in Rajputana and Central India. Three days earlier the Burmese Embassy sent by the King of Burmah to meet the Prince of Wales arrived at Calcutta, where it will remain till February or March next.

ON Wednesday, December 8, the Memorial Church at Cawnpore was consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta, in the presence of many hundred visitors from near and far. In his sermon Dr. Milman made impressive allusion to the sad story which "All Souls" Church has been built to commemorate. The church is built in the middle of the site of the entrenchment in which General Wheeler and his fellow-sufferers defied for three long weeks the fiercest onsets of the Nana and his army. Close to two of the four corners of the church stand the two great tombs containing the bones of those who first died or were killed during the siege; likewise of Colonel Vibart, with the officers and men who were brought back captive to the Nana after the ambuscade and massacre on the Ganges. A noble line of new barracks intervenes between the church and the Sivada House, where the Nana dwelt, and Vibart and his companions were murdered. About a mile to the north lies the fatal *ghât;* and about the same distance to the west, are the beautifully kept gardens round the Memorial Well.

MR. JULAND DANVERS had left Bombay to be present at the opening of a large section of the Southern India narrow gauge line, on the Prince's route from Tuticorin to Trichinopoly and Madras. After his return to Bombay Mr. Danvers intended to go over the Bombay and Baroda Railway.

SIR LOUIS MALLET proceeded to Calcutta on Wednesday, December 8, after having spent a week in Bombay. During his stay there he visited several cotton mills, went over the Port Trust Bunders, and looked at the Sassoon Dock. Accompanied by General Kennedy, he also went across the Harbour to see the Hydraulic Lift worked, and afterwards landed at Elephanta to explore the well-known caves.

WE hear that two Commissionerships in Burmah will shortly be vacant. Colonel D. Brown, of Maulmain, is retiring from the service, and Colonel Ryan, of Akyab, comes home on furlough. Colonel Horace Brown, who is now on furlough, will, it is rumoured in Calcutta, succeed his namesake at Maulmain. The Commissionership of Arracan is supposed to lie between Colonel Lloyd, Colonel E. B. Sladen, and Colonel A. G. Duff.

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The successor to Colonel Hyde, Mint Master in Calcutta, who proceeds home on furlough and will not return, is to be Colonel Ballard, Mint Master at Bombay.

IN connection with the recent plot at Rangoon thirty-two more prisoners have been examined before the magistrate. Two of the prisoners have been pardoned on condition of their giving evidence against the others who are implicated.

ONE of the places lately visited by Lord Northbrook was the little Rajput State of Ratlam in Western Malwa, ruled by a descendant of Ratan Singh, of Jodhpur, who received it as a fief from the Moghul Emperor, Shah Jahan, in the middle of the seventeenth century. In after days the Rajahs of Ratlam paid tribute to the House of Sindia. The area of Ratlam hardly exceeds 900 square miles, peopled by about 100,000 souls, with a revenue of about three lakhs, or £30,000. On the death of Bairam Singh, in 1864, his infant son succeeded to a waning revenue, a growing debt, a corrupt ministry, and a discontented people. Thanks however to the fostering care of Mír Shahámat Ali, the Regent, the little State has not only recovered from its condition of bankruptcy and confusion, but has paid its debt, doubled its revenue, and seen its people become happy and prosperous in the last ten years. "With good roads, schools, hospitals, Ratlam (says the *Pioneer*) can bear favourable comparison with any State. The gardens and public buildings in the town would be a credit to any municipality, and the superintendent had reason to be proud of the opportunity of showing his Excellency the result of his ten years' stewardship." The honour of the Star of India was never perhaps more worthily bestowed than when in 1870 Mír Shahámat Ali, Superintendent of Ratlam, was enrolled as a Companion of the Order. The young chief, Ranjit Singh, now about fifteen years old, is described as "a really promising lad. With a handsome face and good figure, he possesses much of that nobility of manner and dignity which are the acknowledged, but seldom seen, characteristics of the Rajput. He rides well, and is fond of sport, is worshipped by his people, who hope all good things for and from him, and not without reason."

JOWRAH, which the Viceroy next visited, appears to be another of the show places of Central India, bearing on its face the fruits of good rule and prosperity. The young Chief, Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan, succeeded his father in 1863; but being then but a child, the management of the State devolved upon his Minister and relative, Hazrat Nur Khan, who for more than ten years has faithfully fulfilled the trust reposed in him. The Nawab was last year placed in charge of his State; but he still employs as his minister and counsellor the man to whom he owes so much of his wealth and comfort. There is nothing remarkable—says the same informant—"about the town of Jowrah save that cleanliness and order which mark the care and trouble taken, not only with the town itself, but throughout the territory, which is in area about 900 square miles, with a population of 85,000, and yielding a revenue of upwards of eight lakhs. Clean, broad streets, with good drainage, a comfortable palace and neat gardens, are pleasant sights in a native town."

ANOTHER of the Malwa States visited by the Viceroy is Dhar, with a population of 150,000, covering an area of more than 1,000 square miles, and yielding a revenue of about £50,000. Its Rajah boasts an ancient Rajput descent, but owes his sovereignty to one of the Peshwas, in the middle of the last century. During the Mutiny, when its Rajah, Anand Rao Puar, was only a boy of 13, Dhar rose against the English, and General Stuart's column besieged the fort at the capital; but as the troops advanced to a breach made by their guns, they found the fort already abandoned. Sir H. Durand was for sequestering or annexing the State, on the ground of the Darbar's responsibility for the misconduct of their troops. But the Court of Directors—according to Sir John Kaye—declined so to punish a weak little State for inability to control its troops, when it was "patent to the whole world that the more powerful States of Gwalior and Indor, and even the British Government itself, were unable to control theirs." In 1862 Dhar was therefore restored to its young ruler, with the loss of a slice made over to Bhopal. Two years later, when the administration was handed over to the Rajah himself, he gave promises of good behaviour, but was obliged to leave the fort as it was, with the breach in the walls still open. This condition the Viceroy has now removed, in return for the Rajah's success in governing. His State, we are told, "is now prosperous and thriving. The chief has done much to improve the condition of his State and people. He is noted for warm-hearted liberality and charity, and has spent large sums on public works and worthy institutions, which will long make the name of Anand Rao Puar famous in the history of Dhar."

NOW that a Marine Survey Department has at length been formed in India to take up and carry on the work so ably pursued before 1861 by the old Indian Navy, it is to be hoped that the hands of so active a Superintendent as Captain A. D. Taylor will not be hampered by any needless restrictions. Complaints have reached us touching the obstructions offered in certain quarters to the formation and progress of the new Department; and it appears that of the survey vessels which ought to have been ready to leave Calcutta on the 1st November, one did not start till after the middle of that month, and the other started only in December; much precious time being thus lost in the working season of the year. It is also feared that Lord Northbrook still contemplates the possibility of placing the new service under the Military Marine Department, as represented by Captain Bythesea, whose latest services hitherto seem to have been confined to interference with other people's business. Captain Taylor, we hear, has very lately returned from an inspection of the chief ports in British Burmah. He found the charts so defective, that it is intended to begin the first season's survey at the mouth of the Rangoon river, where the relative positions of the two lighthouses are not known for certain within two miles. Had it been necessary to send transports thither of late, some of them would probably have come to grief. These defects however Captain Taylor may be trusted to remedy with the least possible delay.

AT the reception on Friday week the Maharajahs of Patiála, Indor, Gwalior, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kashmir, Rewa, and the Begam of Bhopal were introduced to the Prince of Wales, each attended by a number of Sirdars. The grand hall of Government House was lined with troops. In spite of a previous announcement from Bombay, it appears that the Begam after all was closely veiled. The *Times* correspondent seems to have confounded her with her mother, the Sikandar Begam, who died in 1868, when he talks of her noble behaviour and her harangue to the troops during the great Mutiny. The Rajah of Patiála, son of him who so nobly upheld our cause at the same period, is described by the same informant as "a fine-looking man of twenty-two, with rather a heavy face of a Sikh character in its outline." Holkar looked "huge in stature and bulk, dressed simply, but decorated with diamonds and emeralds of great value. . . . He rolled slowly along, followed by his two sons, his brothers, and the Sirdars and Ministers." Jodhpur is "a most interesting person, slight build, with small handsome face, dressed in immense petticoats of many folds, reaching nearly to the ancle, gathered in by a circular roll of gold tissue from the waist. His head-dress was a small turban bound round his brow with a golden fillet blazing with jewels. He wore a necklace of jewels of extraordinary size. His Sirdars, similarly attired, were almost equally magnificent." Jaipur "was a very different style of man. He is very liberal and enlightened, losing somewhat in impressiveness of aspect by a large pair of spectacles which he wears; but he ranks high in the estimation of the Government and the natives." Kashmir and his Sirdars wore the Sikh head-dress and were ablaze with jewels. He had been with difficulty persuaded to cut down his gifts from £50,000 to £5,000 in value. He is making thirty miles of new road for the Prince, and declares he has no further wish in life now. His appearance and bearing "secured good will." Sindia's retinue was "very fine." It is said that "he can handle a division of the three arms better than most Generals, and is altogether a man of marked ability and courage." Rewa's turn-out "reflected credit on Mr. Bannermann, the political agent. He is a Rajput, and a Sanskrit scholar, but speaks English. He is also a great tiger hunter." His loyalty to the English during the Mutiny was not a little strengthened by the wise counsels and bold deeds of Captain now Colonel Willoughby Osborne.

ON the afternoon of December 27 the Prince of Wales opened the new Zoological Garden just formed under the auspices of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Accompanied

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by the members of his suite, his Royal Highness then attended a garden-party given in his honour by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Belvedere. The fête was a brilliant and successful one. During the afternoon the Prince visited the General Hospital, and expressed great satisfaction with the arrangements for the care of the patients. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal gave a State dinner to the Prince that evening. His Royal Highness afterwards attended a splendid ball given by the Viceroy at Government House, at which nearly 2,000 people were present. A meeting of influential natives has been held, at which it was resolved to commemorate the Prince of Wales's visit by founding an institution for instruction in practical science.

ON the 28th the Prince returned the visits of Holkar, and the Maharajahs of Kashmir, Johore, Jaipur, and Jodpur. He received some magnificent presents. At three o'clock there was a Levée at Government House. About 2,000 presentations were made, ending with native officers. A State dinner was given at Government House, after which the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy, and a large party attended a Native Entertainment, which was very successful. The gardens in which the fête was held were profusely decorated, and the scene was remarkably altogether brilliant. There were Nautch dances and other native performances, ending with a grand display of fireworks. His Royal Highness left the gardens at two o'clock the next morning.

ON the 29th the Prince of Wales returned the visits of Sindia and other native chiefs, and exchanged presents. He attended the races in the afternoon, and was afterwards present at a dinner at Government House. At midnight the members of his suite started on a sporting expedition, to remain till Friday, the 31st. The Prince did not go. No fresh cases of cholera had occurred on board the *Serapis* or in the fleet. The weather is reported splendid, and cold at night.

ON the 30th his Royal Highness lunched on board the *Serapis*. The Maharajahs of Travancore and Vizianagram had reached Calcutta.

ON the 31st December the Prince went out to witness the exercises of the Native Cavalry before breakfast, and afterwards visited all the Calcutta hospitals. After luncheon he attended a small garden party at Government House. He dined in the evening with Lord Northbrook, and at 10.30 went to the Calcutta Ball, which was a very brilliant affair. The boar hunters returned before dinner. Seven boars were killed, and Lord C. Beresford had some teeth injured slightly by a spear thrust. The *Serapis* is now quite healthy. The Prince entertained the Viceroy, Miss Baring, and a small party at luncheon on board the day before.

ON New Year's Day the Prince held a Chapter of the Star of India at nine o'clock. Two princes were dubbed Knights Grand Commanders of the Order, viz., the Maharajah of Jodhpur and the Rajah of Jhind. The Knights Commanders were Mr. William Robinson, the Maharajah of Pannah, the Rajah of Nahan, Rao Dada Sahib of Indor; Colonel the Hon. Henry Ramsay, General Ranodip Sing Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army; Rao Rajah Ganpat, Dewan of Gwalior; and Nawab Faiz Ali, Prime Minister of Kotah. As Companions of the Order were invested Mr. Robert Barclay Chapman and Mr. James Richard Bullen Smith. An encampment was formed on the Maidan, and the Chapter was held in the Viceroy's darbar tent, with tents for each Knight Grand Commander, according to his degree. A procession was formed to the Viceroy's tent, which started under a Royal salute of artillery. Military bands played a grand march during the passage of the procession. The ceremony, which lasted two hours, was of a most imposing character. The gorgeous costumes of the native princes and chiefs and their attendants formed a splendid and brilliant pageant. There were upwards of 12,000 spectators, including the chief officials and leading natives. Fresh salutes were fired at the conclusion of the ceremony, after which the procession reformed in reverse order, the Prince of Wales being at the head. That afternoon, amidst a brilliant gathering of people, he unveiled the statue erected to Lord Mayo. The same night the Prince of Wales visited the English theatre, where Mr. Charles Mathews played a part.

IT is stated that the Russian occupation of Northern Khokan has brought on a series of troubles, which will shortly lead to the annexation of the southern half as well. Encouraged by patriots in the south, the Kipchaks of the northern territory, as well as the inhabitants of the Eastern Zarafshan Valley, have repeatedly attacked isolated garrisons, and sometimes very nearly succeeded in exterminating them. As late as November 6 a three days' battle had to be fought in the very streets of Namangan, the city having risen against the garrison, while the principal force under General Scobeleff, the Governor of the new district, was operating against the Kipchaks at twelve hours' distance from the capital. The insurgents numbered thousands, and as the Russians lost nearly fifty men in killed and wounded, the fighting, for a Turkistan campaign, must have been very serious. The encounter in the Zarafshan Valley occurred on December 10 at Ubduran, a place to reach which the Russian columns proceeding from Ura Tube had to pass hills 11,000 feet high.

BY official and other telegrams from Penang we learn that the Malays of three States in Malacca took up a strong position in a mountain pass in Sunji Ujong, and strongly fortified themselves. This position was attacked and taken on the 22nd of Dec. by 450 men, consisting of nearly 300 Gurkhas, with detachments of artillery, the 10th Regiment, blue-jackets, and irregulars. One hundred and seventy Gurkhas, blue-jackets, and Artillery started on the 19th under Colonel Hill and Commander Stirling, made a long, arduous flank march for three days through dense jungle, and turned the position; while the remainder under Colonel Clay, leaving on the 21st, advanced through the jungle in front. Only one Gurhka was killed and one wounded. Complete success with so little loss was greatly due to the gallantry and judgment of Captain Channer, of the Gurkhas, who surprised and took a stockade flanking the position. After visiting the invaded districts, the troops were to return to Sunji Ujong. Colonel Anson reports that Captain Channer crept up unseen behind a Malay in the jungle, and followed him into the stockade, where he shot him. Twenty-five Gurkhas rushed in after the Captain, and surprised the Malays, five of whom were killed, and the remainder fled. All the forces worked well and behaved most gallantly. The Govenor proceeds to Malacca, and no more resistance is expected. Perak is reported quieter; there is occasionally some shooting at the British forces from places of concealment, but the fighting is considered over. Our troops hold all the important positions, and Lela has fled into Siamese territory.

WE notice with regret the death of Mr. Edward Thornton, formerly of the India House, at the ripe age of seventy-seven. Mr. Thornton was for many years Assistant Secretary to the East India Board, under Mr. afterwards Sir James Melvill. For several years he also edited this journal with great ability. As an author he was widely known by his "History of the British Empire in India," a work of acknowledged usefulness, and by his Gazetteers of Sind and India, remarkable at the time he wrote them for their fulness and accuracy.

THE student of Indian History will have cause to thank Messrs. Allen and Co. for publishing a very valuable guide to the leading events in that history, in the shape of a "Chronological and Historical Chart of India," compiled and drawn by Mr. Arthur Durtnall, of the High Court of Justice. This carefully digested work shows in one view all the principal Nations, Governments and Empires, which have existed in India from the earliest known period to the suppression of the Great Mutiny in 1858. The tables at either side give the various dates according to the different eras current in India, and by running the eye along the coloured tables in the body of the chart one may see at a glance what happened each year in different parts of the country, as well as the course of contemporary events in other parts of the world. The amount of labour and care involved in such a work must have been very great, and the result on the whole is highly creditable to the compiler.

WITH reference to the notice which appeared in our issue of last week, relative to the death of General Alexander Dick, we find that we were mistaken in supposing him to be the oldest officer in the Bengal Cavalry. That distinction properly belongs to General Harry Thomson, who entered the service in 1798, or five years earlier than General Dick, and is still alive.

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General Dick, moreover, was an infantry, and not a cavalry officer. It is true, however, as we said, that General Dick was *nearly* the oldest officer either in H.M.'s British or Indian Forces, for there are only two above him in the Gradation List, namely, General Sir H. E. A. Taylor, K.C.B., and General Harry Thomson, both of whom not only entered the service in the same year (1798), but also, we understand, sailed for India in the same vessel early in the closing year of the last century.

THE annuities from the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund for the year have been allotted as follows:—£252 to Inspector-General of Hospitals T. W. Ward; £210 to Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals H. Pitman; £168 to Surgeon-Major R. G. Lord. The annuity of £210 released by Dr. Ward has been assigned to Surgeon-Major J. Y. Smith, and that of £168 released by Dr. Pitman has been allotted to Surgeon-Major J. Mills.

Odds and Ends.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Corporation of Bombay to consider the best mode of applying the Prince's gift of Rs. 10,000 for charitable purposes.

THE Commander-in-Chief has ordered that wherever a hospital has a separate compound, a garden and shrubbery are to be kept up at the cost of the cantonment funds or of the State.

GENERAL S. BROWN, with the stud of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, arrived at Allahabad on Monday, Nov. 29.

DR. SIRCAR'S proposed Science Association, Calcutta, will soon be established, as Rs. 80,000 have been subscribed.

SIR LOUIS and Lady Malet and Mr. Juland Danvers have arrived at Bombay.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has issued rules for granting loans to the rayats.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE recommends the substitution of Municipal Commissioners for the present Justices of the Peace—most of the Commissioners to be elected by the ratepayers.

MR. R. M. EDWARDS, Acting Commissioner of Allahabad, is about to officiate at Agra, so relieving Mr. Keene.

EXCEPT in Behar and Rajshahi the prospects of the crops throughout Bengal are very good.

THE District Judgeship of Chittagong is to be abolished, and an Additional Judge appointed. Mr. R. M. Trowers is to be the Additional Judge.

LEAVE was given to officials in the North-Western Provinces to attend the consecration of the Memorial Church at Cawnpore on the 8th December.

THE Ball to the Prince of Wales at Delhi is to be given in the Old Palace.

LORD NAPIER has gone to the Camp at Delhi.

THE 1st Gurkhas embarked for Perak in the *Ethiopia* on Saturday, Nov. 27. This is the first time a Gurkha regiment has ever been sent on foreign service.

THE Bishop of Calcutta was to return to the Presidency about the 13th December.

MR. F. CHAMBERS is appointed Meteorological Reporter for Bombay and Rajputana.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL H. G. GORDON is appointed to the Peshawar Circle.

SIXTEEN of the ninety Chaplains of the Bengal Establishment were absent on leave at the end of September last.

THE new Indian Law Reports Act came into operation on the 1st January.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HUME, from Sagar, commands the troops in Calcutta during the Prince of Wales's visit.

CAPTAIN R. A. SARGEAUNT, R.E., officiates as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts in Calcutta.

FOR the first seven months of this financial year the salt revenue for India was £3,179,219, as against £3,122,026 during the same period of last year.

SURGEON MOLLOY has been released from arrest at Karachi by orders from Head Quarters.

MAJOR FITZROY is appointed Provost Marshal at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

COLONEL G. HUTCHINSON, Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, is about to retire from the service.

A COMMITTEE is sitting in Calcutta to revise the Covenanted Civil Service Pension Rules.

MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL, of the Punjab Chief Court, has been very ill, but is better.

THE Rev. Mr. Hinkson, of the Bombay Diocesan School, has been fined Rs. 120 for assaulting a European policeman while in the execution of his duty.

MR. H. B. HARRINGTON goes as Deputy Commissioner to Unao, and Mr. A. H. Harrington as Deputy Commissioner to Pratabgarh.

THE Duke of Buckingham has accepted the Colonelcy of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

MR. METCALFE, Commissioner of Patna, has gone on a tour in the Northern Districts of Behar, to ascertain the actual state of the crops and condition of the people.

THE third volume of Mr. Atkinson's "Gazetteer of the North-Western Provinces" has been printed, and the fourth is in the press. The third volume will contain a botanical list of the plants peculiar to the Plains, by Dr. George King, and a list of mammalia, birds, fishes, and reptiles, by Mr. A. Anderson.

FROM April to August last upwards of 20,000 poisonous snakes were destroyed in the Punjab, for which Government rewards of two annas each were paid.

A MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED UP.—Mr. Forbes, of the *Daily News*, writes as follows to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* in explanation of what occurred at Makhanpura:—"I returned from the Cheeta hunt to Makhanpura Palace on horseback, alighting simultaneously with some other gentlemen of the same profession. It was stated by these that an invitation to breakfast in the palace had been given to them at the instance of Sir T. Madava Row. My rejoinder was that it were well to make certain that there was no mistake; and with this intent I put the question whether it was intended we were to breakfast at the palace, to an officer specially attached to the Prince's staff. He replied that he had no doubt this was so, but, to guard against the possibility of error, he volunteered to find and ask Captain Jackson, the officer specially charged, as he stated, with the details of the arrangements. Captain Jackson came, and with much courtesy corroborated the other officer; and I then, and not till then, entered the verandah along with my brother journalists. A few minutes afterwards, a gentleman I had never before seen, and whose name was not communicated to me, came to me, desired to know my name, and then courteously enough, and with some embarrassment, stated that the party was a private one, that he was deputed to tell me so, and to suggest the natural action on my part consequent on this intimation. Feeling for the moment nettled at finding myself, in spite of my scrupulous care, in a false and in a sense humiliating position, I very briefly expressed annoyance that there should have been possible what my interlocutor termed a 'misconception' with regard to such a matter; and while proclaiming my eagerness to withdraw at once thought it due to myself that he should hear from Captain Jackson's own lips in my presence the truth that it was in consequence of that officer's assurance that my fellows and I were present where we were. Captain Jackson courteously and with good feeling gave this assurance; the two gentlemen combined in the further assurance that the 'misconception' had not been on my part; and this point having been satisfactorily established, I at once quitted the verandah—never having entered the palace. How insignificant the whole affair was, and how short-lived was my feeling of annoyance, may be gathered from the circumstance—if indeed it is worth narrating—that after a few words with a member of the suite of his Royal Highness I with all content recruited exhausted nature by breakfasting in a tent in the palace compound. You state that my 'offended dignity did not permit me to accept an explanation of the supposed insult, even though this explanation was offered by the Prince of Wales himself.' My 'dignity' had no concern in the matter. I merely felt for the moment that I was placed in a false position as a gentleman; the assurance that there had been a misconception explained away what had looked like not an 'insult,' but a slight; and any explanation, directly or indirectly, on the part of his Royal Highness of a misunderstanding to which in no sense was he a party, was neither called for nor expected—and was not given. With reference to your introduction of Mr. Melvill's name, I can only state that till the present moment I have not the honour to know that gentleman, and I can therefore have no reason to dissent from your statement that he is 'as courteous a gentleman as can be found in India or in England.'"

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. C. M. Barnett, late 92nd Highlanders, at sea, on board the *Enterpe*, Dec. 20, aged 36. Col. J. D. Dyson, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, at King-street, St. James's, Dec. 27. Major P. McL. Perley, late 92nd Highlanders, at Edinburgh, Dec. 24. Major W. Ker, of the Buffs, at Calcutta, Dec. 3.

HOME.—Edward Thornton, Esq., formerly of the East India House, at Brighton, Dec. 24, aged 77.

BENGAL.—Major Brudenell Rogers, B.S.C., at Calcutta, Dec. 6.

MADRAS.—Col. R. J. Kempt, Madras Retired, at Seven Sisters'-road, N., Dec. 29, aged 60. C. W. Pickering, Madras Retired, at Shepperton, Dec. 24, aged 69.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Hydaspes, Jan. 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pickard and two daughters, Corporal Sweeting, and three others. From CALCUTTA.—Miss Hughsdown, Miss Anderson, two Misses Helsons, Mrs. D. M. Murray and three children, Mrs. Fryar, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Vivian, and Mr. F. C. Baring. From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Doveton and child, and Mrs. McLoverty and two children. From HONG KONG.—Mr. R. F. Wright. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Hindostan, Dec. 30.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Garden, Mr. Hardian, Mr. Venning, and Dr. Batty. From MADRAS.—Mr. E. A. Parke, Major and Mrs. Wildon and two children. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Mazzoldi and Mr. Imsolvini. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Thistlewayte and niece, Col. Creagh, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barnes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Hindostan, Jan. 2.—From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. DeRosa. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Davis.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The continuation of "Irrigation in the Bengal Presidency" is unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, January 3, 1876.

THE NEW VOLUME OF KAYE'S "SEPOY WAR."*

IN the preface to the Third Volume of his last and greatest work, Sir John Kaye accounts for the delay in its publication by the sad but sufficient plea of illness. With a praiseworthy conviction of what he owed alike to himself and the public, he would not be tempted either to "finish it anyhow," or to get some one to help him. For his own and his readers' sake we are glad that he has at length succeeded in carrying on his self-imposed labour in his own way; and we hope that life and health will long be spared him to complete his arduous undertaking on the scale hitherto preserved. Anyhow, we may congratulate him on having got through the hardest and most important part of his work. There is much yet to tell of the momentous struggle for life and death which dates from the murderous outbreak of the 10th May, 1857, and the story alone of Sir Hugh Rose's marvellous achievements in Central India will demand no little room for its due narration; to say nothing of the successive campaigns of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell in Oudh, or of the many minor movements and events which mark the closing scenes of the Great Mutiny. But with the fall of Delhi in September, 1857, begins the true turning-point in the history of that eventful time. Till then our ascendency in India hung "epi xurou akmê"—on the razor's edge, and no one within the wide circle of danger could feel sure of early deliverance. The capture of the rebel stronghold proclaimed the dawning of a happier day, when men could once more breathe freely, as aware that the neck of the Mutiny had at last been broken; that the power of our enemies to undo the work of Clive and his successors had already passed away; that the storm in short which had burst so suddenly and raged for a time with so much fury, had wellnigh blown itself out, leaving the good ship not wholly a wreck upon the still troubled waters.

Never was the romance of Indian history more strangely exemplified than in Sir John Kaye's truthful narrative, and in the present volume that romance reaches its height. The Tragedy of Cawnpore had been told in the second volume, but instead of that we have the moving tale of the defence of Lucknow, the shameful incidents of the Dinapore outbreak, the heart-stirring details of the siege and relief of Arrah, the crowning triumph of English pluck in the storming of Delhi, marred by the untimely death of Nicholson; besides a hundred minor passages which send a thrill of horror, pity, rage, shame, exultation, as the case may be, to the reader's heart. These, too, are fitly relieved by scenes of a lighter or less tragical sort, such as the account of "Panic Sunday" in Calcutta, the life led by English folk in the Agra Fort, and various details of personal character relating to Lord Canning and other eminent men of the time. To one so anxious as Sir John Kaye to leave no part of his great but complicated theme untouched, to give each actor and incident their proper place in the story, and to speak the truth out so far as he could get at it on every noteworthy subject, the very abundance of his materials afforded fresh cause for delay and perplexity in carrying out his work. We can see from his preface how sorely he felt the cruel necessity of omitting many things which it "would have been only a delight" to him to narrate; but history and the reader's patience alike have their limits, and no one can fairly blame the author for paying just regard to human exigencies.

That the story he tells is more or less coloured by his political prepossessions, it is needless to repeat here; but his truthfulness of purpose and the essential fairness of his statements are as conspicuous in this volume as his diligence in collecting facts and the literary skill with which he presents them. If his portrait of Lord Canning is a little too brightly painted to please some readers, it is very satisfactory to find Sir John Kaye rescuing the fair fame of Mr. W. Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna, from undeserved obloquy; and those who remember the circumstances of Sir H. Durand's flight from Indor will thank him for his just vindication of Holkar and Captain Hungerford at Sir Henry's expense. It seems clear to us that Durand's ill-founded distrust of that prince, and his wrong views touching a Native chief's responsibility for the conduct of his troops, impelled him to abandon his post at the very moment when help from Mhow was close at hand. For similar conduct under yet more trying conditions Mr. W. Tayler was severely censured and removed from office, whereas Sir H. Durand, in spite of the opinion expressed of him by Sir John Low, not only escaped all censure, but succeeded in rising from one post of honour to another. Many other instances of the author's fearless zeal for searching out and setting forth the truth might be mentioned here, if space permitted us to go through them. For the present however we can only refer to the tribute paid by him to the marvellous heroism of Baird Smith, our Chief Engineer during the siege of Delhi, but for whose overbearing energy and fearless scorn of ordinary rules General Wilson might never have sanctioned the last desperate assault upon the rebel stronghold. So loath was that officer to stake all on what seemed to him a gambler's throw, that Nicholson and other of his bravest subalterns were prepared, if he still hung back, to place him under arrest and choose Baird Smith or some other trustworthy leader in his stead.

* History of the Sepoy War in India. By J. W. Kaye, K.C.S.I. Allen and Co. 1876.

Correspondence.

RETIRED COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly, for the benefit of your military readers, publish in continuation of the last list a fresh one up to the end of this year of the Lieutenant Colonels who have retired under the Government Retirement Scheme for this year, specifying dates of retirement, and the amount of pension received? I should also feel very much obliged if you could kindly inform me whether any officers have been allowed to alter the dates of their retirement.—Yours truly, SOLDAT.

[We are making inquiries on this subject, and hope soon to satisfy our correspondent.—ED. *A.I.M.*]

COLONEL BURN.—We hear that Lieut.-Colonel Burn, S.C., Manager of the Minor Rajah of Durbungah's Estate, purposes taking furlough to Europe. A Bengal civilian will, it is said, obtain the acting appointment. Mr. A. Mackenzie will probably be the lucky man.—*Indian Daily News*, Nov. 27.

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Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Indian Statesman* is firmly convinced that the system of open competition has up to the present been successful, and if the growing wants of the age demand any alterations, do not let us approach the matter in an iconoclastic spirit; but simply rejecting all that has been proved injurious to the public good, re-model the rest of the system with due regard to good policy and the equitable claims of those whose position we are about to alter. We think, this is a proper place in which to point out that the very large majority of those who entered the Indian Civil Service under the Open Competition System have much to complain of with regard to the inducements held out to them in England. Promises, which have never been revoked, were made of rapid promotion and fortunes to be saved out of what in England or anywhere else certainly appear very handsome incomes. Have these promises been realised? We say, without fear of contradiction, that, with very few exceptions, they have not; nor does there, at present, appear any probability of their being so. Before the English Government remodels the interior of the system, let them remove the tinsel gauds which deceive the public and buoy up the deluding hopes of the ambitious youths of the great middle-class of England. Let them show the prospects of a twenty-one years' residence in India in their true light, and then, when they see the other faults of the system rising into the daylight of truth, let them one by one reform and regulate them. This, in our opinion, is the first step which must be taken towards the rejuvenescence of the system of selection of members of the Indian Civil Service. With respect to Professor Williams's Indian Institutes we may probably speak on another occasion. In the meantime we submit, with confidence, to the Indian Civil Service particularly, and the Indian public generally, the following points for reflection: 1. Open competition, as a system, has not proved a failure. 2. Any reforms which are needful, are superficial, not radical, and do not demand that the whole system should be torn to atoms, or that we should return to the effete and meretricious magnificence of an exploded policy of nepotism and nominations.

SUBALTERNS JOINING THE STAFF CORPS.

The *Times of India* says that while it has always steadily opposed the withdrawing of subalterns from the already under-officered native regiments of the three Presidencies, and deprecated the constant depletion of those regiments in order that young men might be found for the various departments, from the prized Political to the humble Commissariat, yet at the same time, since every question has two sides to it, it is only fair to ask, what are the prospects of subalterns joining the Staff Corps from British regiments, when they must be content with a purely military career? Many of these young subalterns on first being appointed to native regiments naturally wish to obtain the appointment of adjutant, and this is quite natural, for an adjutancy is at once well paid, and is looked upon as a pleasant post, that certainly has its responsibility, but is also the appointment that leads naturally to that of brigade-major, and finally to the Adjutant General's Department. But in 1868 the Commander-in-Chief of India issued an order that a subaltern who was adjutant might retain his appointment on promotion to captain; and in 1872 a further order was issued that captains who had held the appointment for five years might hold it for another five, if their commanding officers were satisfied with them, and applied for their services; and the consequence is, that of the thirty native regiments in this Presidency, sixteen have captains as adjutants. We cannot altogether approve of this order of Lord Napier's. We think it creates too great a block in regiments, and that many young officers are disgusted at the thought that the adjutant of their corps can hold his appointment until he is a major, which event is very likely some six or seven years off. The same remarks apply to the appointment of quartermaster, which is, however, poorly paid, and not much sought after. Our own opinion is that if captains were allowed to hold their adjutancies or quartermasterships for three years after their promotion, it would be all they have a right to expect, and it would besides make way for younger men. It must be remembered that there is a thorough stagnation in the Bombay Army. There are commandants desperately holding on for their off-reckonings; seconds in command of thirty years' service, and without the slightest idea of when they are to have a regiment; while lieutenant colonels who really ought to have regiments themselves are glad to put up with the post of wing officer.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The *Bombay Gazette* deems it probable that, if Mr. Disraeli remains in office long enough, the Duke of Buckingham will succeed Lord Northbrook when the latter retires. In Madras the Duke will have been afforded the opportunity of making himself thoroughly well acquainted with many things relating to India and her people. Whether he avails himself of the chance is another matter. His Grace's probationary experiences of Southern India will not much avail him for service in the North if he follows the example of some of his predecessors, and buries himself among a few Anglo-Indian place-hunters and pleasure-seekers on the Neilgherry Mountains. Experiences of this kind are more likely to do mischief than good. But we hope more of the man who is better known as Marquis of Chandos than Duke of Buckingham than this. It seems impossible that a really conscientious man, as the Duke is well known to be, should voluntarily take charge of millions of people, and, to English ideas, an immense country as well, without the intention of fulfilling the duties evidently appertaining to so weighty a trust. If the Duke of Buckingham travels north and south, east and west, over his new dominions, and determines to see things for himself and not through the glasses of club-haunting old Madrassees, he will be able to do an immense deal of good among the benighted, and effect something like a revolution in the Presidency. He must make up his mind that the Madras coach has got into a groove or a rut, out of which it is very advisable to lift it even at some risk of an upset; otherwise the old story of Dowb as coachman, Pleasure on the box-seat, and Duty in the rumble will be re-enacted, and a chance lost which Madras is not likely to get in a hurry again. Indeed, it is an extraordinary thing that, even with existence at Ootacamund in prospective, the Duke of Buckingham should resign public life in England for public life in Madras. We suppose the chance of the Vice-Royalty was too good to be thrown away. It is a wearisome life, that of Governor of Madras, if Sir William Denison's book faithfully describes it, and it appears to us that nothing but its duties could reconcile us to its pleasures. An active man with an inclination to sport might, indeed, combine pleasure and duty together very well in Madras, for there are splendid rivers and mountains, such as the Godavery and Annamullay Hills, which a Governor might explore with great advantage to the public. Unluckily, the average Madras Governor abhors camping out of all things, and is better at looking after his own comforts than his subjects' interests. Public spirit is the one thing needful in most of them, and we may hope for Madras's sake, as well as for that of India, that the Duke of Buckingham will be an exception to a rule of long standing.

DR. MACNAMARA.—We learn that Dr. Charles Macnamara has been appointed Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery to Westminster Hospital, London. We may, therefore, conclude that there is no likelihood of his returning to Calcutta.—*Indian Daily News.*

OLD GOA.—(GOA, *Nov.* 27.)—Col. Schneider, Col. Lyon, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Mr. Spence, C.S., Mr. Hammick, C.S., and several others made an excursion up the estuary to Old Goa. The tide was running strongly against us, but fourteen oarsmen, who sang, and chattered, and yelled enthusiastically all the way made light of the journey, which was reached in about two hours' time. Lovely scenery met the eye at every turn. On one hill the Jesuit College looked like an old castle on the Rhine; and other buildings emerging upon the blue waters from groves of trees helped to carry out the illusion. The old town of Goa is one of the most beautiful places on the face of the earth. It is filled with groves, rising ground, and handsome houses; but after all it is like a Dead Sea apple, beautiful to behold only on the outside. Long grass grows up to the doorsteps of palatial buildings; the walls are broken down and in ruins, and overgrown with rank vegetation; the Cathedrals, splendid relics of the past glory of the Portuguese power and priesthood in India, are deserted by all but a few monks, while jackals howl disconsolately at the mouldering and gigantic portals. Old Goa is a City of the Dead, a younger Nineveh or Memphis, an epitome of desolation. It had to be deserted many years ago because of the plagues that decimated the people. Doubtless the plague was due to the swamps of mangrove that surrounded and still surround the ancient city. Your readers are probably acquainted with the appearance of the See—a gigantic cathedral, white without, and within divided into chapels full of gilded altars and silver censers. Banners are suspended across the roof of the nave; and the choir, with its somewhat theatrical tapestry, its old organ, its tumbledown black wood reading stand, is a strange mixture of faded symbols of pristine greatness and signs of present religious fervour. The Church of Bom Jesus, which contains the Sarcophagus of Saint Xavier, is not far from the See, and is reached by faded dusty lanes where the cactus is pushing the old red laterite walls to the ground. St. Xavier's splendid tomb, surrounded by relics and the offerings of people who imagine they have been cured by his virtues, is too well known to Bombay people to need further description. The excursionists returned to the *Puttialla* at four o'clock, after which the Raja of Kolapore and the other Rajas received the Portugnese Viceroy on board with honours. The ceremony took place on the saloon deck, and was soon over, being terminated by a distribution of pan soparee and garlands of flowers. While we were at dinner that night we heard guns firing at Aguada Fort, and shortly afterwards news was brought on board that the *Serapis* with the Prince had arrived at the mouth of the harbour. Early next morning the *Puttialla* left for Deogurh with the Rajas, and a number of the passengers parted from Captain Crowder with considerable regret.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

UDAIPUR, *Dec.* 4.—On arrival at the gateway of the city, the Viceroy alighted with the Maharana from his elephant, entered a carriage with Mr. Lyall and drove to the palace, which is an extensive building, surrounded with gardens. In the centre of the garden is a large fountain, from which avenues paved with marble diverge in all directions, amidst groves of pomegranate and orange trees. A marble gallery encircles the garden, which at night was beautifully illuminated. This being the first time a Governor-General had ever visited the capital of Meywar, the city put on its best appearance, and there were crowds in the streets. The Oodeypore Maharans claim direct descent from Rama, the children of whom arrogated to themselves the title of *Sooryavansa*, or "children of the sun." In Tod's "Rajasthan" in relating the history of Meywar, he shows first one tribe uppermost and holding the throne, then another branch victorious—a marriage with a Bheel family, and lastly, a series of adoptions which must utterly vitiate any genealogical chart. The Meywarees have some claim to consideration, in the fact that they gallantly held their country throughout the whole period of the Mogul power, and were the only people in Rajpootana who did not supply a Princess for one of the Emperors of Delhi. If true, that at the reception of the Prince of Wales last month in Bombay, the Rana refused to sit in the seat appointed for him, on account of his secular and sacerdotal powers, which latter he claims as performing the offices of priest at the celebrated temple of Echinga, it is to be hoped the Viceroy pointed out to him during this visit that it cannot be accepted as a reason for precedence in a British durbar, more especially as the Rana is only an adopted heir, from a very distant branch of some former Maharana's family, and has only just been a twelvemonth on the *gaddee*. From Oodeypore the party were expected to visit Deolee, one of the institutions of Rajpootana, and the head-quarters which bears its name of the Irregular force. Deolee is situated near the banks of the River Banaas, at a point where the States of British Ajmere, Meywar, Jeypore and Bhoondee converge; it is the military post of what is known as the Meena district of the Harowti Agency. In other words, it is the site of a successful experiment in taming wild tribes, and attracting them into a steady, agricultural life. Just as Outram tamed the Bheels near Dhoolia, so the late General Hall tamed the Meenas. Rajpootana can show more than one noble work of the kind. By similar means the Mhairs were induced to abandon their cattle-lifting raids; and the formation of local corps at Khairwarra and Erinpoora have also contributed to a certain extent to quiet a most unsettled tract of country. The Meenas are a race which the proud Rajpoot affects to despise; he belongs not to one of the thirty-six Royal races of India. In Jeypore, for instance, the Meenas, although conquered after a severe struggle by the Rutchwada Rajpoots, secured very favourable terms for themselves, and are to this day the hereditary custodians of the public treasury, and have the exclusive privilege of constituting the city watch of the capital. The present city of Jeypore is of recent origin, and a legend is current that in the grounds of the ancient capital, named Amber, which was a strong fortress in the bosom of rugged hills, the Meenas kings guard over a vast accumulation of treasure, to which access is denied even to the Rajah of Jeypore himself. In the hour of extreme peril, and when other resources have been spent, this wealth will be surrendered, to be used for the promotion of the national weal, but until such crisis shall appear, its guardians refuse to yield a pie, and are able to defend their charge. If treasures be hid there, they must be very little, for the history of Jeypore for many years after it acknowledged our supremacy was that of a State in the worst form of disorganisation, crushed by the heavy incidence of our tribute of eight lakhs, to which was superadded the maintenance of the Shekawattee Battalion, under the late Colonel Foster; torn by internal dissensions aggravated by our vacillating policy; the prey of Jootha Ram, the most unscrupulous of oriental ministers; in fact, for many years it was in a condition which would have justified the surrender of the hidden hoard, and was in the hands of men who would not have hesitated for one moment to acquire it by force or fraud. The Viceregal party at Ajmere will be rejoined by Miss Baring, her brother, and Colonel Earle, and would leave on the 3rd (yesterday) by train for the Sambhur Lake, where Major Beynon, Political Agent at Jeypore, joins Lord Northbrook, and escorts him to that city, where great festivities are to take place. It is almost a pity the Prince of Wales could not have accompanied the Viceroy on this interesting tour; he would have really seen more of oriental scenery and customs than he ever will do in the tour laid down for him, besides becoming acquainted with some of the most ancient of the Rajpoot Chiefs. Whilst the Viceroy was at Dhar, in company with the Rajah and Sir Henry Daly, they visited the fort, the breaches of which have not been repaired since the mutiny. The Viceroy did a very graceful act in allowing the Rajah, as a token of his loyalty to the British since his taking up his *gaddee* in 1864, to repair these breaches in the fort, and to put it in thorough repair. —*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATIONAL.—It is reported that Government has given Mrt Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, who was abous to retire under the fifty-five years'-rule, a further tenure of hi office for three years.—*Englishman*, Nov. 30.

DEATH OF MR. CUNNINGHAM.—The Lahor paper announces the death on Friday, December 10th, of Mr. H. Cunningham, for the last five years proprietor of the Lahor Club, and a well-known citizen of Lahor. The deceased had for some time been suffering from an internal complaint and a variety of constitutional disorders. A few weeks ago he was operated upon and was progressing most satisfactorily towards recovery when he was attacked by dysentery, and succumbed to that disease just after midnight.

CIVIL.—It is rumoured in Lahore, says *Indian Public Opinion*, that on Mr. Thornton's vacating the Punjab Secretariat to take over charge of the Foreign-office portfolio from Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Mr. Lepel Griffin will, as has been already hinted, be translated from Kapurthalla to the Punjab Secretaryship, his place as Superintendent of Kapurthalla being taken by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, who will be again succeeded as Under Secretary by Mr. C. L. Tupper, whose special duty will in all probability by that time have been completed, so as to place him at the disposal of his Honour for any suitable appointment which may then be vacant.

POLICE.—A Calcutta contemporary says:—"Some significance, which we have not yet been able to unravel, seems to attach to the fact of a new department being created in connection with the Calcutta police, viz., that of a 'Political Department,' as it is termed; the duties of the officers connected with which seem to be the scrutinising of every new arrival from Cabul, Peshawur, and other up-country stations, by the several railway trains which come into Calcutta from the North-Western Provinces. We shall be glad to be enlightened with the working and doings of the above department and the object in view."

FURLOUGH RULES.—A despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General in Council says:—"My Lord,—Major-General ——, of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, now on furlough for two years, has raised the question whether, in the event of his obtaining an extension of such furlough, he will be entitled to retain his appointment in the Public Works Department; and I have to inform you that, with reference to this application, I have decided that the rule under which officers of the Staff Corps and Local Service retain their appointments during all authorised leave shall be made applicable to all military and medical officers taking leave under the rules of 1868."

DEATHS OF OFFICERS.—During the last few weeks several deaths have occurred amongst military officers in and near Calcutta. We regret, says the *Indian Daily News*, to have to add two more names to the list. The friends of Major W. Ker, of the Buffs, will not be unprepared to hear of his having succumbed on Sunday evening, December 5th, to the long and painful illness with which he has been so long afflicted. It is more difficult to realise that Major Brudenell Rogers, B.S.C., who four days ago was in the apparent enjoyment of perfect health, is now no more; he died on Monday morning after an illness of forty-eight hours. The remains of both officers were interred on Monday evening with military honours.

COLONEL HYDE.—A small paragraph appeared in our impression of Saturday last to the effect that Colonel H. Hyde, R.E., Master of the Calcutta Mint, purposes retiring from the service in February next. It appears now that our information is incorrect to a certain extent. The fact is that the gallant Colonel intends to proceed—probably by the middle of the next month—on two years' furlough, under the military rules, and that, after the expiration of that period, to retire from the service, when he will be entitled to a Colonel's allowance. We believe his application for leave has already been submitted to the Army Head-Quarters, and an intimation made to the Civil Department. It is probable that Colonel Tennant, R.E., will succeed him.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 4.

MEDICAL.—The Lahore paper publishes the following items of news about certain official changes:—"Dr. Center, Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government, has, we understand, been offered and has accepted the Chemical Professorship in the Calcutta Medical College and the Chemical Examinership of Bengal, which is about to be vacated by Dr. MacNamara. We hear that Dr. Center is on his way out to India to join, if he has not already arrived in the country. Dr. Stephen, if not provided for otherwise, namely, by being gazetted to the post of Superintendent of the Central Jail, which, we understand, may possibly be vacated, will succeed Dr. Center; in other words, he will be confirmed in the appointment of Chemical Examiner. Dr. C. W. Calthrop will officiate for Dr. Stephen in the interim; but in the event of Dr. Henderson vacating the Jail Superintendentship, he (Dr. Calthrop) will in all probability be permanently appointed to the Chemical Examinership.

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TREATY WITH HOLKAR.—A Correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes from Indore as follows:—"On the occasion of the late visit of Lord Northbrook to Indore, Maharaja Holkar concluded a very important treaty with the British Government. The Maharaja has agreed to abolish the Mint in his own capital and to receive from the Government Mint at Bombay all coins to be used in his dominions. For this consideration, the British Government will pay his Highness Rs. 25,000 per annum. It has been settled that the new coin should have on one side the stamp of the British Government and on the other that of his Highness. It would be of the same weight and value as the British rupee, and would be legal tender throughout British India, being received at par in the Government Treasuries."

TOBACCO CULTURE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—Some very satisfactory arrangements have been made, it is said, by the North-West Government in reference to the cultivation of tobacco in those provinces. The ground formerly occupied by the Stud Department at Ghazeepore has been leased to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., under conditions which will make it worth their while to import skilled labour from Virginia. The Director of Agriculture, Mr. E. C. Buck, wished at one time to visit Manila, and study the tobacco culture in the Portuguese school, but the jealousy of the Manila Government stood in the way. If India is thus driven to learn cigar-making of the Americans, her smokers will be all the better off in the long run. In reference to cheroots, the most resolute Tory will be pleased to Americanise our institutions.

MONUMENT TO DR. STOLICZKA.—A monument is being erected at Leh by the Government of India, in memory of the late Dr. Stoliczka, who died on the return journey of the last British Embassy from Yarkand. It is to be an obelisk of granite quarried in the neighbourhood of the site, with the inscriptions in Latin and English on marble slabs. The design is by Mr. Kirby, Executive Engineer of Kangsu, and the work is being executed under the superintendence of Mr. Morris. The foundation has already been laid, and the work closed for the winter, to be resumed and completed next year. The tablets meanwhile are being prepared at Delhi. The grave itself is within a walled enclosure, in a grove of poplar trees, about a hundred and fifty yards from the residence of the British Commissioner. The site is highly picturesque; to the north lies the lofty Kardung range, and to the south-east are the Kowri and other snow-clad peaks.

THE VICEROY IN JAIPUR.—Lord Northbrook visited Amber, the ancient and beautiful capital of Jaipur, privately on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5. On Monday morning the Maharaja visited his Excellency at the Residency. The return visit to the Maharaja at the Palace was paid at 11 A.M. Both interviews were private. After seeing the Palace, the College was inspected and prizes given to the pupils. Lord Northbrook congratulated the Maharaja on its high state of efficiency, and incidentally referred to the great loss sustained in the death of Dr. Wilson, of Bombay. The Mayo Hospital was opened and the statue of Lord Mayo unveiled in the afternoon. The Maharaja made a feeling speech in Hindi. In reply, his Excellency, after thanking his Highness for his graceful tribute to the Earl's memory, passed a brilliant eulogy upon his character. The Viceroy left for Agra at 9 A.M. Yesterday evening there was a banquet at the Palace, followed by fireworks. The city was brilliantly illuminated. In reply to a speech, in which the Maharaja proposed his health, he stated that his tour through Central India had afforded him much satisfaction; that everywhere he had found hearty and royal welcome, and nowhere had he been more pleased than at Jaipur.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The names of the officers about to proceed to the Delhi Camp of Exercise as representatives of the Bombay Army have been published in General Orders, and the various branches of the service are duly represented. The Artillery send Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Assistant-Adjutant General of that corps, an officer who was in the last Persian campaign, and saw a good deal of fighting during the mutiny under Sir Hugh Rose. Colonel Barry, C.B, is the other officer sent by the Artillery, and he has been very fortunate in the extent and variety of the service he has seen, having been at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, besides being at the relief of Lucknow, the battle of Cawnpore and siege and capture of Lucknow. He afterwards went to China under Sir Hope Grant, and was at the capture of the Taku Forts, and the surrender of Peking. The British Infantry is represented by Colonel Wilkinson, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, who has seen service in Ceylon, and the Native Infantry by Colonel J. A. Wood, V.C., who saw fighting in Afghanistan during 1840-43, was at the battle of Hyderabad in the Scinde campaign, and finally won his Victoria Cross in Persia in 1856-57. The Native Cavalry sends Colonel Blair, V.C., an officer who did good service during the mutiny, at the sieges of Neemuch and Kotah, and during the pursuit of the rebel Tantia Topee. Our list concludes with the name of Russuldar-Major Bennee Singh, an old and gallant native officer of the 3rd Light Cavalry. The duties of these officers have, we learn, been defined, and they are to act as Assistant Umpires, which will entail on them a good deal of hard work, considerable knocking about, and the certainty of being abused by those to whom their decisions are adverse. They were to have left on the 1st or 2nd instant. We are sure everyone must allow that the Bombay Army is worthily represented.—*Times of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4. Forfarshire, Port Hunter.—5. Sattara, Liverpool.—6. Almora, Gravesend.—9. Senator, Liverpool; Lady Lawrence, Liverpool; Star of Bengal, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Almora.—Mrs. Jones and five children, Mr. Baumgarten, Miss and Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Eyears and two children, Mrs. Barton, Mr. W. Jordon, Mrs. C. F. Jordon, Mrs. Shopland, Miss Hudson, Mr. W. H. Greenfield.
Per Senator.—Mrs. Jeffrey.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2. Str. Scotia, Andaman; Niobe, London.—4. Cholula, London; Calliirhoe, London.—5. Francois, Australia.—6. Str. Africa, Coast; Irrawaddy, London.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 10, 1875.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 12 to 101 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 10 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4½ per Cent., 1873	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 2
5½ per Cent., 1859–60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	107 12 to 108 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 1-16d. to 1s. 10¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	525 to 530
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1435 to 1440
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 130
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1370 to 1375
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	129 to 130
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 610 to 615
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
B. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 318 ...	265 to 266
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 318 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 182
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	400 to 420
Lower Assam Tea Company	£26½ ...	40 to 41
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	111 to 112
Punjab Bank	100 ...	70 to 75
Simla Bank	500 ...	525 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 130
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 29

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods quiet, but unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.13; 40's Bannermill Twist, 4a. 10p. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 15½. Rice, Moonghy, Rs. 2.8. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 9¾d.; ditto, Paris: Three months' Document Bills, 231. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 102; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1873, 102¾; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 107. Freights, 25s. to 60s.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

RANGOON, *Nov.* 20.—In a large town like this, with a jail population exceeding two thousand, there must constantly be simmering a certain amount of sedition, and consequent rumours of tumult and treason. On the evening of the 12th the town magistrate, Mr. McIver, received information of a projected *emeute*, and sent the informant on to Mr. Fforde, the police superintendent, without losing his appetite for dinner. Mr. Fforde, however, in the interim had received authentic information from other sources that a rising would take place that very night, and that the arsenal would probably be the first thing attacked. The alarm was given to the garrison, the guards doubled, and other suitable precautions taken; and a large number of arrests was ordered in the town and its vicinity. There is absolutely no doubt, from the confession of the principal parties concerned, that an organised outbreak had been planned for the night of the 12th, though different reasons are given for the abandonment of the scheme, the most probable being the inability to procure arms. The ringleader of the conspiracy was one Moung Bwa, a political refugee from Upper Burmah. He designed nothing more or less than a night attack by some thousands of his countrymen on the town and cantonment, a general massacre of Europeans, and Royalty, more or less temporary, in

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Rangoon for his own victorious arms. Several considerable men in villages adjoining the town had promised him their adhesion and separate contingents, and to each was assigned a different point of attack. Operations were to commence by a kyoung being fired near the cantonment. It was contemplated that the Sikhs would turn out to extinguish the fire, leaving their barracks comparatively defenceless, and it was there the insurgents hoped to obtain a supply of arms. Another party were to attack the Fusilier lines, and the stronger contingent was directed against the arsenal, while the European residents and shops were reserved for Moung Bwa and his own immediate followers. Great exertions were to be made for the complete and speedy capture of the flagstaff, the pagoda and the courts, as being the three outward and visible signs of our sovereignty in the country. The jail was to be dealt with by a separate gang, the convicts (so it is said) having arranged for a simultaneous outbreak. The whole scheme sounds too incredible to have been conceived by any but the most demented of maniacs, as the rioters were wholly unable to procure a supply of arms to assist them in their preliminary aggressions. It has been clearly ascertained, however, that a plot of this description has actually been concerted during the last four months, though it is not quite evident why it was abandoned or adjourned. Had the conspirators ventured on any action, they would never have attacked the military, nor have dared anything but a somewhat exaggerated dacoity. It is probable, however, that murder and arson would have resulted, but Messrs. McIver and Fforde deserve credit for having so promptly repressed all disturbances without the public experiencing the shadow of apprehension. The result of the inquiry is not yet officially known; but by the time this letter arrives, you will probably have heard the last of the "Rangoon revolution." Had Moung Bwa possessed ordinary intelligence, he might have effected a clean sweep of every important Government official of the place. At the time of the races the grand stand was entirely undefended, and two or three hundred Burmans might have completely altered the appearance of the Commission.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MEDALS.—In honour of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the following prizes have been placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore by a native gentleman:—To the student, being a native of the Mysore Province, who shall secure the highest place in the Matriculation Examination to be held in Bangalore in December next, (1) in Sanscrit, a gold medal; (2) in Kanarese, a silver medal.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.—Mr. Robinson's Government thought it necessary to increase the salary of Mr. Hamnet, the Head Assistant of the Chief Secretary's Department, but were at a loss to know from what financial resource this was to be met. Mr. Hamnet, however, who is ever ready to point out where retrenchment may be effected, suggested that the salary of the Head Assistant in the Revenue Department might be reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 500, and the saving thereby effected appropriated to his own salary.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 30.

THE PRINCE AND THE POOR OF MADRAS.—It is proposed to give a substantial, but plain meal to the very poor of Madras each day, during the Prince of Wales' stay in Madras. It has been ascertained that food will have to be provided for 15,295 poor people; and that it will cost Rs. 2,580 per diem. The total amount required is upwards of Rs. 15,000—no inconsiderable sum to ask for at this date, says the *Madras Mail*, from a public that has already put itself to a good deal of expense in connection with the Royal visit. A large proportion of the sum already subscribed for the public demonstration must have been expended in giving employment to crowds of coolies, carpenters, plasterers, tinmen, tailors, &c.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE 18TH HUSSARS FOR ENGLAND.—This gallant and distinguished regiment leaves Bangalore by special train this afternoon for Bombay for embarkation to England, under the command of Colonel Prettejohn, C.B. The corps came out in September, 1864, under the command of Colonel Knox, and after a short stay here proceeded to Hyderabad at the end of 1865, returning to this station in January 1872. Though not having the good fortune to take the field during its Indian tour of service, the Hussars having spent most of their time in a native State, which of all others in India contains the most peppery and disaffected population, and if it has not been their fault that they have not been called on to help to reduce Hyderabad to that state of absolute submission to British rule, that must come sooner or later, we may be quite sure that if necessary they would have been "all there," if a row had taken place.—*Bangalor Spectator*, Dec. 7.

A PRETTY STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The Trichinopoly paper writes:—"The Brigade Parade on Wednesday was cancelled from a paucity of officers. The 19th had only one officer, the 2nd in command, available, and the 32nd only the adjutant. Musketry has laid up both wing officers of the 32nd. Is it not cruel of Government keeping European officers out in the sun until noon, going through the musketry farce? The Artillery horses sent it to Pothanore for the Prince have been recalled. Would it be believed the railway cannot arrange to bring back those horses before December 3 except in small parties? The latter plan has been adopted, so ten horses are to return daily. The Prussians without any warning moved in twenty days 300,000 men, 70,000 horses, 6,000 guns, besides provisions, and here in India the railway wants fifteen days' warning to move seventy horses and forty men."—*Madras Times*, Nov. 30.

THE LATE RESIDENT AT HAIDARABAD.—Our Haidarabad correspondent, writing on the 7th Dec., says:—"We have lost Mr. Saunders, He left by train on Saturday morning last, a salute of thirteen guns fired from the "mud" battery at Secunderabad in the afternoon indicating the fact to all whom it concerned. Sir Richard Meade arrived the same evening, the process of handing over and receiving the office of Resident being accomplished at a station on the line of railway. All sorts of rumours are of course afloat to account for Mr. Saunders's abrupt resignation and departure. Professedly the cause lies in the continued illness of his wife, though from what I hear I don't think she is likely to be much benefited by a change to the vile climate which England offers to the invalid at this season of the year. Some say the late Resident is made the scapegoat of the Supreme Government, which was terribly irritated by the publication in your columns of his correspondence with Sir Salar Jung. I hear on good authority that the whole of his letters addressed to the Minister were dictated by the Supreme Government—if not the exact words, still the sense and spirit of them; and that in writing as he did Mr. Saunders simply complied with his official instructions. If such be the case it seems then rather hard on the late Resident to be punished—if he is punished—for obeying the orders of his superiors. But, perhaps, he just stepped beyond the fine line of demarcation which lies between firmness and bluntness. Mr. Saunders may not have been a born diplomat, but he was a very good-hearted and well-meaning man, and many persons living in this quarter will doubtless regret his departure."—*Times of India.*

THE REVIEW ON THE ISLAND.—There was a grand military spectacle on the Island yesterday morning, when a detachment of the Queen's 16th Lancers, the Governor's Body Guard, H.M.'s 89th Foot, the Infantry Volunteer Guards, and the three Native Regiments in garrison, were reviewed by his Excellency the Governor. The troops assembled on the ground at a quarter to five o'clock, and formed into two lines, the Queen's 16th Lancers being on the extreme right of the first line and the Volunteers to the left. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, who wore his uniform of Lord Lieutenant of Bucks., scarlet and silver, and who rode a fine iron-grey charger, accompanied by a brilliant staff, arrived at a little after six o'clock, and was received with a general salute by the troops, the order for the same being given by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who commanded the brigade. A salute of seventeen guns was fired at the same time from the battery in the Fort. His Grace rode down the line, commencing from the Lancers. There was then a march past the Saluting Flag in double companies. The troops returned and marched past again in regiments. The marching past was considered to be very good. After some other manœuvres, the regiments were drawn up in separate bodies at an interval of twelve paces from each other, facing the flag, and the officers and colours of the several regiments being called to the front of their respective corps. His Grace rode up and a general salute was given. The Duke then ordered the regiments to be marched to their respective quarters. The Volunteer Guards, both officers and men, mustered very strong on the occasion, and, before the regiment broke up, Colonel Ross-Church, their commandant, thanked them for their attendance, and informed them that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had expressed himself well pleased with the manner in which the Volunteers had acquitted themselves. His Excellency had been glad to observe a marked improvement in the dress, accoutrements, and the soldierly bearing of the Volunteers. Colonel Church trusted that the Volunteers, having earned such a good opinion, would endeavour to maintain it. He added that his Grace the Duke of Buckingham had accepted the office of Colonel-in-Chief of the Corps, which was a thing that could not but be regarded with much pride and satisfaction by the whole regiment. The review was witnessed by a number of spectators. The ladies and gentlemen who were present from Government House drove up in three carriages, the first carriage being drawn by four horses with postilions.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2. J. S. Barker, Liverpool.—5. Str. Hydaspes, Calcutta.—6. Str. Viceroy, London.—7. Str. Assam, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—8. Str. Sea Gull, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Ethiopia.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Hunter, Capt. Blaxland, Major Hindle, Mr. W. S. Foster. For COLOMBO.—Mr. De Dombal.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydaspes.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Geoghegan. For GALLE.—Mr. C. B. Spooner and Mr. W. M. Grant. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. T. Whittaker. For ADELAIDE.—Mr. Gummow. For MELBOURNE.—Sergt. J. Fitzhervoy. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Hughesdon, Miss Anderson, two Misses Wilson, Mrs. D.

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Murray and three children, Mrs. Fryer, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Vivian, and Mr. F. C. Baring.

Per str. Tibre.—From MARSEILLES.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Hunt, Mr. Safemme, Mr. D. Fondclair, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Dickman, Mr. Lablie, and Mr. E. Knautch. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Monkly and Mr. P. Clark. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. M. Pitch. From PONDICHERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. Tuving and infant, Mr. Norfor, and Mr. Elice.

Per P. and O S. N. Co.'s str. Assam.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. W. B. Liddell, Mr. C. E. Morton, two Misses Standen, Miss Ritherdon, Mr. and Mrs. P. Urquhart, Mrs. Leggatt, Mr. A. Cruickshank, Mr. D. Bellinga, Mr. Shubrick, Mr. and Mrs. Voss, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Lord, Capt. Bruce, and Mr. Phillips. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. W. J. Williamson, Mrs. H. Rennie, Col. King, Miss King, Mrs. C. W. Chisholm, Mr. C. M. Crichton, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Hedger, Miss K. Tomson, Miss Clinger, Mrs. Windle and infant, Mr. J. Randall, Mr. Bathe, Miss Murray, Mr. Durant, Mr. Kershaw, Miss Clark, Mrs. McKae, Mrs. Muspratt and two children, Mrs. J. Grant and two infants, Col. Vanrenen, Miss Vanrenen, Mr. L. H. Clifford, Lieut. Luckraft, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Holland. From VENICE.—Mrs. Murray and two daughters, Prince Whadikerdedin, Mrs. B. Lawford, Miss B. Lawford, and Mr. B. Lawford. From BRINDISI.—Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. J. Watson, and Mr. T. Flamburiari. From VENICE.—Mr. H. Bury. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. C. T. Swanson. From GALLE.—For CALCUTTA.—Miss Macarthur and Dr. Arthur. From HONG KONG.—Judge McRae. From SHANGHAI.—For VENICE.—Mr. W. Kidner. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Nichol. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. Macdonald and Mr. J. Munro.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6. Str. Hydaspes, Galle, Aden, and Suez; Str. Ethiopia, Bombay and Southern Ports.—8. Vesuvius, London.

Bombay.

THE LATE DR. WILSON.

But Dr. Wilson was a missionary—and much more. He was a citizen in the broadest sense of the word, a stay and support of the State. Never a partisan, his opinion was always valued by experienced administrators; and while no one was more alive to real perils, it was generally found that his usually trustful and courageous estimate of political difficulties was the true and safe one. This aspect of his career was well brought out by the Hon. Mr. Tucker in his speech at the Asiatic Society's meeting in February, 1870, and especially so in a quotation from the current *Native Opinion* newspaper comprised therein. In that extract reference was made to the attitude and tone which Dr. Wilson maintained in the dark year of the Mutiny, when amidst the mingled anxiety and indignation that prevailed, even well-disposed and devotedly loyal native citizens "were indiscriminately confounded with the rebel sepoys of Bengal" in the suspicions and denunciations so freely indulged in on all sides. The Reverend Doctor showed himself superior to the panic of the time. He avowed that he was ready to go at any hour of the twenty-four into the densest quarters of this city without fear of being molested; and as the storm drew off, he stated as his deliberate conviction that he had seen nothing in Bombay "which would lead us to recede from our friendly intercommunication with the people or to pause in any of the general enterprises in which we are now engaged." The invaluable assistance which Dr. Wilson had been able to render to the Government of Lord Elphinstone in the hour of greatest anxiety was testified to by the Hon. Mr. Tucker. It was greatly in reliance on his opinions and knowledge of the several sections of the people—he almost vouched for the good behaviour of the Mussulmans of this presidency—that the Government of the day felt free to send so many troops away to the scene of open revolt, a course which, though apparently risking something in Western India, conduced very materially to the more speedy restoration of order in Hindustan. It was not merely a generous and confiding spirit which led Dr. Wilson aright in this as in some similar exigencies, but it was his intimate knowledge of the people and the ability so gained to estimate the strength of their feelings and gauge the current of their thoughts. As Mr. Tucker remarked: "It would be difficult to over-estimate the value to the British Government in India of men of the stamp of Dr. Wilson. One such man brings a greater accession of strength to our rule than a regiment of soldiers."

This is scarcely the place in which to assess the exact value of Dr. Wilson's labours as a philologist. These, in the proper sense of that term, were subsidiary or in addition to his acquisition and extensive use of the vernacular languages, for the study of which, as he has said, he "had the most powerful motives." The science of philology has been almost created since he landed in India forty-four years ago. Hence the value of his attainments in this respect must be estimated by the standard of thirty years ago. When Dr. Wilson entered on the study and exposition of the Zoroastrian books, it is scarcely likely that he could have derived much assistance from the labours of the German *savants* in that direction: therefore, in his investigation of the "Zend Avesta" he deserves the credit due to a pioneer. It may not be right to claim for him anything like the fine perceptivity of Burnouf, the keen insight of Grotefend, or the masterly grasp of Lassen; but, as the late Dr. Bhau Daji remarked of him, Dr. Wilson has been "the best popular exponent of the discoveries of those eminent Orientalists." It was more in accordance with his essentially popular aptitude and the general bent of his life's task that the strength of his linguistic faculties should be expended on the vernaculars. It is not too much to say that Dr. Wilson's influence on the side of this some time unduly disparaged branch of philology has proved a valuable educational force in Western India. If it be admitted that his early achieved steps in the higher walks of linguistic science have long since been passed in the accelerated progress of younger men, his successors, it must be remembered that he has been ever ready to acknowledge this, and in turn to confess his own obligation to other and later labourers.

Dr. Wilson's early and well directed efforts in aid of the movement against infanticide belong to the record of his services as a citizen and publicist. It is not needful to dwell upon them here; but we mention the subject by way of showing what a wide tract in the personal history of Bombay worthies is covered by the story of the long and active life now closed.—*Times of India.*

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.—Mr. Charles Mathews arrived in Bombay on Thursday, December 9th, by the mail steamer. He was staying at Watson's Hotel. There was no probability that Mr. Mathews would act in Bombay, as he was to proceed to Calcutta with the least possible delay, but people were hoping to see him on the Bombay boards before he leaves India.

PRESENT TO CAPTAIN PORTMAN.—We have casually learnt that our energetic Superintendent of Police, Captain Portman, has been presented with a handsome cigar case by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in token of his Royal Highness's appreciation of the admirable police arrangements made for the safety of the Prince during the royal visit to Poona. We are all aware of the onerous duties and responsibility which devolved upon Captain Portman on the occasion in question, and it is only right that we should notice the excellent police arrangements made by that officer, and so ably carried out by his subordinates.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 10.

DR. ANDREAS ON HIS TRAVELS.—Dr. Andreas, who left Bombay a few weeks ago to pursue scientific investigations in Persia, was, on his arrival at Karachi, hospitably entertained for ten days at Government House by Mr. Muloch, C.S., in the absence of the Commissioner in Sind. From Karachi the learned Doctor went to Hyderabad, where he was the guest for several days of Colonel Wallace. He afterwards proceeded to Tatta, and thence by land to Gwadur along the route taken by Alexander, so that he has had the opportunity of finding out all about the latter's march through the disputed land of Gedrosia.

DEATH OF MR. RADFORD.—We regret to hear from Sholapore of the sad death on Saturday last of Mr. Radford, the Permanent Way Inspector there. It seems that he fell from his horse when out riding, and was killed on the spot. He has left a wife and four children to lament his loss. What gives increasing sadness to this case is, that he had only the day before got the letter which conveyed a warning that his services would not be required any longer by the G.I.P. Railway Company. He had been accused of taking bribes from the labourers. This is thought to have preyed so much upon his mind as to have driven him well-nigh mad.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 1.

MR. LEE WARNER AND THE PARSIS.—The case of Mr. Lee Warner, Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, against the sixteen Parsis, came on for hearing at the Fort Police-court on Tuesday last. The evidence clearly showed that the Parsis committed a brutal and most cowardly assault on very little provocation. A Bombay gharry-wallah is a notoriously repulsive specimen of humanity; but a Parsi shigram-wallah is even worse. Two of the drivers in the Parsi procession refused to make way for Mr. Warner's carriage, and two collisions between himself and them, and two buggies, were the consequence. The Under-Secretary then struck at the second driver with his whip, whereupon a "fat Parsi" opened his shigram door, stopped Mr. Warner's horse, and prepared to strike its owner. Mr. Warner defended himself by knocking the Parsi down; and this was the signal for a general assault upon him by all the Parsis in the procession. Mr. Warner suffered pretty severely from their fists, sticks, and umbrellas. The case was still under trial yesterday afternoon.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 4.

GOA HARBOUR.—Aguada may be considered the mouth of Goa Harbour. It would be difficult to conceive a more lovely estuary from its beginning at Aguada Lighthouse to its termination near Old Goa. It abounds in lovely bays, fringed to the water's edge with palm trees, with here and there peeping out among them the peculiar tall roof that is characteristic of the houses in this little Portuguese territory. The province of Goa has been described to me by an old and well-known resident, Mr. Major, as like a man's spread hand—only, every finger is a creek running deep into the land, sometimes even touching the feet of the blue ghauts that rise far away in the back-ground. Goa territory is about sixty miles by forty, but with such rich soil and extensive water communication to all parts of it it ought to be capable under an energetic Government of producing a splendid revenue. At present there is not a railway in Goa, although I hear that a British company, well known in Bombay, intend to make one shortly between Goa and Dharwar, thus tapping the cotton districts that lie beyond Goa. The only great public work in the territory is the long causeway that connects New Goa and Old Goa, the splendid buildings of which are now left apparently to a few priests and jackals. There

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is a lack of life about Goa which strikes a stranger. A sign of the poverty of the little country is perhaps the fact that the land at Caboo—the Viceroy or Governor-General's house at the end of Goa Island adjoining the sea,—is covered with jungle which swarms with tigers and cheetahs.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

A BOMBAY PANDIT.—On Monday last the native poet and Sanscrit scholar, Pandit Gattu Lalji, was honoured with a visit from two eminent European Professors of Sanscrit now in our midst, viz., Professor Monier Williams, of Oxford, and Dr. T. P. Mineffe, of the University of St. Petersburg. After the interchange of the usual salutations the Oxford *savant* expressed his gratification on being allowed the privilege of a visit to so distinguished an Oriental scholar as the Pandit, and hoped the latter would avail himself of his visitor's hospitality, if at any future time he should feel disposed to visit him at his Oxford home. The Pandit said in reply that such a contingency was not likely to occur, as it would involve a breach of the time-honoured custom of his country. This dialogue was carried on exclusively in Sanscrit, and at its close Professor Williams requested the Pandit to recite some impromptu verses on any subject of local and passing interest, to which the latter complied and produced a series of most abstruse Sanscrit verses celebrating the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the triumphs of light and intelligence over the dense ignorance of this land, &c. On the termination of this arduous literary exercise, Pandit Guttoolal was presented with a copy of the donor's English translation of the "Sakoontala" from the original Sanscrit, and the Pandit acknowledged the gift by presenting Professor Williams with several of his own works. Later in the day the Russian *savant* was received at the Pandit's residence, when the same programme was gone through, and the Doctor took a copy of the impromptu compositions of his host, who, in addition to his other gifts, is said to possess extraordinary powers of memory. It is said that Dr. Mineffe intends publishing a narrative of his oriental travels and researches, and that he proposes inserting the Pandit's compositions in the promised volume.—*Times of India*, Dec. 6.

BOMBAY POLICE.—The best proof of the efficiency of the Bombay Police Force is, that during the Prince's visit not one accident occurred, and but one complaint, and that of a trifling nature, was received by the commissioner against a native constable. It is computed that while the Prince was here, and some time before his arrival, there were 200,000 additional inhabitants in the city. To meet the emergency Sir Frank Souter was allowed to entertain one hundred additional native constables, and the services of two district superintendents of police were placed at his disposal. Of the hundred additional native policemen sixty-six were placed on duty at Malabar Point and Parell, leaving thirty-four for service in the city. Three European constables were also stationed at Government House. The addition to the police force available for general duty was, therefore, only thirty-four policemen, and the value of the reinforcement was to some extent counterbalanced by the absence of the three Europeans on duty at Government House. We think that the force deserves credit for the satisfactory manner in which, without any material addition to their numbers, the members of it did their work. Capt. Heming, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Madras, came here to observe the working of the force and the special arrangements made for the extra work during the Prince's visit. We have no doubt he was satisfied with them. On comparing our police arrangements for the Prince's visit with those of Madras, we find that, whereas Sir Frank Souter was allowed two Superintendents and 100 men, the Madras Government sanctioned the enlistment of 400 native constables to aid in the preservation of order during the Prince's visit. The head of the police there is also to have the assistance of one Deputy Inspector-General and three Superintendents of police during the same period. The population of Madras is little more than half that of Bombay. Sir Frank Souter has recommended Government to sanction a grant of half a month's pay to all the members of the force, from Superintendents to native constables. This sum, if granted, will amount to Rs. 12,429.—*Times of India.*

REMINISCENCES OF PUNA.—There are people who claim to have lived in Puna for years, and yet have never seen the heart of the native city. Its gloomy old port-holed fortalices, its crowded bazaars, and its ginger-bread-like minareted temples, lie some two miles away from the wide area of the cantonments, where, flanking the broad, well-kept roads, the bungalows of the British residents —civilian and military—nestle amid the exuberant foliage. The days of splendour, and to all appearance of prosperity, are departed from Puna, with its seven districts, each named after a day of the week. Puna is a stronghold of Brahmans, and, under the Peishwas, was the capital of a Brahman dynasty; it abounds, there fore, with tokens of the prevalence of Hinduism. Lean and wild-looking fakeers, clad in the skins of wild animals, meet one at every street corner, and fat, saucy, and mischievous Brahmany bulls parade the bazaars with insouciant swagger, helping themselves without stint or hindrance to whatever they fancy. Fighting rams are led about, the combats of which are a favourite pastime of the Mahrattas. Temples of all shapes, painted all over with grotesque gods of all forms and colour the visitor comes upon at every turn. The general aspect of the place is squalid, for there is much poverty and many ruins; but here and there, among the huts and slums, rise the massive gloomy walls of the fortress-residences of the old Mahratta nobles; square, sullen keeps, mostly with but one low-browed entrance, and a vista within of cramped, dingy, noisome courts. In the principal bazaar are remains of the palace, or rather castle, of the Peishwa, which must have been a place of no small strength. The mouldering, hoary walls could tell some tales of a fierce and bloody past, for the place reeks again with ghastly associations. From the terrace above its doorway, on an October morning in 1795, there flung himself, in a tempest of jealous wrath, the young Peishwa Mahadeo Rao. Three days previously, on the festival of the Dasahra, he had from the same spot reviewed his troops who defiled before him, a long torrent of fiery horsemen. In the evening he had held a Court, and all seemed to go well with the lad; but the restraints put upon him by his dewan, Nana Farnavis, were too irksome to be borne, and three days after he made away with himself. In the palace, too, of which these are the ruins, in August, 1773, Narayan Rao, at the age of eighteen, after he had been Peishwa but nine months, was savagely murdered by two of his body-guard. The story has the true Eastern ring of blood and treachery in its details. The lad had confined his uncle, Ragunath Rao, in one of the prisons of the palace, and Ragunath had instigated these two bravos to seize the young Peishwa, and thus effect his own release. But Ananda Bai, the relentless wife of Ragunath, secretly altered the instructions to "seize" into instructions to "slay;" and in bloodthirsty obedience to the mandate the assassins forced their victim even from his uncle's arms, to which he had fled for refuge, and stabbed him dead, killing with the same blow a faithful servant who had cast himself upon his master's prostrate form. Close by the ruins of the palace is a street wherein, while the Peishwa reigned, men were executed by being trampled to death by elephants. One of the most memorable of these executions, by reason of the princely rank of the sufferer, was that of Wittoji Holkar, brother of that Jeswant Rao Holkar, who the same year won the battle of Puna. The last of the Peishwas, Baji Rao, beheld the agonies of the victim from the window of his palace, where, on the morning of the 1st April, 1800, he took his seat with his favourite Balaji Kunjar to gloat his lust for blood with the revolting sight. Verily, there can be few people in India who in their hearts sigh for the "good old times."—*Daily News* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS

Dec. 5. Beucleuch, Grecnock.—6. Rajpoot, London.—7. Str. Zante, Liverpool.—8. Amalthea, Newcastle.—9. Str. Bangalore, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Onslow, Capt. Arkwright, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Palin, Dr. and Mrs. Kirton, Col. and Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bains and infant, Mr. Price and son, Mrs. C. West, Mrs. and two Misses Roberts, Capt. Sargeaunt, Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Col. A. B. Little, Col. Nassau Lees, Mrs. Fendall and two children, Miss Barty, Miss Whitworth, Sub lieuts. Campbell, Tenison, Pollock, D'Oyley, and Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Barter, Mr. G. T. Park, Mrs. Bidwell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. A. and E. Morris, and Mr. Allaruckia. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wenger, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, Mrs. and two Misses Buckland, Mr. A. Davidson, Miss Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. O. S. Comyn, Mr. Abel, Col. Gill, Mr. Bell, Lieut. Bisset, Miss Hutchinson, Capt. Benwick, Mr. G. H. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Elmslie, Mr. Lang, Miss Forsyth, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. A. B. Fisher, Major Winson, Mr. A. J. Peel, Mr. Ramsay, Capt. and Mrs. Singleton, Archbishop of Goa, Revs. J. Monteiro, A. Macedo, and — Pereira, Mr. N. Coppinger, and Major Templeman. From SUEZ.—Mr. Verhalghe, Mr. Van Hoobruck, Mr. Stang, Rev. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Presse, and Mr. Dawne. From ADEN.—Surg. gen. Johnstone and Lieut. P. Hockin, R.N.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6. Str. Venetia, Southampton, &c.; str. Clive, Liverpool, via the Canal.—10. Str. Zeal, Hull.—11. Str. Mongolia, Australia, &c.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Taylor and Mr. E. L. Pearse. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Dominico and Col. J. Perkins. For ADEN.—Capt. Emmerton and Capt. J. E. Winkler.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Geelong.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Pickard and two daughters, Corporal Sweeting, and three others. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Garden, and Mr. Betah. For VENICE.—Dr. R. H. Betty and Mr. F. Venning. For SUEZ.—Col. and Mrs. Creagh.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1875.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 9⅞d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10¼d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs.	11-1-0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	290
Mexican Dollars	Do.	224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	212
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		106-14-6
Sycee Silver		109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 4.)

BLOWERS, Capt. G. F., offieg. polit. asst., 1st grade, resumed charge of the office of dep. Bheel agent, Maunpore, from Lieut. T. Hope, on Nov. 16.

DIBBLEE, F. L., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Ghotkee div., and posted to the charge of the Mehur div.

DOUGLAS, J., asst. controller of accounts, joined the Rajpootana State Railway on Nov. 22.

FINLAY—SYMES.—Mr, J. F. Finlay, H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on the 17th ult. Mr. E. S. Symes, of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of the N.W.P. his arrival at Allahabad on Oct. 26 last.

HAWES, C. D., accountant, 3rd grade, joined the Rajpootana State Railway on Nov. 25.

HEATH, H. A., offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, Haidarabad assigned dist, has passed the prescribed examination in Urdu according to the Higher Standard.

HUNT, W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. from the Sehwan div., and posted to the charge of the Ghotkee div.

JACKSON, Capt. G. D'A., asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the Mooltan div., Special Military Works, on the 18th inst.

LAVAL, Mr., is transfd. from the office of the exec. engr., Agra division, Military Works, to that of the controller of accounts, Military Works, which latter office he joined on the 8th inst.

LILLEY—CRAMPTON.—The following asst. engrs., 2nd grade, are tranfd. from the Central Provs. to the Provinces specified against their names:—Mr. A. R. Lilley, Mysore; Mr. A. C. Crampton, N.W.P., Provincial Establishment.

MALLOCK, Major H., director of construction, Telegraph Dept., is app. to offic. as dep. director gen. of telegraphs, in add. to his own duties, during the abs. of Mr. A. J. L. Cappel on priv. leave, from Nov. 9.

ROBINSON, J., asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the office of suptg. engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works, is transfd. to the Bareilly division, Military Works.

SARGON, W., temp. supervisor, 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is permitted to resign his appt. in the P.W.D.

STENT, W. K., asst. engr., 2nd grade, holding the temp. rank of asst. engr., 1st grade, Wardah Valley State Railway, Central Provinces, is transfd. to British Burmah for employment in the Railway Branch.

THACKERAY, Major E. I., V.C., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, received over charge of the Fort William div. from Mr. W. H. Johnson, C.E., on Nov. 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT POLICE.

Major T. Lowndes, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade (seconded), in British Burmah, to be dist. supt. of police, 1st grade (seconded), from May 28 last, v. Col. T. C. Hamilton, deceased.

Lieut. col. W. G. Grove, dist. supt., 2nd grade, to be dist. supt., 1st grade, v. Major Lowndes, seconded.

Capt. R. F. Litchfield, dist. supt., 3rd grade, to be dist. supt., 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Grove.

Mr. W.H. Pattisson, dist. supt., 4th grade, to be dist. supt., 3rd grade, v. Capt. Litchfield.

Mr. T. D. Jameson, dist. supt., 5th grade, to be dist. supt., 4th grade, v. Mr. Pattisson.

Mr. J. W. Olive, asst. dist. supt., to be dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Mr. Jameson.

Mr. W. A. Banbury to be asst. dist. supt., v. Mr. Olive.

Mr. W. J. Porter, asst. dist. supt. of police in British Burmah, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, from Sept. 10 last, from which date Mr. Hannay reverts to his substantive post of asst. dist. supt.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 8.)

Mr. C. R. Marriott, who has been recently app. to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Patna div., and is posted to the Sudder station of the dist. of Patna.

The services of Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., acting joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Sewan div. of the Sarun dist., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home dept.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury, C.S., offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., is app. to the charge of the Sewan div. of the Sarun dist.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, C.S., on leave, is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. of Dinagepore.

Mr. W. C. Muller, dep. mag. and coll., Julpigoree, is transferred to Rungpore.

Mr. A. W. Scanlan, offieg. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Maldah, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, asst. mag. and coll., Dinagepore, is transferred to Pubna.

The asst. supt. of survey, in charge of the Dearah professional work, is also to be an asst. supt. under Act V. (B.C.) of 1875.

Mr. J. G. Charles is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the 24-Pergunnahs; Mr. Charles will act as joint-mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, dep. mag. and dep. coll., who has reported his return from furl., is posted to the Lohardugga dist.

Mr. F. G. Millet, C.S., who reported his arrival on Nov. 14, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his app. on his return from furl.

The app. of Mr. J. F. Stevens to act as mag. and coll. of Cuttack during Mr. Beames's absence is cancelled.

Mr. F. A. Chichester, acting supt. of police, is posted to the dist. of Pubna.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon. A. R. Thompson of his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. G. H. French, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Noakholly.

Mr. E. St. G. Kaye, acting asst. supt. of police, is posted to the dist. of Jessore.

Capt. R. P. Davis, dist. supt. of police, on his return from furl., is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his new app. at Julpigoree.

Rev. H. J. Matthew, M.A., is app. to be chaplain of the garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, from the date on which he joined his app.

Rev. A. O. Hardy, offieg. chaplain of the garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, is app. to be chaplain of Barrackpore, v. Rev. W. Brock.

Asst. surg. Abdool Razzack, asst. resident surg. of the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, is app. to act temp. as medical officer at the Sandheads during the abs. on leave of Mr. J. B. Baxter.

Surg. A. S. Reid, 8th N.I., is app. to act as civil surg. of Chittagong during the abs. of Dr. C. J. W. Meadows.

The following surgeons are app. temp. to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital:—

Surgs. G. S. A. Ranking and W. Beatson.

Dr. J. M. Zorah, offieg. civil surg. of Balasore, having passed by the Higher Standard in Bengali in Oct., 1873, has, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, been allowed to draw the authorised donation, Rs. 500.

Dr. W. D. Stewart, civil surg. of Cuttack, having passed by the Higher Standard in Ooriah in October, 1874, has, with the sanction of the Govt. of India, been allowed to draw the authorised donation, Rs. 500.

Mr. B. Clark, asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the 1st Calcutta div. on Nov. 15.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, joined the Gya div. on Nov. 24, on return from priv. leave granted to him.

Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Patna div. as a temp. measure.

Mr. J. F. Mackenzie assumed charge of the Patna div. on Nov. 8.

Mr. G. R. Long, exec. engr., 2nd grade, from the Western Sone Survey div. to the South-Western Circle for special survey duty.

Mr. C. W. Hope, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Dehree div., to be exec. engr., in charge of the Western Sone Survey div.

Mr. N. E. Jennings, temp. asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Dehree div., Sone Circle, to special survey duty in the South-Western Circle.

Mr. R. B. Buckley, asst. engr., 1st grade (temp. exec. engr., 4th grade), Buxar div., to the Eastern Sone div., which he assumed charge of from Mr. T. B. Stoney on Nov. 24.

Mr. J. Whitfield, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment div., having returned to duty and resumed charge of the div. from Mr. Davis on Nov. 27, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Mr. A. Hayes, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Cossye div., passed in colloquial Hindoostanee on Nov. 18.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 27.)

Senior apoth. J. Vyall to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Chunar, with effect from Nov. 10.

Surg. F. W. Wright, M.B., 24th N.I., acted as civil surg. of Jhansi, in add. to his other duties, from Oct. 14 to Nov. 7, inclusive.

Major J. W. O'Dowda, dist. supt. of police, who reported his return from furl. on Oct. 23, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

The untaken portion, viz., three days, of the month and fifteen days' privilege leave granted to Mr. W. C, Thomas, dist. supt. of police, Meerut, in Notifics. Nos. 584A and 678A, dated respectively Aug. 21 and Oct. 12, is hereby cancelled.

The unexpired portion, four days, of the priv. leave granted to Mr. F. Pollen, asst. mag. and coll., Bulandshahr, by Notific. No. 1388A, dated Aug. 4, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. R. H. Clifford, mag. and coll., who reported his return from furl. on Oct. 30, the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. G. E. Watson, mag. and coll., who reported his return from furl. on Oct. 30, the usual subsidiary leave.

The untaken portion, twenty-two days, of the priv. leave granted by Notific. No. 1186A, dated July 1, to Mr. A. Boulderson, mag. and coll., Bijnor, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. R. F. Saunders, dist. and sessions judge, who reported his return from furl. on Nov. 4, the usual subsidiary leave.

The untaken portion, twenty-one days, of the three months' priv. leave granted to Dr. M. Thomson, chemical examiner, N.W.P., by Notific. No. 1481A, dated Aug. 18, is hereby cancelled.

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Mr. R. H. Saunders, dist. and sessions judge, who reported his return from furl. on Nov. 4, the usual subsidiary leave.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The undermentioned gentlemen to be officers of the Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps, subject to their passing an examination in drill before the inspecting officer:—

Mr. H. E. Grant, to be lieut., and Mr. C. E. Housden, to be sub lieut.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following postings:—

Mr. R. H. Clifford, mag. and coll., to Azamgarh.

Mr. G. E. Watson, mag. and coll., to Janpur.

Mr. R. F. Saunders, dist. and sessions judge, to Azamgarh.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill, mag. and coll., to Hamirpur.

Mr. J. J. McLean, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be posted as an asst. to the Agra dist., and to be vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class, as described in section 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872), and with those of an asst. coll.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to direct the following proms. and reversions:—

From Oct. 1, the date on which Mr. W. C. Turner received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Bulandshahr, Mr. W. M. Tidy to revert to his substantive appt. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Oct. 6, the date on which Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Gorakhpur—Mr. R. D. Spedding, offic. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive appt. as joint mag. 1st grade; Mr. W. Holmes, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. F. B. Mulock, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to his substantive appt. as asst. mag.

From Oct. 8, the date on which Mr. J. C. Robertson received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Allahabad—Mr. A. M. Markham, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. R. D. Alexander, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. J. W. Harris, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appt. as asst. mag.

From Oct. 8, the date on which Mr. H. B. Webster received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Meerut—Mr. J. Smith, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. G. J. Laidman, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade, and Mr. W. Crooke, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as asst. mag.

From Oct. 10, the date on which Mr. C. W. Moore received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Bareilly—Mr. J. Quinn, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. E. Rose, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade, and Mr. R. G. Hardy, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From Oct. 10, the date on which Mr. E. White returned from privilege leave—Mr. D. T. Roberts, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade, and Mr. J. B. Thomson, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, on leave, and Mr. F. S. Bullock, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to their substantive apps. as asst. mag.

From Oct. 16, the date on which Mr. W. Duthoit received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Mirzapur—Mr. H. F. D. Moule, offic. mag. and coll., to be depaty supt. family domains Maharajah of Benares, and Mr. G. R. C. Williams, deputy supt. family domains Maharajah of Benares, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Oct. 16, the date on which Mr. H. C. Barstow received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Aligarh—Mr. W. A. Howe, offic. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag. 1st grade.

From Oct. 17, the date on which Mr. E. Colvin received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Moradabad—Mr. P. Whalley, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. W. Lambe, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Oct. 22, the date on which Mr. J. Simson received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Agra—Mr. R. J. Leeds, offic. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. J. A. Marcell, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade, and Mr. F. H. Fisher, offic. joint mag. 2nd grade, to revert to his app. as asst. mag.

From Oct. 25, the date on which Mr. G. L. Lang received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Fatehpur—Mr. J. H. Carter, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. R. Evans, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, on leave; Mr. R. S. Aikman, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade, and Mr. S. H. James, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his app. as asst. mag.

From Oct. 25, the date on which he received charge of his office at Etawah, Mr. G. Adams to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. T. F. Harkness, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, on leave; and Mr. H. P. Mulock, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. F. Pollen, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, on leave; and Mr. J. L. Denniston, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to their substantive apps. as asst. mags. and colls.

From Oct. 28, the date on which Mr. J. C. Colvin received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Aligarh—Mr. H. C. Barstow, offic. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. G. R. C. Williams, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Holmes, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his app. as asst. mag.

From Oct. 14, the date on which Col. A. G. Davidson received charge of the office of dep. comr., Jalaun, Mr. J. S. Porter, offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, to revert to his app. as dep. comr., 3rd class; Mr. P. J. White, offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, to revert to his app. as a 1st class comr.; and Mr. R. H. Story, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to revert to his app. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

From Oct. 16, the date on which Mr. P. J. White went on priv. leave—Mr. R. H. Story, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.

The services of the Rev. B. Sharp, chaplain of Muttra, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Panjab.

The services of the Rev. E. G. Davis, chaplain of Jhansi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Nov. 25.)

In supersession of Order No. 1493, dated Oct. 20, Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, settlement officer, Jhang, having reported his return to duty on the afternoon of Oct. 5, the unexpired portion (forty days) of the priv. leave granted him by Order No. 951, of July 16, is hereby cancelled.

In continuation of Order No. 1499, of Oct. 23, Lieut. J. A. L. Montgomery, asst. settlement officer, will offic. as settlement officer, 3rd grade, during such time as he may hold charge of the Jhang Settlement.

Mr. E. O'Brien, settlement officer, 3rd grade, will offic. as settlement officer, 2nd grade, during Mr. Fryer's abs. on duty, with effect from the afternoon of Oct. 21.

Mr. F. O. LeMurchand, asst. conservator of forests, Jhelum sub div., obtained priv. leave of abs. from the 1st to the 22nd Sept., both days inclusive.

Mr. B. Browne, dep. conservator of forests, reported his arrival at Bombay on the afternoon of Nov. 16, on return from the furl. granted him in Order No. 354F., dated Oct. 15, 1874.

Mr. B. Brown has obtained fourteen days' subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his app.

Capt. Jackson, 27th Punjab N.I., offic. station staff officer, Nowshera, is invested under Section 20 of Act XXII. of 1864, with power to try breaches of cantonment rules and regulations within the cantonment of Nowshera, the said powers to be exercised during such times as he may perform the duties of station staff officer at that place.

Hony. Surg. major J. R. Deane, civil surg. of Shahpur, is app. to the medical charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of Nov. 12.

Mr. H. E. Perkins, dep. comr., Rawulpindee, is app. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Rawulpindee div., as a tempy. arrangement, with effect from the afternoon of Nov. 15, v. Col. O. J. McL. Farrington, proc. on furlough.

Mr. E. B. Peacock, asst. comr., from the Delhi to the Gurgaon dist.

Mr. C. E. Gladstone, asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Dera Ghazi Khan, with effect from the forenoon of Nov. 18, v. Capt. R. G. Sandeman, proc. on special duty.

Surg. major T. E. B. Brown, Principal Lahore Medical School, reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 10, on return from the furlough granted him in G.G.O. No. 325, dated March 31, 1874.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to attach Mr. C. L. Tupper, offic. settlement officer, Rohtak, to the civil secretariat as asst. comr. on special duty, with effect from the afternoon of Nov. 16, until further orders.

Mr. T. G. Walker, asst. comr., from the Gujranwala to the Lahore dist., until further orders.

Rev. W. Spencer, D.D., reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 18, on return from the furl. granted him in No. 390, dated Jan. 24, 1874.

The services of the Rev. W. Spencer, D.D., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., for employ. in Oudh.

In continuation of Order No. 4,043 of Nov. 4, Surg. major J. H. Jeffcoat, staff surg., Rawalpindee, had charge of the Rawalpindee jail during Surg. major Ince's absence on leave.

Surg. T. Moloney, 1st Sikh inf., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Kohat, with effect from Oct. 13, in succession to Surg. major G. Farrel, 2nd Punjab cav.

Mr. E. O. H. Tronson, dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Rohtak to the Hissar dist.

Mr. G. F. Taylor, offic. dist. supt. of police, is, on return from furl., posted to the Rohtak dist.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Abbott-abad station order, dated Oct. 20, making the following tempy. appointment:—Surg. major J. R. Johnson, 5th Goorkha regt., to the medical charge of the Peshawar Mountain battery and the detachment 5th Punjab Infy., with effect from 17th idem, on departure of Surg. W. Battersby, 5th Punjab Infy., to the Camp of Exercise.

Dera Ismail Khan station order, dated Nov. 1, directing Surg. E. Sanders, 2nd Sikh Infy., on his return from duty at Shekh Budin, to take over medical charge of No. 3 Light Field battery from Surg. J. Duke, 2nd Punjab Infy., in addition to his other duties.

Edwardes-abad station order, dated Nov. 5, making the following tempy. appointment:—Lieut. W. J. Vousden, 5th Punjab cav., to offic. as station staff officer, during the abs. of Capt. J. C. Stewart, on duty, or until further orders, with effect from Oct. 21.

Kohat station order, dated Oct. 27, making the following tempy. appointment:—Surg. major J. W. Johnston, 4th Punjab Infy., to take over medical charge of the Hazara Mountain and Garrison batteries from Surg. T. Molony, 1st Sikh Infy.

Attock Garrison order, dated Sept. 11, directing Surg. A. Thomson, M.D., to assume charge of the Attock Lock Hospital, as a tempy. measure, with effect from the 1st idem, v. Asst. Apothecary Calborn, dec., and in the absence of any medical officer passed in the native languages.

5th Punjab Cav.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 1, making the following tempy. appts., with effect from Oct. 21:—

Capt. J. C. Stewart, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer.

Lieut. W. J. Vousden, 1st. squad. sub., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer in add. to his other duties.

2nd Sikh Inf.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 1, directing Capt. J. B. Slater

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1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. W. O. Thompson, as a tempy. measure.

3rd Punjab Inf.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 1, directing Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, as a tempy. measure.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 27.)

The Chief Comr. is pleased to app. Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., asst. comr., to be a mag. of the 1st class, in the Nagpur dist., from the 3rd inst.

Col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr., transferred to Balaghat, reported his arrival, and assumed charge of the Balaghat dist. from Mr. F. Venning, C.S., offic. dep. comr., on 17th inst.

Mr. H. L. Dennys, dist. superint. of police, Sambalpur, returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him, and received charge of the police from Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., offic. dist. superint., on the 16th inst.

Mr. C. Grans, comr., Jubbulpore div., assumed charge of his office from Lieut. col. C. B. L. Smith, offic. comr., on the 15th inst.

Surg. major W. B. Beatson, M.D., returned from the ten days' priv. leave granted to him, and received charge of the civil surgeoncy, Nagpur, from Surg. major J. F. Barter, on the 20th inst.

Mr. G. H. Foster, asst. conservator of forests, received charge of the Saugor div. from Mr. G. A. Richardson, sub asst. conservator of forests, on the 12th inst.

The Rev. A. W. Rebsch, chaplain of Kamptee, transferred to Peshawar in the Punjab, reported his departure from Kamptee on the 17th inst.

Col. H. F. Waddington, dep. comr., reported his return from furl. on the 18th inst. Col. Waddington is tempy. posted to the Wardha dist.

Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., asst. comr., Sambalpur, was app. to offic. as dist. superint. of police of that dist., during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. H. L. Dennys, dist. superint.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 4.)

BAZETT.—The following tempy. promotion is made in the Ordnance Commissariat dept.:—Capt. R. Bazett, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, from Oct. 25, during the abs. on furlough to Europe of Capt. J. A. S. Colquhoun.

DAWSON, Lieut. col. F., Madras staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from March 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MINTO.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the staff corps, is promoted to the rank of major, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. (brevet major) J. C Minto, Bengal staff corps, Dec. 3.

SMITH, Capt. C. B. E., C.S.I., Madras gen. list, services placed tempy. at the disposal of the Foreign dept.

SMITH, Hon. Lieut. H., barrackmaster, is posted to the Meerut div., mily. works, which he joined on Oct. 30.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentd. officers have reported their return from England:—

Col. A. Fraser, C.B, Royal (late Bengal) engrs., chief engr., 1st class, P.W. Dept., and Secy. to Govt., N.W.P.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. F. Hicks, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. Forbes, Bengal staff corps, comdt. Bhopal batt.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. F. Waddington, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Central Provinces.

Lieut. col. C. F. Packe, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 3rd Bengal cav.

Lieut. col. E. J. McNair, inf., dep. asst. adjt. gen. (for musketry), 1st circle.

Major E. L. Earle, Bengal staff corps, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D.

Major E. T. Thackeray, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) engrs., exec. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D.

Capt. A. E. Downing, of the late 51st regt. N.I., exec. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D.

Capt. H. M. Pratt, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 2nd Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing subalt., 17th (the Loyal Poorbeah) regt. N.I.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Nov. 1:—

Lieut. C. M. Haggard, 4-13th brigade, R.A., Driver H. Mitchell, C.F brigade, R.H.A., Private T. Whitmore, 70th foot, and Sergt. W. Durr, Commissariat Dept.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Nov. 8:—

Gunner C. Brickley, E-11th R.A., Sergt. J. Smith, 1-5th fus., Private W. Frost, 1-5th fus., and Private M. Corker, 1-5th fus.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Nov. 15.)

BLACKETT.—In anticipation of approval by H.R.H. the F. M. C. in C., the name of Capt. C. F. Blackett, 4th batt., rifle brig., is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depots, published in G.O.C.C. dated Sept. 29, p. 484.

CUTBILL.—Dacca station order confd., dated Nov. 1, directing Major W. G. Cutbill, V.C., 16th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in room of Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 16th N.I., ordered to join the head quarters of his regt. at Jalpaiguri.

HUMFREY.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Nov. 1, app. Capt. J. C. T. Humfrey, 2-19th foot, to perform the duties of dep. judge advocate at a general court-martial ordered to assemble at Raniket on the 8th idem.

MEREDITH—SEALY.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Capt. G. V. Meredith, 1st batt. 11th regt., to rank as capt. from Sept. 18. Capt. W. Sealy, 89th regt., to be major, from Oct. 23.

MILES—DEJERSEY.—The following movements of officers of R.A. will take place, viz.:—Lieut. P. W. H. Miles, from Nowgong to Delhi, to join No. 2 baty. 23rd brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange. Lieut. W. G. de Jersey, from Delhi to Fyzabad, to join D baty. 19th brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

MORISON—WHITEHORNE—VULLIAMY.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England by an early troopship and join the Staff College by Feb. 1. They will travel at the public expense, and be available for duty with troops:—Capt. F. de L. Morison, 2nd batt. 1st foot, and Lieut. C. W. Vulliamy, 1st batt. 17th foot. Lieut. A. H. Whitehorne is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Delhi, for duty with F baty. 19th brigade, on arrival at the Camp of Exercise, to travel at the public expense.

MURPHY.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 2, app. Lieut. E. W. Murphy, 109th foot, to act as asst. insp. of musketry.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, Nov. 20 to Dec. 2.)

BEEK.—In anticipation of approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., the name of Capt. F. B. Beek, 15th hussars, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot.

BROUGHAM.—Dum Dum station order confd., dated Nov. 12, app. Lieut. and adjt. J. Brougham, 40th foot, to be station staff officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. C. S. P. E. Mansergh, 40th foot.

CHAPMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 12, directing Capt. A. R. Chapman, offieg. 2nd in com. and squad. officer, 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, consequent on the return from furl. of Col. W. R. E. Alexander, comdt.

FISHE—KEIGHLEY.—Lieut. A. Fishe, 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr. to 8th N.I., v. Keighley, who exchanges; Lieut. C. M. Keighley, qrmr., to be 1st wing subalt. v. Fishe, who exchanges.

GRAVES, Lieut. W. P., R.A., is directed to proceed from Govindgarh to Agra, and take charge of the armament of the fort on the departure of No. 5 battery 23rd brig. for England, and of the details that will be left behind by A battery 19th brig., proceeding to the Camp of Exercise.

ILES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 31, app. Capt. A. I. Iles, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. to 43rd N.I., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. C. McD. Skene, proceeding on furl.

LOWTHER, Col. W. H., Bengal inf., doing gen. duty at Dum Dum, s transfd. at his own request to Jubbulpore.

MADDEN, Capt. T. D., from offieg. wing officer 20th N.I., to be wing officer, 37th N.I.

MONEY—SMITH—PULLEY.—Capt. R. E. K. Money, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. 3rd Goorkhas, v. Smith, on furl.; Capt. E. D. Smith, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., v. Money; Lieut. C. Pulley, from offieg. 2nd wing subalt. 15th N.I., to be offieg. 2nd wing subalt., v. Smith.

MAUDE, Major gen. F. F., C.B., V.C., H.M.'s service, having reported his arrival in India, is posted to the Allahabad div.

MONTRESOR.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 5, app. Lieut. E. H. H. Montresor interpreter to the 1st batt. 8th foot tempy., from the 1st idem, v. Lieut. G. A. Money, appointed a probationer for the Bengal staff corps.

MORGAN—CHATFIELD.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. H. R. L. Morgan, R.A., to be capt., from Sept. 1. Capt. C. K. Chatfield to be major, from Nov. 2.

PACKE, Lieut. col. C. F., on furlough, from 3rd Bengal cav., to be 2nd in com. 7th Bengal cav., v. Brownlow, app. comdt. 3rd Bengal cav.

READ.—Eastern frontier dist. order confd., dated Oct. 29, app. Capt. G. D. Reid, wing officer 43rd N.I., to offic. as brigade major, in addition to his other duties, from 30th idem, until the arrival of Capt. A. B. Clare.

SHARP.—Subathu station order confd., dated Oct. 13, app. Capt. and local major A. H. Sharp, 73rd foot, to act as station staff officer, v. Lieut. and Adjt. W. A. Small, 36th foot, left the station, there being no passed officer available.

THISTLETHWAYTE.—Darjeeling station order confd., dated Oct. 12, directing Capt. and Local major A. R. W. Thistlethwayte, 1-5th foot, to act as station staff officer, from the 15th idem.

WAY, Major G. A., staff corps, returned from furl. to Europe, is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

1ST GOORKHAS.

The regtl. order is confd., dated Oct. 23, making the following apps., consequent on the departure of Col. J. S. Rawlins, comdt., on leave on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. R. S. Hill, wing officer and offieg. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.

Lieut. col. P. Story, offieg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. C. Mercer, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer.

Capt. G. Yong, 2nd wing sub. and offieg. 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr.

Capt. H. H. Rankin, attached, to offic. as 1st wing sub.

Dated Oct. 27, directing Lieut. col. E. B. Clay, 2nd in com. and wing officer (rejoined from furl.), to assume com. of the regt.

ORDERS CONFIRMED.

2nd Battalion 12th Foot.—Battalion order, dated Sept. 27, app. Lieut. G. A. Godbold to be asst. instr. of musketry (provisionally), until the arrival of Lieut. R. T. E. Dowse, from England, with effect from the 27th idem.

1st Battalion 14th Foot.—Battalion order, dated Nov. 1, app. Lieut. T. W. L. Penno to offic. as asst. instr. of musketry, during the period that Lieut. T. M. Robinson officiates as instr. of musketry, or until further orders, v. Lieut. C. D. Ferrier, holding another app.

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40th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 26, app. Lieut. H. K. Cavaye to act as interp., v. Lieut. H. F. Turnbull.

65th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 22, app. Lieut. F. Luttman-Johnson to be asst. instr. of musketry, with effect from the 22nd idem.

73rd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 20, app. Lieut. W. M. Swiny to be asst. instr. of musketry, with effect from Oct. 20.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Nov. 1:—

Surg, R. G. Thomsett, 4th hussars; Sergt. J. Pritchard, 4th hussars; Privates R. Dempsey, 4th hussars; J. Howard, 4th hussars; M. McCure, 29th foot; and Sergt. M. Hauron, overseer, D.P.W.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following officers having passed Parts I. and II., Examination B, have completed the qualification for appointments on the Regimental, General, and Personal Staff of the Army:—

Lieut. col. D. Standen, Madras staff corps.
Major D. Murray, Madras staff corps.
Major G. B. Farrington, 1st cav., Hyderabad Contingent.
Brevet major J. M. Kerr, general list, Madras cav.
Capt. E. H. Eyre, Madras staff corps.
Capt. C. W. Campbell, Bengal cav.
Capt. R. B. McEwen, 92nd highlanders.
Capt. G. S. Keith, Madras staff corps.
Capt. A. R. Kenney, general list, Madras cav.
Capt. J. T. Cummins, general list, Madras inf.
Capt. R. J. H. Wyllie, 1st Central India Horse.

CAMP OF EXERCISE, DELHI.

The names of the following officers are appts. to the Staff of the Force to be assembled at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi:—

Lieut. col. C. B. LeMesurier, R.A.; Major A. T. G. Pearse, R.H.A.; and Capt. J. Cook, 14th N.I.

The following officers are appointed to the Staff of the Camp of Exercise:—

Major Sir J. W. Campbell, Bart., R.A., as an umpire.
Capt. F. G. Gyll, R.H.A., as brig. major th the R.H.A. brig.
Capt. J. Cook, 5th Goorkhas, as brig. major to the 1st inf. brig., 4th division.

The native officers named below have been selected for duty at the Camp of Exercise:—

Hyderabad Contingent—Madras—Jemadar Mahomed Oosman, 1st L.C.
Bombay—Ressaldar Major Bennee Sing, Bahadoor, 3rd L.C.

The following officers are appointed to the Provost Marshal's Staff:—

Major P. FitzRoy, H.M.'s 5th fusiliers, provost marshal.
Capt. J. E. Baines, H.M.'s 45th foot, asst. provost.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments, promotions, &c.:—

Personal Staff.—Capt. F. H. Gregory, 15th hussars, to be A. de C. to H.E. the C. in C. in India.

1st (The Royal) Regt.—Major W. G. Brown is perm. to retire from the service, subject to approval.

62nd Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Bowhill to be adjt., v. Dunn, resigned, subject to approval.

81st Regt.—Lieut. F. H. Wheler to be interp., from Nov. 9.

83rd Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Hardtman-Berkeley, from the 107th regt., to be lieut., v. Read, who exch., subject to approval.

107th Regt.—Lieut. H. Read, from the 83rd regt., to be lieut., v. Berkeley, who exch., subject to approval.

MEDICAL.

DEFABECK, Surg. major F. W. A., in med. charge of the Deolee Irregular Force, has been granted six months' sick leave in India from April 23.

HOWARD, Surg. F., M.D., R.A., to be surg. major from Sept. 30.

LAW, Surg. major J., M.D., superint. of the Central Jail at Nagpur, to offic. as residency surg. at Hyderabad from the date of receiving charge, v. Surg. major Wyndowe.

MCCONAGHEY.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated Oct. 30, app. Surg. J. McConaghey, M.D., 39th Punjab N.I., station staff surg., v. Surg. major R. B. Ferguson, R.H.A., resigned from Oct. 31.

MACDONALD, Surg. D. P., to offic. tempy. in med. charge of the Deolee Irregular Force and Haraotee Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, from April 16.

M'KAY.—Mecan Meer brig. order confd., dated Nov. 1, directing Surg. H. K. M'Kay, 25th Punjab N.I., on the departure of the 11th Bengal lancers and 26th Punjab N.I., *en route* to Delhi, to afford med. aid to the depots of those regts., in addition to his other duties.

MURRAY.—The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to make the following tempy. app. in the dept. of mily. accounts, Presidency of Fort St. George:—Surg. major J. Murray, M.D., offic. examiner of med. accounts and of mily. and med. fund accounts, Madras, to be offic. examiner of commissariat, clothing, and stud accounts, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. W. J. Rideout.

REED, Surg. major A. K., from 44th N.I., to have med. charge of 3rd N.I.

ROBINSON.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Oct. 29, directing Surg. A. B. Robinson, doing duty with the 15th hussars, to take charge of the time-expired men of the Meerut brig., who leave for Allahabad on Nov. 8, with whom he will proceed to England.

STAPLES.—The services of Surg. major F. P. Staples, British Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. from Nov. 28.

WHITE, Surg. major J. B., 42nd N.I., is confd. in the med. charge of the 44th N.I., v. Reed, transfd. to the 3rd N.I.

WARDEN.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Oct. 27, directing Surg. C. J. H. Warden to proceed to Mooltan and assume med. charge of the 13th Bengal lancers.

YELD.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Aug. 13, directing Surg. H. P. Yeld to assume med. charge of the 15th Bengal cav. from Aug. 10, v. Surg. W. E. B. Moynan.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a European General Court Martial, held at Camp Deesa on Oct. 22, Driver Joseph Kite, B battery 4th brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—First charge: Insubordination in having, at Deesa, disobeyed the lawful command of Sergeant Mark Creed, 4th brigade Royal Artillery, his superior officer, by refusing to clean the harness when ordered to do so. Second charge: Insubordination in having, at Deesa, in the Orderly-room of the battery, when remanded for a Court Martial for the offence set forth in the first charge, used grossly insubordinate language to Lieutenant and Captain W. P. Georges, Royal Artillery, his superior officer. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. Archibald Litster, No. 1 company 2nd (Simla) Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, for one year, from Dec. 1. Lieut. col. A. W. Twiss, 6th brigade R.A., by troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. T. H. Lloyd, 2nd brigade R.A., by troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. W. Rooke, 9th brigade R.A., by troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. R. Price, A battery 8th brigade R.A., from Nov. 19 to Nov. 30, inclusive, to remain at Julunder, on private affairs. Vet. surg. S. L. Pallin, 8th brigade R.A., by troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. Jervis, 1-8th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of quitting regiment. Lieut. col. W. H. Hawley, 1-14th foot, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 9, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. col. J. R. Hume, 55th foot, to Chakratta and Debra, from Dec. 15 to Jan. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. E. Jerome, V.C., 62nd foot, to Calcutta, for three months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Persian language. Lieut. col. A. W. Cameron, 92nd foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, from February 9, to May 9, 1876, in extension of the leave granted him. Lieut. A. W. D. Campbell, 16th lancers, per troopship, from date of embarkation (this officer vacates his appointment in the 5th Bengal cavalry, as a probationer for the Bengal staff corps). Lieut. col. T. N. Harward, 19th brigade R.A., from Oct. 10 to Nov. 4, in extension, and to Calcutta from Nov. 5 to Dec. 4. Capt. F. H. Williams, 2nd wing subaltern 37th N.I., from Oct. 16, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Capt. J. M. Tulloch, attached to the 16th N.I., to remain at Mussoorie, from Oct. 15 to Jan. 15, 1876, in extension. Lieut. C. B. Wickham, C battery F brigade R.H.A., to Murree and adjacent hills, from Oct. 23 to Nov. 25. Capt. H. W. R. Blackett, 15th hussars, *via* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. H. Pengree, G battery 8th brigade R.A., from Nov. 23 to Dec. 8, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Lieut. H. M. Wade, 1-8th foot, to remain in Calcutta, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 10, in extension, to enable him to pass in the native languages. Lieut. Lord Westbury, 2-9th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regt., thence to England, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. C. E. Grogan, 1-14th foot, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, and thence for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. F. J. W. Smith, 55th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment. Lieut. L. Wyatt, 55th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment, and thence for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. J. H. Hardtman-Berkeley, 83rd foot, to Queensland, Australia, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. T. Harris, commanding 23rd N.I., to Bombay, from Oct. 22 to Nov. 1, on private affairs. Lieut. col. E. H. Scott, 2nd in command 40th N.I., to Calcutta, for thirty days from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. J. P. D. Vanrenen, adjutant 5th Bengal cav., to Calcutta, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Surg. S. H. Browne, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it. Vet. surg. J. K. Grainger, attached to A battery 8th brigade R.A., from Nov. 9 to Nov. 30, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. S. Rawlins, Bengal staff corps, commandant 1st Goorkha regt. L.I., for two years, from Nov. 8. Major E. Birch, 1-11th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, 2-12th foot, to remain at Ferozepore, from Nov. 29, 1875, to March 15, 1876. Sub lieut. R. Eccles, 43rd foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major C. H. Kinahan, 63rd foot, to Bombay, from date of quitting regiment. Capt. C. V. Hiffernan, 108th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, late 5th European L.C. (doing duty with 4th Bengal cavalry), to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of quitting regiment.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. P. de L. H. Johnstone, assistant commissioner, special leave for six months, on urgent private affairs, and subsidiary leave for thirty days on full pay, from Oct. 12 instead of Oct. 13, as notified in *Punjab Government Gazette* Order No. 3,800, of Oct. 18. Mr. P. de L. H. Johnstone, assistant commissioner, reported his departure from Bombay, on Nov. 1, on the leave granted him in Order No. 4,258, dated Nov. 18. Mr. G. Knox, deputy commissioner, Rohtak, for two years, from Jan. 25, or subsequent date, with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. T. H. Homan, extra assistant commissioner, privilege leave from Sept. 29 to Oct. 31st, both days inclusive. Mr. E. B. Peacock, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, privilege leave from Aug. 20 to Oct. 1. Mr. L. B. Roberts, assistant settlement officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, for one month. The privilege leave for twenty-one days, granted to Mr. J. Beames, magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is

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cancelled. Mr. R. M. Waller, assistant magistrate and collector, for six months, in extension. Mr. W. D. Bryce, executive engineer, 2nd grade, for three months, in extension. Mr. C. P. Crouch, assistant superintendent of police, subsidiary leave for thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment. Mr. O. S. Stack, district superintendent of police, subsidiary leave for thirty days, to enable to join his appointment. Mr. J. B. Baxter, medical officer, Sandheads, for one month, from Jan. 7. Mr. G. W. Vivian, executive engineer, 1st grade, Patna division, for one year, and preparatory leave for thirty days. Mr. P. B. Roberts, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Lower Gunduck division, availed himself on Nov. 6 of the privilege leave granted to him. Mr. C. F. Stevens, accountant, 4th grade, who was allowed three months' privilege leave, availed himself of the same from Nov. 29. Fifty days' privilege leave is granted to Lieut. col. C. B. L. Smith, deputy commissioner, under orders for Chindwara, from Nov. 15, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Furlough for two years, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to the Rev. M. E. Mills, chaplain of Nagpur, from Dec. 8, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Surg. major P. W. Sutherland, in joint medical charge of Simla, has obtained fifty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of Nov. 15. Capt. A. F. Lambe, 1st Sikh infantry, is granted leave for thirty days, from Dec. 1, or such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to furlough granted in G.G.O. No. 1,144, dated Nov. 17. Mr. A. M. Markham, joint magistrate, Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 1. The one month's privilege leave granted to Major G. W. C. Plowden, cantonment magistrate, Meerut, dated Sept. 30, is hereby cancelled. Rev. B. Morrell, officiating chaplain, Allahabad, two years' furlough, with effect from Dec. 1, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. B. C. Bailey, a superintendent of the 1st grade, has subsidiary leave for six days to rejoin his appointment, from Nov. 5. Mr. W. McGregor, a superintendent of the 3rd grade, has subsidiary leave for nine days to rejoin his appointment, from Nov. 10. Mr. A. Taylor, a senior foreman of the Government telegraph workshops, has privilege leave for two months, from Nov. 24. Major J. P. Steel, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, with temporary rank of executive engineer, 1st grade, on special duty with the Government of India, is granted one month's privilege leave, from Nov. 1. Three days of the privilege leave granted to Dr. R. T. Abbott, M.D., sanitary commissioner, &c., Haidarabad Assigned Districts, not having been availed of, are cancelled. Mr. J. O. Hughes, assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is granted two months' leave, from 10th inst. Mr. J. Ellis, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave, from June 23. Mr. J. Collet, engineer in chief, Western Rajpootana State Railway, reported his return from the privilege leave granted him. The six months' special leave granted to Mr. J. M. Luff, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, has been extended by H.M.'s Secretary of State to nine months' leave. Mr. G. A. C. Laval, accountant, 2nd grade, has been granted two months' and three days' privilege leave, from Aug. 30 to Nov. 1, both days inclusive. Mr. M. Birkbeck, assistant engineer, Chukrata Road div., returned on Dec. 2 from the three months' privilege leave granted to him. The preparatory leave granted to Major C. W. Campbell, 2nd in command 2nd Bengal cavalry, on Sept. 29 last, is hereby cancelled.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 7.)

DAVIOT, E. H., master attendant of Paumben, in the dist. of Madura, is app. to be a special mag.

FAREWELL, Col. W. T. F., Madras staff corps, superintg. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. chief engr. and under secy. to Govt. P.W. Dept., during the absence of Col. Foord.

LEGGATT, B. C., to be dep. coll., in charge of the Treasury, South Canara, from Nov. 3.

SIMPSON, C., to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year of 1876.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS, P.W.D.

The following transfers and postings will be made in consequence of the appt. to the P.W.D. of this Presidency of nine asst. engrs. of 2nd and 3rd grades from the Royal Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill :—

Mr. W. B. De Winton, from special asst. engr., Kistna, to the permanent staff of the Godavery dist.

Mr. H. S. Taylor, to Godavery dist. as extra asst. engr.

Mr. A. H. Garrett, asst. engr., from South Arcot to Tanjore to complete the establishment.

Mr. A. D. Macleane, to South Arcot as asst. engr. for gen. duties, at the disposal of the dist. engr.

Mr. H. E. G. Evans, to Trichinopoly, asst. engr. for gen. duties, at the disposal of the dist. engr.

Mr. J. E. Paul, to Tanjore as special asst. engr.

Mr. H. B. Hutchings, to Tinnevelly, asst. engr. for gen. duties, at the disposal of the dist. engr.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Most Noble the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appts. :—

Mr. Lewis Moore to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly during the employment of Mr. Kelsall on other duty or until further orders.

Mr. A. F. Cox to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura, during the employment of Mr. McWatters on other duty or until further orders.

Mr. G. F. T. Power to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Nellore.

Mr. F. H. Hebbert to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara.

Mr. J. H. A. Tremenheere to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot.

Mr. H. H. O'Farell to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah.

Mr. W. M. Thorburn to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool.

The appt. of Mr. A. T. Arundel to offic. as additional sub coll. in Tinnevelly during the revision of the assessment in that dist., notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated Sept. 6, 1872, is to be regarded as substantive.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 7.)

OGILVIE.—The services of Capt. H. R. Ogilvie, gen. list, infy., and T. Price, staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the C. in. C. for regtl. duty.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. C., staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 5, on a pension of £365 per annum, with an extra annuity of £365 7s., payable in England.

THOMPSON, Capt. (brevet major) F. H., staff corps, in charge of Pensioners, &c., at Trichinopoly, to be comdt. and adjt. 2nd batt., and staff officer, Nair brigade, Travancore.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The Most Noble the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. :—

Major E. S. Berkeley, of the staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from Nov. 19. Major J. A. Ellis, of the staff corps, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from the date of relief from his offieg. app. as supt. and agent for army clothing; during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major J. C. Gunning, or until further orders.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Nov. 18.)

CHAPMAN, Capt. R. T. (Eur.), from 2nd wing subalt. 32nd N.I. to 1st wing subalt. 32nd N.I.

CROZIER.—Order confd., dated Nov. 9, by the officer com. 43rd L.I., app. Capt. (local major) S. Crozier interp. to the regt. from Oct. 27, v. Lieut. Sim, deceased.

OXLEY.—Order confd., dated March 12 last, by the officer com. 6th regt. N.I., app. Capt. C. R. Oxley, on his return from leave, to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as wing subaltern.

SIMPSON, Lieut. C. H., H.M.'s 18th hussars, is app. 2nd wing subalt. 32nd regt. N.I., and, with the sanction of Govt., a probationer of the Madras staff corps.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. J. Tydd, 5th brigade R.A., to Bombay. Sub lieut. J. A. Bell, 44th foot, in extension until Jan. 5, 1876, on private affairs. Major F. Weldon, for thirty days, from Oct. 21, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to Europe.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. A. J. B. Atkinson, acting head asssistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, for eighteen months, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days. Mr. W. A. Willock, acting senior assistant to the collector and magistrate, and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three weeks. Col. F. J. S. Priestley, superintendent of revenue survey, privilege leave for thirty days, from or after Jan. 2 next. Mr. H. J. Stokes, Madras C.S., for two days, in extension, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. P. P. Hutchins, Madras C.S., reported his return and arrival at Bombay on Dec. 1, and is granted subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. The six months' leave on private affairs granted to Lieut. col. C. D. Clementson, cantonment magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount, on April 29 last, was under the rules of 1868. Capt. H. Grant, master attendant, Negapatam, privilege leave for forty-five days. Lieut. col. J. F. Fischer, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, and district engr., Madura, privilege leave for one month.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 2.)

ARTHUR, J. R., C.S., assumed charge of the office of polit. agent, Satara, from Mr. Moore, on the 17th ult.

DRUITT, H., C.S., having returned to the Presy., the unexpired portion of the furl. on m.c. for sixteen months granted to him is cancelled.

DANIELL, N. M. W., judge and sessions judge of Khandesh, having returned to Bombay on Nov. 18, the unexpired portion of the furl. granted to him is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

LEGEYT, Major P. H., resumed charge of the office of polit. agent in the Mahi Kanta from Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald on the 27th ult.

MOORE, J., C.S., assumed charge of the office of polit. agent, Tanna, on the 18th inst.

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YATES, F., acting 1st asst. supt. of police, Khandesh, was in charge of the office of supt. of police from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, and from Aug. 24 to Oct. 14, inclusive.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 9.)

COWAN, A. J., has been app. to act as asst. secy. to Govt. in the Political and Educational depts., during the abs. of Mr. P. Ryan, or until further orders. Mr. Cowan assumed charge of his duties on the 1st inst., before office hours.

HART.—On the return of Mr. Price, supt., Kurrachi Harbour works, from furl., Mr. Hart is app. to act as exec. engr. at the Presidency.

LAWSON, C. E., to be supernumerary asst. to the coll. of Kaladai.

SPRING, G. B., to act as an asst. coll. of the third class, while Mr. Cotgrave acts as an asst. coll. of the second class, or until further orders.

THOM, R., to act as an asst. coll. in the fourth class, while Mr. Spring acts as an asst. coll. in the third class, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. consequent on the retirement from the Service of Mr. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, from Nov. 23:—

Mr. G. Norman to be coll. and mag. and polit. agent of the dist. of Khandesh, continuing to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Poona.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Kanara.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb to be dep. comr. of Customs and Opium, continuing to act as municipal comr. for the city of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Pedder.

Mr. H. E. M. James to be Under Sec. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial and General Depts., but his services will remain at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

Mr. J. F. Muir to be extra 2nd asst. coll. of Khandesh.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to act as Under Sec. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, and General Depts. during the absence of Mr. H. E. M. James.

Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Surat during the absence of Mr. J. K. Spence.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth to act as extra 2nd asst. coll. of Satara.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 9.)

BIGGS.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. J. W. F. Biggs, 109th foot, 2nd wing sub., 18th regt. N.I., July 3, 1874.

SCOTT.—The services of Lieut. col. S. Scott are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from the 11th inst.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. col. M. W. Willoughby, staff corps, asst. comy. gen., having returned on the 1st inst., the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted to him by G.G.O. No. 80, dated Feb. 4, 1874, is cancelled.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Poona*, Dec. 1 to 4.)

HOGG—BUSHE.—Capt. A. Hogg, 29th N.I., having completed five years' service in the appointment of qrmr., with the rank of capt., is reapp. qrmr. from Dec. 3. Lieut. col. H. K. Bushe, inf., is transfd. from gen. duty, Malegaon, to gen. duty, Poona.

STEINMAN.—Regtl. order confd., app. Major M. H. C. B. Steinman to com. the R.A. at Aden from Oct. 28 to Nov. 4.

STOKES—MAYNE—SMITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 22, apptg. Lieut. F. S. F. Stokes to act as adjt. to 83rd foot, v. Berkeley, resigned. Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 22, apptg. Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne, asst. instructor in musketry, v. Stokes. Lieut. A. Smith, 2nd wing subaltern 22nd N.I., performed the duties of qrmr., in add. to his own, from Nov. 1 to 25.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Dec. 11.)

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. G., 2nd wing sub. 19th N.I., to offic. as 2nd squad. sub. 3rd regt. Sind Horse, v. Lieut. Monteith, offieg. 3rd squad. officer.

CATHCART, Capt. H. D., staff corps, to offic. as qrmr. 12th regt. N.I., v. Brown, offieg. adjt.

KERR, Capt. and Local major H., 2nd batt. 7th foot, having passed the prescribed exam., is, subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India, confd. in the app. of A. de C. to Major gen. Lord M. Kerr, C.B., comdg. Poona div. of the army.

LANG—MANDER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 4, directing Capt. Laing, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer 13th N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Lord, proceeding on leave. Capt. F. D. Mander, 13th N.I., performed the duties of station staff officer, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own, from Oct. 6 to Nov. 29.

STANLEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 3, app. Lieut. Stanley, asst. instructor of musketry to 68th foot, with effect from the 4th idem.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Asst. surg. Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, for two years, without pay. Mr. Richard Shute, M.A., professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Deccan College, for one year. Mr. J. E. Down, privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. H. Ingle, superintendent of Karwar and Huzur deputy collector, Kanara, privilege leave for two months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec. to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, 4th Bengal cavalry, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Capt. J. G. R. D. MacNeill, Madras infantry, in anticipation of the furlough which will granted to him by the Government of his Presidency. Major C. H. Kinahan, 63rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. O. Lord, wing officer 13th regt. N.I., to Bombay, from Dec. 2 to Dec. 31. Lieut. O. E. S. Forbes, 3rd hussars, from Dec. 4 to Dec. 6, on private affairs, in extension.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Dec. 31.

Royal Artillery.—Major M. P. Eden, from tempy. half-pay, to be major, v. H. D. Pitt, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. E. R. Cottingham to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. H. C. S. Dyer, who resigns his commission; Capt. J. C. Auchinleck to be major, v. G. B. B. Hobart, placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. W. S. Langley to be capt., v. E. R. Cottingham, prom.; Lieut. H. Roberts to be capt., v. J. C. Auchinleck; Lieut. C. F. B. Grey to be capt., v. Brevet major B. H. Pottinger (late Bombay), placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. W. E. Sharp, upon the supernum. list, to be capt. upon the supernum list.; Lieut. S. C. Halliday to be capt., v. C. D. A. Straker (late Madras), placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. W. Whateley to be capt., v. H. G. Young (late Bengal), placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. H. F. Smyth to be capt., v. C. V. Arbuckle (late Bengal) placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. F. B. Knox to be capt., v. A. M. Brown, placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. S. C. Pratt, upon the supernum. list, to be capt. upon the supernum. list; Lieut. W. H. F. Sorell to be capt., v. F. Roberts, placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. F. Brinkley, from the seconded list, to be capt. upon the seconded list; Lieut. A. W. Ferrier to be capt., v. H. M. J. Fielden, placed upon the supernum. list; Jan. 1.

The temp. commissions of the undermentioned lieuts. to be made permanent, and antedated to Aug. 17, 1874, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Feb. 17 last, viz.: A. C. Hansard, E. H. Elliot, B. Burton, J. R. H. Allen, C. A. Montanaro, J. W. Stirling, T. F. T. Fowle, B. Duff, S. M. Rogers, J. P. Fell, J. M. Simpson, R. A. G. Harrison, C. S. B. Parsons, W. A. Urquhart, C. W. Kellie, H. C. C. D. Simpson, W. E. L. Balfour, J. Bent, H. G. H. Galton, A. B. Purvis, R. Wynyard, M. W. R. Brotherton.

Capt. J. A. Shuttleworth to be adjt., v. A. M. Brown, who resigns the adjutancy only; Nov. 22. Lieut. T. Cumine resigns his commission; Lieut. R. H. K. Ross resigns his commission; Jan. 1.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. E. G. H. Bingham to be lieut. of a company of gentlemen cadets, v. F. H. G. Cruickshank, who resigns that appt. only; Oct. 13.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. C. H. Ingilby, C.B., R.A., having completed the qualifying service in the substantive rank of lieut. col., to be col.; dated Dec. 17.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

INDIA OFFICE, *Dec.* 31.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Raj Rajessur Maharajah Dhiraj Jeswunt Sing Bahadur, of Jodhpore.

His Highness Furzund Dilpizir Nawab Mahummad Kulb Ali Khan Bahadur, of Rampore.

His Highness Furzund Dilbund Rasekhul Itqad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Rugbir Sing Bahadur, of Jheend.

To be Knights Commanders.

W. R. Robinson, Esq., C.S.I., Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Maharajah Rudur Pertab Sing Manundur Bahadur, Maharajah of Punnah.

The Rajah Shamshir Prakash Bahadur, Rajah of Nahun.

Rao Kasee Rao Holkar Dada Saheb, of Indore.

General Runnodeep Sing Rana Bahadur, C. in C. of the Nepalese Army.

Rao Rajah Gunput Rao Kirkee Shamshir Bahadur, Dewan of Gwalior.

Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Nawab Mahummad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Prime Minister of Kotah.

Col. the Hon. H. Ramsay, C.B., Bengal staff corps, comr., Kumaon.

To be Companions.

R. B. Chapman, Esq., Bengal C.S., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Financial Department.

W. Holloway, Esq., Madras C.S., Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

E. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., Bombay C.S., Member of the Council of the Govt. of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

S. C. Bayley, Esq., Bengal C.S., Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Patna Division.

Lieut. col. C. M. M'Gregor, Bengal staff corps, assist. qrmr. gen., Bengal Army.

C. E. Bernard, Esq., Bengal C.S., comr., Nagpore, late a Member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

R. E. Egerton, Esq., Bengal C.S., financial comr., Punjab.

Col. F. H. Rundall, Royal (late Madras) engrs., late insp. gen. of Irrigation Works to the Govt. of India.

J. R. B. Smith, Esq., Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India for making Laws and Regulations.

H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq., late chief engr., and now agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, Esq.

Bechurdass Amburdass, of Ahmedabad, Esq.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER—At the Camp of the Revenue Commissioner, N.D., in Khandeish, Dec. 5, wife of Mr. Ashburner, Revenue and Police Commissioner, son.

BAILEY—At Lahore, Dec. 4, wife of Capt. C. S. Bailey, 11th regt., Adjt., Punjab Volunteers, daughter.

BROCK—At Peshawur, Nov. 26, wife of M. W. Brock, 1st battalion 17th regt., daughter.

BROWN—At Taljhari, Dec. 5, wife of Rev. J. Brown, C.M.S., daughter.

CONNER—At Roorkee, Dec. 6, wife of H. G. Conner, Traffic Manager, Ganges Canal, daughter.

FIRTH—At Bombay, Dec. 7, wife of Alexander C. Firth, Postal Dept., Central Provs., daughter.

FORSYTH—At Hazaribagh, Dec. 1, wife of Capt. T. H. Forsyth, H.M.'s 62nd regt., son.

FORREST—At Sealkote, Nov. 29, wife of Elton Forrest, Asst. Conservator of Forests, daughter.

FRASER—At Narora, Nov. 13, wife of J. Fraser, daughter.

FULTON—At Bangalore, Dec. 6, wife of Col. Fulton, 36th regt. M.N.I., son.

GRAHAM—At Jhelum, Dec. 3, wife of Capt. R. B. Graham, 5th Bengal cav., daughter.

GROVE—At Coonoor, Nov. 28, wife of Lieut. col. H. L. Grove, M.S.C., daughter.

HART—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 5, wife of W. E. Hart, barrister-at-law, daughter.

HUGHES—At Hyderabad, Sind, Nov. 30, wife of A. W. Hughes, son.

KERNER—At Apollo Bunder, Dec. 10, wife of F. Kerner, daughter.

KIDD—At Simla, Dec. 6, wife of Surg. major L. Kidd, M.B., C.M., Army Dept., son.

LAZARUS—At Calcutta, Dec. 2, wife of C. F. Lazarus, daughter.

SANDFORD—At Palumpore, Punjab, wife of Mr. J. R. Sandford, tea planter, son.

SANDERS—At Rajappur, Nov. 28, wife of Surg. E. Sanders, 1st P. C., son.

SCOTT—At Umballa, Dec. 6, wife of Dr. J. A. Scott, surg. major, A.M.D., daughter, prematurely.

SHERRIFF—At Kishnaghur, Dec. 2, wife of W. Sherriff, daughter.

SHOWBRIDGE—At Fort Attack, Punjab, Nov. 29, wife of Capt. H. W. Showbridge, Fort Adjt., son.

STACEY—At Malabar Hill, Dec. 10, wife of G. B. Stacey, son.

STEWART—At Serampore, Dec. 2, wife of A. Stewart, son.

TURNBULL—At Poona, Dec. 9, wife of Surg. major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., examiner of medical accounts, daughter.

TURNER—At Byculla, Dec. 10, wife of J. L. Turner, son.

WALKER—At Calcutta, Dec. 3, wife of J. Walker, daughter.

WIGRAM—At Madras, Dec. 5, wife of H. Wigram, C.S., son.

WOODWARD—At Hyderabad, Scinde, Nov. 28, wife of J. Woodward, insp. of police, daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—ROBERTSON.—At Madura, Dec. 1, William H. Atkinson, to Rebecca Robertson.

BLAN—TYRRELL.—At Madras, Dec. 1, David T. Blan, Madras Railway, to Christina, daughter of J. Tyrrell, keeper, H.M.'s Penitentiary, Madras.

FYFE—GORDON.—At Calcutta, Dec. 7, Rev. W. C. Fyfe, M.A., to Eliza R. Gordon.

IRWIN—BAKER—At Bimlipatam, Dec. 1, Andrew C. Irwin, to Anna J., youngest daughter of the late Col. G. Baker.

JOLLEY—INGLE.—At Bombay, Dec. 4, David Jolley, harbour master, Bombay, to Mary A., widow of the late John Ingle, master pilot, Bombay pilot service.

MORISON—BARTY.—At Bombay, Dec. 10, John Morison, of Calcutta, to Agnes M., daughter of the late Rev. James S. Barty, D.D., of Bendochy, Perthshire.

RATTON—DOVETON.—At Madras, Dec. 7, James J. L. Ratton, I.M.D., Madras Army, to Marie A., only daughter of the late Brevet lieut. col. H. Doveton, Madras Army.

STEPHENSON—WHITWORTH.—At Bombay, Dec. 10, Leonard W. Stephenson, of Jumalpore, to Sarah, daughter of William Whitworth, Lincolnshire, England.

TYERS—EVANS.—At Kandy, Ceylon, Dec. 22, Seymour T. Tyers, to Emily A., daughter of the late Wm. Evans, C.E., of the Jubbulpore Line of Railway.

WATKINS—GORDON.—At Bombay, Dec. 11, William Watkins, to Grace, youngest daughter of A. R. Gordon.

DEATHS.

BELLELLI—At Tank Bunder, Dec. 9, wife of P. Bellelli, aged 28.

BOLST—At Calcutta, Dec. 5, James F. Bolst, aged 69.

COTTON—At Surat, Dec. 8, Elizabeth, wife of Pensioner H. C. C sub inspr. for Uncleaur, aged 41.

COX—At Howrah, Nov. 28, Martha M., third daughter of E. W. Cox, aged 6 years.

JOHNSTON—At Kohat, Dec. 4, Constance M., eldest daughter of Surgeon major J. W. Johnston, aged 5 years.

PORTER—At Chuprah, Dec. 5, Marion F., infant daughter of George E. Porter, B.C.S., aged 4½ months.

ROGERS—At Calcutta, Dec. 5, Major Brudenell Rogers, Bengal staff corps.

TEMPLE—At Calcutta, Dec. 7, George H. G., infant son of Sir Richard and Lady Temple.

Home.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Eastern Telegraph Company announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share for the quarter ending Sept. 30 last, on and after Jan. 14.

THE NEW BISHOP OF COLOMBO.—On Thursday the newly consecrated Bishop of Colombo. (Dr. Copleston) left England for his new diocese, with a lay and a clerical party, in the *Duke of Sutherland*, one of Mr. Green's ships, which has for some time past been fitting out in the West India Docks.

COLONEL OWEN WILLIAMS, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), now with the Prince of Wales in India, will, it is stated, remain in Egypt on the passage home for the purpose of organising and developing the Egyptian cavalry. He will probably be there for some months.

FATAL CASUALTY AT SEA.—Struck heavily amidships by a Norwegian barque on Friday morning, the steamer *Dante*, which left the Mersey for Bombay on Wednesday, sank within seven minutes, with a loss of twenty-two lives. The *Dante* was a vessel of 1,743 tons, and, with her cargo, was worth nearly one hundred thousand pounds.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.—Writing to a Sheffield correspondent who had sent him a document copied from the *Indian Daily News*, purporting to be a circular issued by the Government in 1871, directing the surrender of slaves who claimed British protection within three miles of the shore, Mr. Gladstone says—"I never, to my knowledge, saw or heard of the circular or order to which your enclosure refers."

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Sir William Harcourt, M.P., addressed his constituents at Oxford on Thursday night. Referring to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, in the course of his lengthy speech, devoted to many topics, Sir Wm. Harcourt observed that he thought the preservation of the route to India depended on the condition of our navy; if it were weak, our purchase of the Suez shares was useless; if it were strong, the purchase appeared to be superfluous.

SCRIP OF THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.—The *Malabar*, Indian troopship, which arrived in Portsmouth Harbour on Friday, with the 107th Regiment, from Bombay, brought home the scrip of the Suez Canal shares recently purchased of the Khedive by the English Government. It is enclosed in four strong boxes, and on the arrival of the *Malabar* an official of the Treasury was in attendance to take charge of it.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The motto of this institution being "Instruction combined with Amusement," it finds a public peculiar to itself. In the course of a long evening of scientific and pictorial entertainments Mr. J. L. King relates "The Progress of Royalty in India," and Mr. George Buckland brings the proceedings to a close with a capital Recital, entitled "Gabriel Grub and the Grim Goblin," being adapted from Dickens's celebrated story in the "Pickwick Papers," by A. R. Phillips.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above bank was held on Dec. 29 at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors and transacting the general business of the company. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. R. Boyson. After the motion for the adoption of the report had been put and agreed to, the Chairman moved the following special resolution:—"That Article 59 of the Company's articles of association, which now provides that the board shall have the power to make temporary investment of the Company's funds in the United Kingdom or in India on Government securities, and to authorise the drawing, endorsing, accepting, or purchasing of bills for the remittance of such funds, be altered by providing in lieu thereof that the board shall have the power to make temporary investment of the Company's funds in the United Kingdom or in India or upon Government or any other securities, or by deposits at interest, or in drawing, endorsing, accepting, or purchasing of bills for the remittance of such funds from India to England, and to withdraw such funds from India to England, in any Government or other securities or produce, and in such manner as the board shall from time to time determine." The motion, having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.—Mr. Arthur E. Barlow, commander of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamship *Nizam*, writes from Suez as follows:—"At a time when all means and appliances for saving life at sea are being so freely discussed, I send you the following account of an incident which occurred on our homeward passage from Calcutta. Should you think it of sufficient interest, and as a means of making known a most useful and simple invention, I shall be glad if you will give it space in your journal:—November, 5, 10.20 P.M., In the Bay of Bengal, the night being dark and stormy and raining heavily, one of the crew fell overboard, the vessel steaming at the time eleven knots an hour. The lifebuoy with Holmes's patent storm signal attached was immediately let go, and the engines stopped and reversed until the vessel was close to the buoy, the signal light attached to which was burning brilliantly. A boat was then lowered and the man picked up, the whole stoppage having only occupied twenty-five minutes. The

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great merits of Holmes' invention are its simplicity, cheapness, and durability. It consists of a metal case or cylinder about 8in. long by 3in. in diameter, which is fitted to a wooden float 2ft. long by 6in. wide. In each end of the cylinder is a small tube covered with a soft metal cap. When required for use, a hole is punctured in each of these caps, so as to admit the water freely, the action of which ignites the composition within the cylinder, which will burn with a brilliant and steady flame for thirty-five or forty minutes, and can be plainly seen at a distance of three or four miles in ordinary weather. It cannot be extinguished by wind or sea, and can be attached by a piece of stout line to any lifebuoy. I think that all sea-going vessels should be compelled to carry this or some similar apparatus.'.

INDIAN COOLIES IN CAYENNE.—The Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society lately addressed a communication to the Marquis of Salisbury, complaining of the excessive mortality which exists among the Indian immigrants in French Guiana, and also alleging that Indians are introduced into that colony "because employers are unwilling to pay the market value of Creole labour." Lord George Hamilton, M.P., the Under-Secretary of State for India, in a reply, dated Dec. 24, 1875, states that Mr. Wooldridge, her Majesty's Consul at Cayenne, had drawn up a report which showed the many obstacles, natural and social, which interfered with the healthy and prosperous working of the immigration system in that colony. The Government of India, in addressing the Secretary of State on this report, especially referred to the employment of immigrants on the gold washings, in which industry two-thirds of the imported labourers are employed. The Government "alluded to the absence of proper shelter, food, and clothing for the immigrants, their employment beyond the reach of inspecting authority, and the inadequacy of their pay. The Governor-General of India in Council then asked that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs might be moved to represent to the French Government that "unless the indispensable conditions to the well-being of the immigrants were fulfilled, the Government of India would be compelled to refuse its sanction to the continuance of immigration to Cayenne." Lord George, in conclusion, says :—"A copy of this despatch was sent to the Foreign-office, with a request that the Earl of Derby would cause representations to be made to the French Government in the sense desired by the Government of India. On the 1st of November the Foreign-office transmitted to the Secretary of State for India in Council a copy of a very strong remonstrance addressed by her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject. The reply of the French Government is now awaited."

MILITARY ITEMS.—Capt. J. E. Christie, late 42nd Highlanders, and formerly Deputy Governor of H.M. convict prison at Chatham, has been appointed Governor of Edinburgh Prison ; he was for some time adjutant of the Black Watch while the regiment was stationed in India.—The following officers will embark as passengers on board the Indian troopship *Euphrates*, from Portsmouth, on Jan. 5 :—Paymaster Murphy, 4th Hussars ; Sub-Lieutenants—Gavin and Studd, 15th Hussars ; Burrell, 1-2nd Foot ; Tate, 1-3rd Foot ; Eyre, 1-6th Foot ; Trench and Richardson, 1-8th Foot ; Thruston, 1-4th Foot ; Stuart, 1-17th Foot ; Hutchins, 1-21st Foot ; Retallick, 1-25th Foot ; Barrett, 44th Foot ; Swann, 45th Foot ; Harris, 54th Foot ; Brown and Hannan, 56th Foot ; Clarke and Faulder, 62nd Foot ; Stubbs, 63rd Foot ; Ford, 65th Foot ; Harris, 73rd Foot ; Surgeons Kelsall and Dorman, Army Medical Department ; Mr. Carroll, Sub-Inspector of Army Schools.—The recent decision of the authorities altering the period of foreign service of Cavalry regiments will have the effect of hastening by about three years the return home of the 9th Lancers and the 10th and 13th Hussars, now in India, as well as each of the mounted regiments proceeding to the East henceforth. In addition to the 18th Hussars, now on their passage home, the Cavalry regiments in India will, according to the roster, embark for England at the end of each of the following years respectively, viz., 16th Lancers, 1876 ; 11th Hussars, 1877 ; 4th Hussars, 1878 ; 3rd Hussars, 1879 ; 15th Hussars, 1880 ; 10th Hussars, 1881 ; 13th Hussars, 1882 ; and 9th Lancers, 1883. Of the regiments to go out the 14th Hussars will embark on the 5th of January, taking the place of the 18th, and the following is the order in which those next highest on the list would be sent abroad : 12th Lancers, Carabiniers, 8th Hussars, 17th Lancers, King's Dragoon Guards, Inniskilling Dragoons, 7th Dragoon Guards, &c., the last three for foreign service being two of the late Indian Hussar regiments—20th and 21st—and the 5th Lancers. It may be considered as almost, if not quite, officially settled that the Infantry reliefs for the season of 1876-77 will be effected by the return home of the 1st Battalion 11th, 2nd Battalion 19th, 55th, and 108th Regiments from India, the 1st Battalion 10th and 32nd from the colonies, and the despatch upon foreign service of the 2nd Battalion 11th, 1st Battalion 12th, 2nd Battalion 17th, 27th, 46th and 102nd Regiments, of which the 1st Battalion 12th, 2nd Battalion 17th, 27th, and 46th are now quartered in Ireland, and the 2nd Battalion 11th and 102nd in this country. The destination of each of these outgoing battalions has yet to be arranged, but the probabilities are that the 2nd Battalion 11th, 1st Battalion 12th, and 2nd Battalion 17th will go to India, and the 27th, 46th, and 102nd to the colonies, one in succession to a battalion to be sent on to India, and the other two in relief of the 1st Battalion 10th and 32nd. It is not unlikely that two, if not the whole three, may proceed in the first instance to the Mediterranean. A detachment of Royal Engineers, between fifty and sixty in number, are under orders to leave the School of Military Engineering at Chatham in February, for employment in the Public Works Department in India. The men are now undergoing a special course of instruction in the various schools at head-quarters to qualify them for the duties they will have to perform in India.

India Office.

December 31, 1875.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. H. Lawrence.
Madras Estab.—Mr. A. L. Lister.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. F. Muir.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. S. Rawlins, Staff Corps ; Capt. G. R. Grylls, Staff Corps ; Major R. C. Low, Cav. ; Surg. S. H. Browne ; Capt. F. T. Goad, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Surg. major S. J. Wyndowe ; Lieut. col. R. J. Baker, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. Marshall, Staff Corps ; Capt. F. Bunyer, Ordnance Dept. ; Lieut. col. J. Gordon, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. K. Webster, 6 mo. s.c.
Madras Estab.—Mr. C. G. Master, 6 weeks and 2 days' furl.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. Charles, R.A., 1 mo.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. R. B. Kennedy, Inf., 1 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. P. Worthy, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. G. Master.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. H. Percival.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major G. R. Pemberton.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. R. Caulfield, Cav. ; Deputy Surg. gen. H. Young.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

ANNESLEY—The wife of Lieut. col. W. R. Annesley, commanding 97th Regt., of a son, at St. George's, Bermuda, Nov. 29.
BLACK—The wife of Major G. R. Black, of a daughter, at Stoke Newington, Dec. 28.
DANIELL—The wife of Lieut. col. E. Staines Daniell, 102nd Regt., of a son, at 12, Wyndham-place, Dec. 30.
FERGUSSON—The wife of John A. Fergusson, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter, at Chatham, Dec. 25.
GREY—The wife of Sir William Grey, of a daughter, at Kings House, Jamaica, Nov. 30.
MACCALL—The wife of Capt. G. MacCall, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a son, at 72, Coleshill-street, Dec. 24.
O'BRIEN—The wife of W. E. O'Brien, late Capt. 54th Regt., of a daughter, at Belswood, near Winchfield, Dec. 30.
SULIVAN—The wife of Col. Sulivan, late of the 5th Royal Lancers, of a daughter, at Mayfair, Dec. 30.
WILLIAMS—The wife of Col. Williams, 108th Regt., of a daughter, at Hanover, Dec. 25.
WILSON—The wife of Brigadier gen. T. F. Wilson, commanding the Peshawar district, of a daughter, at Brighton, Dec. —.

MARRIAGES.

DAWSON—WYLLIE.—E. C. Dawson, B.A., to Lucy M., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Robert Wyllie, H.E.I.C.S., at Sandgate Church, Dec. 29.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Mary A., widow of John Anderson, H.E.I.C.S., at 16, Warwick-road, Dec. 24, aged 74.
BENT—Charlotte E., daughter of the late Nathan Bent, H.E.I.C.S., at Llandudno, North Wales, Dec. 17.
DYSON—Col. J. D. Dyson, formerly of the 3rd Dragoons, at 20, King-street, St. James', Dec. 27.
JACKSON—Louis H. C., son of the Hon. Louis S. Jackson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, at Port Said, Dec. 17, aged 26.
KEMPT—Col. Rodney James Kempt, late of the 43rd M.N.I., at his residence, Cambridge-villa, Seven Sisters-road, Dec. 29, in his 60th year.
KINLOCH—Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Walter Kinloch, late B.C.S., at St. Helen's, Jersey, Dec. 23.

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M'BARNET—Capt. C. M'Barnet, late 93rd Gordon Highlanders, at sea, on board the *Euterpe*, Dec. 20, aged 36.

PICKERING—C. W. Pickering, Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals at Shepperton, Dec. 24, aged 63.

POWER—Joan, wife of Thomas Power, at Chirncarrig, County Kerry, Dec. 26, aged 49.

THORNTON—Edward Thornton, formerly of the East India House, at Brighton, Dec. 24, in his 77th year.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23. Annie Florence, Colombo; Era, Akyab.—24. Str. Merkara, Calcutta.—25. Str. Coomassie, Bombay; India, Rangoon; str. Redewater, Kurrachee; str. Poonah, Calcutta.—26. Richmond, Rangoon.—27. Str. Atalanta, Bombay; Zoroaster, Maulmain.—28. Str. Cerdic, Bombay.—29. Str. Magnolia, Rangoon; str. Mira, Calcutta.—31. Queen Victoria, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24. Ganges, Calcutta.—25. Champion, Madras.—26. Killean, Calcutta; str. City of Oxford, Calcutta; Mary Stenhouse, Bombay.—27. Str. County of Sutherland, Calcutta; str. Erl King, Bombay; Ironsides, Zanzibar.—28. Cornwallis, Bombay; str. Palm, Bombay; Harriet McGilvery, Rangoon; Henriette, Rangoon; St. Lawrence, Kurrachee; Sea Queen, Negapatam.—29. Str. Dante, Bombay; str. Tenasserim, Penang; str. St. Olaf, Bombay.—30. Str. Diomed, Penang; Edgar Cecil, Akyab; str. Australia, Calcutta.—31. Str. Pleiades, Calcutta; str. Sarah Ann, Aden; str. Herv, Alexandria; City of Brussels, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Australia, Dec. 30.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brookes and child, Mr. E. Dowson, Dr. W. M. Gairdner, Mrs. Ginchet, Mr. J. Bennett, Capt. F. P. W. Freeman, Mr. Rind, Mr. J. R. Manning, Mr. J. Norcott. For CALCUTTA.—Ms. Hallett, Mr. Haseltine, Mr. Porter, Miss Thomas. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. P. Holmes and child, Capt. J. H. Ganssen, Capt. F. Beeching, Miss Parkinson, Hon. W. Holloway, Mrs. A. de Scott, Lieut. gen. Sir M. Chamberlain. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, Lieut. W. C. Godsel. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Holberton, Sub lieuts. Horsburgh and Novie. For SUEZ.—Mr. M. Hayes, Messrs. T. and D. Hayes, Mr. W. Heath, Mr. E. H. Movices, Mr. D. Blake. For PORT SAID.—Mr. A. Mack. For MALTA.—Dr. L. Carey, Gen. and Miss Beaton.

Per str. Travancore, Jan. 7.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. L. Symonds, Mr. A. L. Elliot, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Kleesmann, Mr. W. H. Propert, Mrs. S. Clarke. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Délmége.

Per str. Travancore, Jan. 10.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Major C. E. Bates, Capt. A. G. Shepherd, Capt. A. Gaselee, Mr. M. L. Danes, Mr. L. Crawford, Miss Braham, Mr. H. J. Place, Capt. A. H. S. Neill, Mr. Horsburgh, Col. Power, Mr. K. Finlay, Mr. Beddy, Mr. Helbring. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. P. Corbet. For ALEXANDRIA.—Earl de Grey, Duke of Roxburgh, Lady C. Russell.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Sindora, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, off Cape Recife.
Arabella, for Bombay, Oct. 23, 5 N., 23 W.
Laurence Coster, for Sourabaya, Nov. 26, 8 N., 25 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Wild Rose, for Calcutta, has put back to Liverpool making one inch of water per hour, and with crew refusing duty.

The Peter Stuart, from London to Calcutta, has put in to Falmouth with loss of maintopmast.

The str. Dante, from Liverpool for Bombay, sunk in a collision off the Smalls in the Irish Channel, on Thursday morning; eight men saved, cargo, consisting of rails, flax, spinning machinery, and fine goods. The vessel in collision was the Gronsvaer (Norwegian bark).

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Barry, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Cripps and two daughters, Mr. W. Luke, Mrs. Beaumont, Col. and Mrs. Alexander and two daughters, Mr. Pallen, Mrs. Finlayson, Col. Richardson, Miss Comley, and two Misses Howard.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Corbet, Mr. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. McHinch, and Mr. and Mrs. F. L. O'Callaghan.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lady and Miss Garth.

SOUTHAMPTON to ZANZIBAR.—Lieut. Mankwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Gribbell.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Messrs. Stark, Capt. Fitzgerald, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lane, and Lieut. Penno.

JANUARY 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Buyers, Mr. Campion, Mrs. Monteath, and Dr. Pichall.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Veletta, and Mr. H. Richardson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Monteath, and Mr. and Mrs. Markby.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Muncaster, Capt. Percival, and Mr. L'Estrange.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Gould, and Com. A. E. Dupuis, R.N.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Jacob, and Mr. E. Ravenshaw.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. Carter.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Huffam, and Mr. Dent.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. L. Gordon.

JANUARY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Millett, Mrs. Sibthorpe, Mrs. Blair and Miss Ida Justice, Col. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Smyth and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Hare.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Hon. Justice Pinkey and party.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Huson, and Miss Huson.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cook, and Mr. and Mrs. Hodges.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Hilford.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Wood, and Lieut. G. H. Pagan.

JANUARY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Welsh, Miss Finlay, and Mrs. Bagram.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. W. C. Johnston.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. H. Heelis.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Barlow.

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5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55...		94 95
4½ per Cent. of 1870		91½ 92½
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	India 4 per cent.		105⅝ to 105⅞
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873 ...		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		95 to 96½
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
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20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
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Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	119½
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20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
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Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103 to 105
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20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2 to 3 pm.
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10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
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AND

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	25
Casualties, &c.	28
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Lord Northbrook and His Successor	29
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Bengal Salt Tax	29
Irrigation in the Bengal Presidency.—III.	31
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Viceroy and the Native Press	32
Promotion in the Public Works Department	32
Social Relations of Europeans and Natives	32
BENGAL:—	
The Viceroy at Jaipur	33
Miscellaneous...	33
Shipping and Commercial... ...	34
MADRAS:—	
Salt in the Madras Presidency ...	34
Miscellaneous...	35
Shipping and Commercial... ...	35
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous...	36
Shipping and Commercial... ...	36
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	37
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	40
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	41
WAR OFFICE	42
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	42
HOME:—	
Royal Military Academy	43
Miscellaneous...	43
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	44
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	44
Shipping	44
SPIRIT OF THE HOME JOURNALS:—	
The Future Viceroy	44
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	45
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	45
ADVERTISEMENTS	46

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 20; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, December 18; Calcutta, December 17.

DURING the past week Madras had been in a whirl of excitement owing to the Prince's visit. The people there exulted in the belief that their city "has, and will have, been behind no other place similarly honoured in according to his Royal Highness a right loyal reception." As the *Madras Times* goes on to say, "the various arrangements made for his reception at considerable expense and labour have been successful; the amusements provided for his Royal Highness have not failed to please; there have been no accidents to mar the joyousness of the occasion; the fears of vaticinators of evil regarding the public health at a time when this city has been abnormally full, both with residents and visitors of all classes from various parts of the Presidency, have not been realised; the weather has been pleasant and enjoyable; in short, everything has up to the present moment gone off without a hitch, and his Royal Highness, who takes his departure from these shores to-day, will doubtless carry away with him most pleasant recollections in connection with his visit to the city of Madras."

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council on December 14 the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse introduced a Bill for empowering the Calcutta University to grant honorary degrees. The Viceroy was rather surprised to hear that the University, as at present constituted, could not confer degrees without an examination. As it was intended shortly to confer on the Prince of Wales the degree of Doctor of Law, Mr. Hobhouse applied for and obtained a suspension of the rules for the conduct of business, after which his little Bill was at once considered and passed.

AT the same sitting the Presidency Banks Bill was introduced, and referred to a Select Committee. It provides that the capital of the Banks of Bengal and Madras shall be reduced, and the shares be fixed at Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 1,000. Certain restrictions are imposed, and facilities given for extending business, Government reserving the right of inspecting accounts and publishing statements of assets and liabilities. The Banks will continue to be Government bankers.

FROM Lahor we get discouraging accounts of the health of Mián-Mír. The troops of that garrison were suffering severely from the autumnal fever so common in that part of the Panjáb. The hospitals of all the regiments were filled with fever-stricken patients. In the Royal Scots alone the number of sick in hospital was reckoned at 250, and the regiment was so crippled in its non-commissioned ranks that privates were often doing the work of sergeants. The officers of this regiment have also suffered. The Artillery were no better off than the Royal Scots, while the Staff kept the Staff Surgeon's hands completely full of work, suffering as he himself was from the same complaint.

ON his way down to Calcutta Lord Northbrook stopped for two hours on the 15th December at Bankipur to dine and consult the Commissioner of Patna and some of the district officers on the prospects of a new famine in Bahar. Colonel Burn, speaking for the Dharbanga Raj Estate, denied the existence of anything worse than scarcity; and the Collector of Mozaffarpur held the same opinion. The Commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe, affirmed that the sub-division of Sitamarhi and the northern part of Darbhanga were the only tracts likely to feel anything like severe pressure; and he urged that all immediate needs would be sufficiently met by the continuance of Messrs. Geddes and Macdonnell in their present posts of observation.

THE case in which a number of Parsis were charged with assaulting Mr. W. Lee-Warner, the Under-Secretary at Bombay, has at length been finished. Of the three convicted, two are sentenced to one month's imprisonment each, and the third to four months. It will be remembered that Mr. Lee-Warner, having struck a shigram driver with his whip for not keeping to the right side of the road, was assaulted most brutally by twelve or fourteen Parsis, of whom the three convicted were the ringleaders.

FROM Maulmain we learn that the mission for fixing the Karen boundary on the side of Burmah is to be composed of Mr. Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner of Paphoon, who takes command, Mr. Lloyd, R.E., who will go as surveyor, and Mr. Jameson, superintendent of police, with an Inspector in command of one hundred policemen.

WE have not yet got to the bottom of the recent plot at Rangoon. The *Rangoon Gazette* would implicate the King of Burmah in the attempt so timely frustrated. According to this paper his agents had been at work for a long while, and Moung-Bwah had been doing his worst for his old master. All the men who have been arrested have distinctive tattoo marks on the back of the neck, and are further known by a certain kind of leaf stuck in their ear. They are said to have confessed their intention to burn down Rangoon, and kill all the European inhabitants. Colonel Ardagh, the Commissioner of Pegu, and one or two more gentlemen were to be specially reserved for torture. What with this affair and the still unexplained murder of Mr. Margary, we cannot but admire his Golden-Footed Majesty's boldness in sending an embassy to meet the Prince of Wales.

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IT appears that Bengal has of late been suffering almost as much as the North-Western Provinces from the plague of Dacoity or gang robbery. We learn at any rate that Sir R. Temple has sent a threatening circular to all the Commissioners in Bengal. Dacoity has been increasing in that most civilised province ever since 1870, and his Honour is determined to stand it no longer. If the dacoits were "practised criminals," travelling by road or rail from district to district in pursuit of their livelihood, the failure of the district officers to apprehend them might to a certain extent be excused. But it seems that they are only "local bad characters," who try their hand at dacoity when other business is slack. It is therefore unendurable that robberies should occur so frequently before the very eyes of a selected and well-paid body of police superintendents. "I am to say," writes Mr. Mangles, "that if in futnre the crime continues to be of frequent occurrence in any district, his Honour is resolved to hold the District Magistrate and District Superintendent responsible in the matter, and to place them on their defence." Sir Richard proceeds to show that dacoity might be suppressed by rewarding convicted criminals for exposing their fellow-robbers; by offering the country people rewards for giving such information as would lead to the detection of a criminal or the breaking up of a gang; and, above all, by watching and reporting on the movements of known bad characters. Not content with waiting for the next annual administration report on the Police department, his Honour expects the Magistrates and Superintendents to give an unvarnished account of themselves at the end of the cold season.

ON the 1st January, as the Prince of Wales was returning to Government House, after the investiture of the Knights of the Star of India, a native rushed through the guard and police towards the carriage. Captain Davidson, the officer on duty, rode to cut him down. Major-General Probyn, in the carriage, could have thrown him under the wheels; but both saw he meant no mischief. The Prince's quick eye perceived that he only held a paper in both hands, and his Royal Highness was not at all perturbed. It was only a petition, which the man desired to present. The natives have an idea that if they can give a petition into the ruler's hands, redress of their grievances is certain; but it is deemed necessary to take precautions against evil intentions, and the difficulty is to draw a line between excessive caution and rash confidence.

IN the morning of January 3 the Prince of Wales visited the General Hospital and witnessed some further snake-poison experiments under the superintendence of Dr. Fayrer. At half-past four that afternoon a Convocation of the University assembled to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon his Royal Highness, this being the first honorary degree which the University has granted. The Prince was met at the entrance to the building by the Viceroy and the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and a Syndicate of the Fellows of the University, and the members of his staff. He was then conducted, amid much cheering, to the dais which had been erected, and the Vice-Chancellor having in a brief address presented the Prince to the Chancellor, the latter delivered the diploma to his Royal Highness, who then signed the register. The Convocation afterwards closed, and left the hall in procession. A large assemblage gathered, consisting chiefly of graduates and Fellows of the University. Near the dais were numerous chiefs, high officers of the Government, and the members of the Prince of Wales's and Viceroy's staffs. The Prince, accompanied by the members of his suite, left for Bankipur at ten o'clock the same evening by a special train composed of splendidly fitted-up carriages, built expressly for the use of the Royal party, All the native princes attended at Government House to take leave of the Prince. The civil and military officers assembled at the railway, where the Viceroy took leave of his Royal Highness. Troops lined the route to the railway-station, and the bridge was brilliantly illuminated. Before leaving Government House the Prince conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Stuart Hogg, Commissioner of Police, in recognition of his services during the Royal visit.

ON the morning of the 4th his Royal Highness reached Bankipur. At the station he was met by Sir R. Temple and his Staff, Mr. Metcalfe, Colonel Brown, and a guard of honour. The Railway Volunteers and the Cavalry Volunteers, raised from among the planters, were drawn up outside. The road to the camp, more than a mile in length, was bordered by coloured streamers flying from scarlet poles. Great crowds of natives mingled with troops and police lined the road to the camp. A number of elephants were also brought together. After entering the Darbar tent, the approaches to which were lined by detachments of the 109th Regiment and the 40th Native Infantry, the Prince stood on a dais, under a beautiful canopy, Sir R. Temple standing close beside him. Mr. Metcalfe presented many of the Famine officials who had been engaged in distributing food during the Famine period, together with Native Chiefs and Europeans. After the levée the Prince inspected the presents from the Chiefs, which were laid out in another tent. Thence he withdrew to a breakfast, to which many European ladies and gentlemen had been invited. After the breakfast came a procession of nearly 400 elephants, magnificently caparisoned, belonging to various chiefs, four deep. The Prince lunched at Baxar, and arrived at Benares at 5.30 P.M. Owing to rumours of an outbreak of cholera one regiment had been sent away.

ON the 5th, after a levée and reception of the Delhi Princes, and the reading of various addresses at the Head-quarters camp, the Prince drove to an exhibition of the principal manufactures of Benares and a cattle show, comprising 10,000 head of various breeds. In the afternoon his Royal Highness paid a visit to the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and was conducted by him to the Town-hall, which the Prince opened. After laying the foundation-stone of the new subscription Hospital the Prince visited the Monkey and Golden Temples. The chief event of the day was the visit paid by his Royal Highness to the Rajah of Benares, at his splendid castle of Ramnagar, two miles up the right bank of the Ganges. The Prince landed at the Ghat, and was carried in a *tonjon* through files of soldiers mounted on horses, elephants, and camels. In the outer court of the Rajah's Castle there was a grand show of horses and elephants, and in the inner court a military parade. The Prince talked with the Rajah, and accepted from him an ivory model of the castle, and other gifts. Afterwards the Prince and Rajah ascended to the roof of the castle, whence they had a view of the illuminated city two miles away. The entire length of the city for three miles was brilliantly and uniformly illuminated, and as the town rises in tiers to a great height, the effect was the most splendid yet witnessed. A procession of barges left the castle at seven, and threaded its way through the floating lights on the river, on both banks of which there was a beautiful display of fireworks. "The river"—says the *Times* Correspondent—"was flecked, as it were, with fire, and every minaret and mosque and line of masonry in the temples was marked out in light. Myriads of people, whose figures were set in blackness against the vivid sheets of flame, presented almost a demoniacal aspect." The magnificent display evoked frequent cries of delight from the Prince, who was met by Sir John and Lady Strachey and family at Ramnagar. Thence they drove to the camp to dinner, a distance of nearly six miles; but all the road was brilliantly illuminated.

THE Prince arrived at Lucknow on the evening of January 6, and went straight to Government House, the people everywhere greeting him with every mark of cordiality and respect. Certain faithful Princes of the Oudh Royal family were presented to him next day, the 7th, at the Banks Bungalow, after which came a levée of Europeans. The Prince received in mufti, quite privately. The Duke of Sutherland, Sir George Couper, Major-General Probyn, Dr. Fayrer, Lord C. Beresford, Colonel A. Ellis, Lord Carington, and others, visited the ruins of Dilkhusha, and went all over the Martiniere, and studied from the tower the ground of Clyde's operations. The country, however, is much changed, and the old villages are all gone. His Royal Highness then paid a visit to the old Residency, entering through the Baillie guard, and traversing the whole building. He then laid the foundation-stone of the Northbrook Monument, erected in the grounds to the native soldiers who fell in the defence of the Residency. An address was read; and the Prince replied most feelingly, highly eulogising the bravery of the slain, and dwelling upon the value of such a monument as an incentive to fidelity. A large number of veterans who fought against the rebels were then presented to his Royal Highness, who was deeply interested in the scene. The sight was most touching as the old warriors filed past,

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barely able to walk, yet still wearing their battered uniforms and decorations. The whole garrison were present at this touching ceremony. A State dinner was given the same night, and afterwards the Prince went to the Kaisarbagh, which was brilliantly illuminated. His Royal Highness then received an address from the Talukdars of Oudh, and a jewelled head-piece, in return for which he made the usual compliments. This was followed by a display of fireworks.

ON Saturday, the 8th, the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, Lord Carington, Major-General Probyn, Colonel Ellis, Captain Williams, Lord C. Beresford, Captain Sartorius, Mr. F. Knollys, and others, left Lucknow at eight A.M. for Onao Station, once the scene of Havelock's fights with the Rebels. After breakfasting at the camp, five miles distant, they mounted horses and proceeded to beat the coarse high grass with a line of thirty elephants and horsemen extended on the flank. Soon boars and sows broke cover, affording good runs, but on most dangerous ground, owing to the holes hidden by grass up to the horses' bellies. The pigs, as Indians will call wild boars, showed great courage, fighting fiercely and charging savagely. In one run a boar "kinked," as it is called, turning sharp and running right under the horse ridden by Lord Carington, which came down heavily. The boar was pursued and killed. It was found that Lord Carington's left collar bone was broken. Fortunately Dr. Fayrer was on an elephant close at hand with appliances, and the bone was set at once. By one o'clock several boars had been killed, some of which inflicted considerable injuries on the horses, and made gallant onslaughts against the riders. There were many falls, but none serious. The Prince, mounted on a fine English hunter, rode admirably; but an English horse has little chance with the boar in such a country, as the latter turns like a hare. Lord Carington was placed comfortably in a dooly or litter and carried to camp, where two ladies kindly attended him. After luncheon sport was continued, the pigs being numerous. Several sportsmen got falls again, and Lord Suffield was slightly hurt with the butt of his own spear in the throat. Eight pigs were killed in all. Returning to Lucknow, the Prince dined at Sir George Couper's. A pretty ball was given by the club of the English community in the beautiful rooms of the Chattar Manzil.

ON Sunday afternoon the Prince with some of his party drove quietly to the ruins of the Residency, and went over every room in it. He also visited the cemetery, where rest the bones of Sir Henry Lawrence and others who died during the siege. He thence proceeded along the wide avenue by the river-side to the iron bridge which Lawrence crossed after the defeat at Chin-hat, and which Outram passed in his attack on the rebellious city. He afterwards went to the Alambagh, where he examined Havelock's monument, returning by dark to Government House.

AT Lucknow a telegram has just been received announcing that Lord Napier of Magdala had broken his collar-bone by a fall from his horse, but it is hoped that he will be able to meet the Prince at Delhi on Tuesday on horseback.

H.M.S. *Doris*, *Narcissus*, *Immortalité*, and *Topaze* sailed yesterday from Calcutta.

ACCORDING to official advices of January 7 from Penang, Brigadier-General Ross proceeded on the 4th to disarm Kota Lama, a disaffected village and nest of robbers, situated on both banks of the River Perak, two miles above Qualla Kangsa, with 100 men of the 3rd Buffs, 45 Ghurkhas, 12 Artillerymen, and 29 Blue-jackets. The work of disarming on the right bank was effected without opposition. Our troops on left bank marched through the village unopposed under Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, who thereon sent word to Ross that the village was deserted. No sooner had the General disembarked near the centre of the village with his staff and a small escort, than a body of Malays with muskets and spears surprised and nearly surrounded his small isolated party, killing Major Hawkins, two sailors, and one Ghurkha, and wounding Surgeon Townsend and two Ghurkhas. Erelong the Malays were beaten off, and the village on the left bank completely destroyed. The force then returned to Qualla Kangsa. In the States about Malacca our combined force marched through the country of hostile chiefs who have fled, the houses and campongs of the rebels were burnt, and the people are returning to their homes. Our force is now quartered in Sunji Ujong and Malacca. The Governor of the Straits Settlements has just returned from Perak, and will now proceed to Malacca to settle affairs.

THE Bank of Bengal has just declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, after adding one lakh to the reserve fund. The Bank has increased its rate of discount for bills under thirty days from 5½ to 6½ per cent., and for bills over thirty days from 6½ to 7½ per cent.

ACCORDING to latest news from Khojand it is confirmed that large bands of insurgent Turkmans are assembling near Andijan, whose numbers are estimated at 25,000. The neighbourhood of Andijan is expected to be the chief theatre of war. The town has been fortified by entrenchments, and will offer a strenuous resistance if attacked.

LITTLE has been heard lately of the Dutch war in Achin. From a despatch, however, dated December 26, which has been received at the Hague, we learn that military operations have been resumed, and a Dutch column has, with slight loss, taken the position of Mibouw, which was held by the Achinese. Two other columns are continuing the movement. The losses of the enemy have been considerable.

THE Rao of Kutch, whose death has just been telegraphed, had only lately returned home from his visit to the Prince of Wales at Bombay. Rao Pragmul succeeded his father, Rao Daisul, in 1860, and died at the age of 56. He came of the Jhareja family of Rajputs, who emigrated from Sind in the fifteenth century, and became rulers of a State 170 miles long by 50 broad, now peopled by about half a million souls. One Rao of Kutch who had promised to aid us in suppressing piracy did so much to encourage it that in 1816 the British Government brought him to account, and three years later for fresh misdeeds on his part he was dethroned. His son Daisul, then an infant, was placed on the *Gadi* in 1834. One of his first acts was the abolition of the slave trade. The late Rao appears to have trodden faithfully in his father's steps, founding many schools, suppressing infanticide, discouraging crime, improving his revenue, and working loyally with Sir Bartle Frere for the suppression of his subjects' share in the slave-trade at Zanzibar.

THE following announcement, issued from the India Office a few days ago, speaks for itself:—"At the close of last summer Lord Northbrook intimated that he did not feel able to sustain the heavy labours of his office during another summer in India. He will therefore be relieved in the course of the spring by Lord Lytton, now her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon. Her Majesty has been pleased to confer an Earldom on Lord Northbrook, in recognition of his distinguished services.'

THE Viceroy to be is son of the eminent novelist and statesman who held office as Secretary for the Colonies in the second Administration of the late Lord Derby, and was made a peer in the summer of 1866. The present holder of the title was born in 1831, and entered the diplomatic service before he was eighteen years old as attaché at Washington, where his uncle, Sir Henry Bulwer, was the British Minister. In 1852 he was transferred to Florence, and in 1854 to the Embassy at Paris. After the peace of 1856 he was promoted to be paid attaché at the Hague. In 1858 he went as first attaché to St. Petersburg, and two months later was filling a similar post at Constantinople. Whilst serving at Vienna he was employed on a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and the Servians after the capital of the latter had been bombarded. In reward for this service he was gazetted Second Secretary in 1862, and soon after rose to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, then at Athens, and afterwards at Lisbon. Having helped to negotiate a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Austria, he was transferred to Madrid, and six months later was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna. More recently he has been Secretary of Embassy at Paris, and British Minister at Lisbon.

AS a poet Lord Lytton first came before the public in 1855, when his "Clytemnestra and other Poems" won deserved

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praise from the critics. His second volume, "The Wanderer," published in 1859, revealed the versatility and weird grace of his poetic fancies. "Lucile," his next volume, was more of a clever plagiarism than an original poem; but his "Chronicles and Characters," and his still later "Fables in Song," betokened the steady ripening of his artistic powers. If he should have time to spare for such work, Lord Lytton may yet follow Heber's example, and do poetical justice to the land he is about to rule over.

THE selection of Major-general Sir Alfred Wilde, K.C.B., to fill the vacant seat in the Council of India will strengthen the military element in the Council at a time when it most needs strengthening, while the appointment will doubtless gratify the service of which he is so distinguished a member. Entering the Madras Army in 1838, Sir Alfred served in 1843 against the Moplah insurgents in Malabar. In 1851 he commanded the 4th Punjab Infantry in the campaign against the Bahadur Khail Afghans. In command of the same regiment he served at the siege and storm of Delhi in 1857, and took part in many subsequent fights and sieges of the Mutiny Campaigns, including the final capture of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell in March 1858. Two years later he led his Punjabis against the Masud Waziris. In 1868 he commanded as Brigadier-general the field force sent to punish the tribes of the Black Mountain for their raid into British ground. For this last service he was rewarded with a knighthood, and soon afterwards he became Military Secretary to the Madras Government.

FEW members of the Indian Civil Service have risen so high in so short a time, or been cut off in their flower at so early an age, as the late J. W. S. Wyllie, son of a distinguished officer in the Bombay Army, and author of some memorable essays in the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Fortnightly* on the Foreign Policy of Lord Lawrence. Those essays, in which he so ably defended the "masterly inactivity" of his erewhile Chief, have now reappeared along with a few others written in India, in one volume published by Messrs. Smith and Elder, under the able editing of Mr. W. Hunter, who has prefixed to them a short but interesting memoir of the lamented writer. In putting these papers together, with the addition of a few explanatory or corrective notes, Mr. Hunter has done a service not only to the memory of Lord Lawrence's able young Foreign Secretary, but to all who take an intelligent interest in the politics of India and Central Asia. The essays on Indian Foreign Policy, with some few exceptions, are as instructive now as when they were first written, and the views expounded by Mr. Wyllie in 1867 still furnish the best answer to the pleadings of Russophobists of every shade. One of his latest official Notes — on "The Rao of Kutch and his kindred"—is followed by a well-informed and picturesque essay on "Káthiawár and the Wághars," written for the *Calcutta Review* of December, 1860, when its author was only twenty-five years old. Four years before he had given up his Trinity Scholarship at Oxford to win one of the first competitive appointments to the Civil Service of Bombay. In 1860 he joined the Oudh Commission, and in 1862 won his way into the Calcutta Secretariat, rising in a few years to the post of acting Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government. In 1870, not long after his retirement from the service, he died at the age of thirty-four, "with the plans of usefulness he had laid out for the future unfulfilled," leaving behind him the memory of one "who, at each stage of his career, was felt by his fellows to be their foremost man."

Odds and Ends.

THE 16th Native Infantry have left Dhaka for Calcutta.

SIR F. HAINES proceeds shortly to England, when Sir N. Chamberlain will take over the command of the Madras Army.

MESSRS. BEGG, DUNLOP AND CO. are about to commence tobacco cultivation and curing at Ghazipur on a large scale.

THE supply of camels in Upper India is reported to be rapidly decreasing.

THE site granted by Government for the statue of the late Lord Mayo is almost at the south eastern extremity of the Maidan, far away from the chief public thoroughfares.

MR. J. G. CHARLES acts as joint magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

MR. H. UNWIN, C.S., acts as Director of Public Instruction in Burma, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. Hordern.

SURGEON MAJOR D. WRIGHT retires from the service on pension.

DURING October last 27,309 maunds of cotton, valued at Rs. 409 137, were exported from British Burma.

MR. T. B. EASTWICK has lately been the guest of Maharajah Holkar at Indor

MR. C. L. TUPPER, C.S., has been specially deputed to accompany the Maharajah of Patiala to Calcutta.

AT the opium sale on Friday, December 10, the average price of Behar opium was Rs. 1,297 per chest, and of Banaras opium Rs. 1,230.

IT is proposed to hold examinations at the Madras University similar to the local examinations at the English Universities.

FROM the 1st of January to the 30th of November last year 21,717,006 pounds of tea were exported, as compared with 16,643,170 pounds exported during the same period of 1874.

MAJOR J. C. TAYLOR, R.A., has been re-appointed Chief Garrison Instructor at Bangalor.

THE Rev. B. Morrell, Chaplain of Allahabad, is going on leave for two years.

THE staff salary of commandants of native field and mountain batteries has been raised to Rs. 300 a month, in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank.

A CODE of regulations for volunteer corps in India has been approved by the Government of India.

MR. C. ROBERTSON is appointed magistrate of Mirzapur, Mr. W. C. Plowden of Banaras, and Mr. J. Sladen of Muzafarnagar.

THE survey of the coast of British Burma was commenced in the *Clyde* last month.

LADY NAPIER and two children have left for England in the Italian steamer *Arabia*.

GENERLAS UPTON AND FORSYTH, and Major Sanger, of the American Army, have arrived in this country to visit the camp at Delhi, where the troops are now rapidly assembling.

BY the death of Mr. Cecil Stephenson, the Honorary Colonelcy of the East Indian Railway Volunteers has become vacant. Mr. J. C. Batchelor, Traffic Manager, is spoken of as the probable successor.

COUNT SECKENDORF arrived at Delhi on the 3rd December. He is to report on the Delhi Camp of Exercise for the Prussian Government.

A LARGE map of the country round Delhi has been issued by the Quartermaster-General. The map is indispensable for a study of the Camp of Exercise.

A NEW dispensary for native female patients and native nurses will, perhaps, be soon established at Delhi.

MR. E. T. ATKINSON and Mr. C. H. Crosthwaite have been selected to give evidence before the Calcutta Committee concerning the grievances of the N.W.P. civilians.

THE Calcutta Zoological Garden project has made great progress, and Sir Richard Temple has appointed a Committee of Management, with Lord Ulick Browne as its President.

A MEETING has been held in Calcutta for the purpose of dedicating a memorial to the late Mr. C. Stephenson.

WE hear that Mr. F. S. Growse is engeged on an English translation of Tulsi Dass's Hindi version of the Ramayana.

THE *Madras Times* says that Sir Frederick Haines was going to England by the steamer which leaves Bombay on Dec. 27.

A CASE OF FRAUD.—A huge fraud is reported in the *Ceylon Times* at Galle. An advance was given by one of the banks there on a consignment of rice, and the whole contents of one room, containing some 900 bags, were hypothecated to the bank as security. The trader became bankrupt; and the rice having to be sold, it was found that two tiers of bags of rice were piled up to the roof of the room close to the door. On these being removed, the remaining part of the room was found to be nearly empty, only 180 bags in all remained; more than 700 had been removed through a door at the back of the room in which the rice had been stored, and from thence placed in another room, and disposed of as opportunity afforded.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Major G. Carlyon, late 1st Royal regt. of inf., at Sydney, N.S. Wales, Oct. 13. Capt. Cox, 89th regt., at Fort St. George, Madras, Dec. 9. T. Seward, Esq., M.D., late 90th regt. L.I.

BENGAL.—Capt. the Hon. F. R. Best, Bengal retired, at Weymouth, Jan. 5. Col. A. C. Plowden, Bengal staff corps, at 58, Kensington-park-road, Jan. 3. Capt. A. G. Reid, late 47th Royal Bengal N.I., in Europe, Jan. 1. Major W. Ker, at Fort William, Calcutta, Dec. 5. Mr. T. Kirby, head master of Christ Church-street School, accidentally drowned near Benares, Nov. 7. Mr. C. J. Spencer, C.E., engr. on the East India Railway, &c., at Sutna, Nov. 28.

MADRAS.—Mr. J. Ward, of H.M.'s Madras Commis. Dept., at Madras, Dec. 12, aged 54. Dr. R. Wilson, surg. major Madras Army, at Southsea, Dec. 31.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Cathay, Jan. 17.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Salkeld and child, Mrs. Valling and child, Miss Milne and four children, Mrs. Mackinnon and five children, Mrs. Hume.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Geelong, Jan. 7.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Howard, Major Chrystie, Mr. J. A. Forbes, Mr. B. Atkinson, Capt. Conolly. From ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Cormally, Misses G. and K. Thomas, Mr. Greenfield.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Geelong, Jan. 10.—From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Denham.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Delta" will appear in our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, January 10, 1876.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

THE rumours which for months past have been going about touching Lord Northbrook's early retirement from his post have at length been verified by the official voice. It is quite true that the Viceroy is about to return home on the very plea long since ascribed to him. We now know that towards the close of last summer his Lordship "intimated that he did not feel able to sustain the heavy labours of his office during another summer in India." He is therefore coming home in the spring as Earl of Northbrook, and his place will be taken by Lord Lytton, the British Minister at Lisbon. The only part of this announcement which at all surprises us refers to the choice of Lord Northbrook's successor. That the choice has not been hastily made may be inferred from what happened some months ago, when Lord Lytton was offered and refused the post of Governor of Madras in the room of the late Lord Hobart. It must therefore be assumed that Mr. Disraeli saw good reasons for a selection whose fitness we outsiders must be contented to take on trust. As a poet and a diplomatist indeed Lord Lytton has made his mark. The author of "Clytemnestra," "Lucile," and "The Wanderer," has given proof of fine poetic gifts, some of which may serve him well in the government of his fellow-creatures; and the diplomatic training which began in 1849, when he was still a boy, has certainly brought him into very instructive contact with almost every Court in Europe. Himself the son of a statesman and a man of letters, Lord Lytton must anyhow have gained a considerable knowledge of men and manners, at least in a certain class; a knowledge which may avail him much in dealing with the princes and nobles of India, or in handling questions of foreign policy. His Viceregal Minutes will have all the clearness of statement and grace of style which are said to characterise his Reports. Still, there is a difference between such training and that of so many former Viceroys who qualified for their high place by a more or less varied round of administrative work. That Lord Northbrook for instance had administrative abilities of a high order, was a fact already patent before he went out to India. It is obvious that in some important respects the headship of a State Department should be a better school for viceregal office than even the successful conduct of a British Embassy. The one set of duties would at any rate develop stronger habits of command and self-reliance than the other. The issue alone will show how much of real governing talent Lord Lytton combines with the qualities of his birth and training. Meanwhile we can only say with the *Saturday Review*, that "the real reason to suppose Lord Lytton fit is that Mr. Disraeli has thought him fit. Mr. Disraeli has gone out of his way to choose Lord Lytton, and it may be assumed that Mr. Disraeli has not gone out of his way without good grounds."

It is just matter for regret that ill-health should have hastened Lord Northbrook's retirement a year before his regular term had run out. But it is better that he should come home betimes, with a fair prospect of gaining fresh distinction in the field of his earlier labours, than that he should linger on at his post to share the fate of Dalhousie or Canning. The four years of his rule, however quiet and, with one exception, free from extraordinary pressure, have done much to justify his selection for the post left suddenly vacant by Lord Mayo's death. Bringing to his work a ripe and varied experience, a sound financial training, some special knowledge of Indian affairs, a clear head, great industry, self-reliance, and strength of will, he soon won his way to the respect and confidence of his Indian subjects, while two successive Secretaries of State have borne willing testimony to the general merits of his rule. From the first he laboured hard to gain a thorough insight into the details of Indian administration, and his very first year of office was devoted to a careful tour of inspection through nearly all Upper and Western India. His first Budget sealed the fate of that odious income-tax which Lord Mayo himself had found unsuited to Indian requirements. Lord Northbrook's conduct throughout the famine which darkened the second year of his rule attested at once his readiness to expend himself at the call of duty, and the firmness with which he held to his own line of policy in spite of popular clamour and the remonstrances of his ablest subordinate. Under the heavy strain upon all his energies involved in the successful grappling with that prolonged crisis, his health began to give way; and the cares and worries of the past year, especially in the matter of the Baroda Trial and the Burmese difficulty, must have aggravated the effect of former sufferings. His mode of dealing with the late Gaikwar exposed him to much unfriendly criticism, which ought rather to have been directed elsewhere. His own Minutes on the subject clearly showed what he aimed at doing and what, but for overruling influences, he would have done. His management of the finances has been remarkably successful in spite of the heavy pressure caused by the Bengal Famine. His failing health has not prevented him from making the best possible arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales, or from paying a series of farewell visits to the Native Princes in Rajputana and Central India. In his foreign policy he has shown himself discreet and watchful, ready enough to act at need, but slow to interfere without due cause. With regard to the Native Feudatories, his dealings with Haidarabad are involved in some mystery, and it is probable that his influence in other quarters lacks the strong personal charm wielded by his more genial predecessor. On the whole however it must, we think, be admitted that India under Lord Northbrook has not been less happy or worse governed than India under Lord Mayo.

Correspondence.

THE BENGAL SALT-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

In Lower Bengal salt used to be manufactured and sold by the officers of Government, the sum charged being the cost price added to a fixed rate of duty, which in 1856-57 was Rs.2½ a maund.

* * * * * *

The Customs duty on importation was Rs.2½ per maund from 1849 to 1859, Rs.3 from 1859 to 1861, and Rs.3¼ since March, 1861.—"New Blue-book," pages 38 and 39.

SIR,—In Bengal, from the year 1793 to 1836, the Government monopoly of salt was, I understand, sold by public auction; there were no fixed rates of tax on salt, as there have been since 1836. The purchasers at auction, in order to enrich themselves, would naturally run up the retail prices of salt, especially in a province where smuggling could seldom hope to

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escape detection, and where illicit manufacture is in many places impossible; if in 1814 the people of Eastern Bengal were in a poor and miserable condition, and the prices of pure salt were unnaturally high, it is easy to understand how cholera could be generated and propagated.

In 1829 an extra tax of one rupee a maund was imposed upon salt passing Allahabad to the Eastward, chiefly for the purpose of protecting the Bengal monopoly (see Trevelyan's Customs Report, page 93). The principle of the Bengal Salt-tax appears ever to have been to raise as much revenue as possible, without any consideration for the effect which would be produced on the health of the poor by dear adulterated salt.

But let us do justice to the memories of Lords Hardinge and Dalhousie. From 1844 to 1857 the Bengal Salt-tax was gradually reduced from Rs. 3.4 to Rs. 2.8 a maund; this fact is most honourable to Lord Hardinge, because he had to face great financial difficulties, caused by the enormous expenses of a desperate Sikh war.

The net revenue for Bengal in six years from 1813 appears to have been as follows:—1813-14, Rs. 1,21,96,084; 1814-15, 1,01,87,767; 1815-16, 88,34,568; 1816-17, 96,57,251; 1817-18, 1,04,66,030; 1818-19, 1,11,42,639.

In 1819-20 salt was first imported into Bengal, and the revenue rapidly rose, until in 1822-23 it reached the sum of Rs. 1,53,47,049.

The returns show that in 1814 the quantity of salt consumed in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, amounted to 4,463,500 maunds, about one-half of what ought to be annually consumed by the present population; but under a system of selling the right of taxation by public auction, it must be very difficult to ascertain the actual consumption; the auction purchaser's accounts are usually accepted with very little scrutiny.

In 1859 the Bengal Salt-tax was raised to Rs. 3 a maund, and in 1861 it was again increased to Rs. 3-4 a maund.

With reference to the history of the Tax in the Upper Provinces, I strongly recommend the careful study of Mr. Braddon's Salt Report for Oudh (written, I think, in 1866 or 1867).

It is the best and fullest which I have seen on this question since the Mutiny.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The Reports on the terrible cattle disease in Oudh in 1867 prove clearly that it was caused by want of salt. I would call particular attention to the official reports by medical officers of Government (see *Allen's Indian Mail*, March 3, 1871).

In order to ascertain whether any connection exists between the prevalence of cholera and the high prices of salt, it is necessary—

1st. To call for information regarding the measures which have been adopted by Government for redeeming the promises made by the British Commissioners at Constantinople in 1866.

2ndly. To ascertain the *retail* prices of *pure* salt (unadulterated with sulphate of soda, magnesia, lime, and mud) in the markets throughout the Province of Bengal, during the years 1814 to 1819, and from 1860 to 1874.

It must be remembered that the construction of railroads has greatly reduced the expense of transporting salt (see *Allen's Indian Mail* of the 26th September, 1871).

The highest priced salt sold in the Bengal bazaars is the Punjab rock salt, called Lahori, which is greatly appreciated by rich natives. I do not ask that the price of this expensive salt should be entered in our calculations; but I wish to learn the prices of the second class *pure* salt in order to ascertain whether it has ever been within the reach of the poor. The price of Cheshire salt is calculated at 10s. a ton at Liverpool, at £1 7s. at Calcutta, and it sometimes costs, I believe, as much as £21 a ton in the interior of the country.

Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Calcutta, in his work on Chemistry, published in 1837, pointed out that in his days deleterious magnesia and lime were found even in the best kinds of salt sold in the bazaars. In page 223 he wrote:—

> The mixture, however, sold as salt in the Bengal bazaars contains almost all the ingredients of sea-water, with the addition of sand and mud. It can only be the all-preservative effect of habit that enables the poor natives to use this compound with impunity.

3rdly. To ascertain and compare the mortality from cholera in the districts east of the great Government hedge and in the districts west of it.

The Government hedge, partly green and partly dry, extends from the Bhawulpoor territory (see page 7 of Blue-book) through Hissar to Delhi, and thence to Agra; from Agra it is taken through Jhansi and Saugor across the Nebuddah river to Nursingpoor, and thence to the Sautpoorah mountains, on the road between Jubulpoor and Seoni (see para. 141 of Sir Richard Temple's Report for the Central Provinces, for 1862-63).

I believe that it will be found that epidemic cholera is seldom known West of the Government Customs hedge wherever the poor inhabitants may be able to consume plenty of cheap salt.

4thly. It is desirable to obtain, if possible, *true Returns* regarding the consumption of salt per head in districts where epidemic cholera appears to have been generated. Mr. De Vere, the excellent customs officer at Agra, pointed out that men never voluntarily eat too much salt. Men, as well as children, may consume too much sugar for their health, but they care not to eat more salt than is good for them. The same may be said of cattle; they will not touch salt unless it be good for their health. If, therefore, the consumption of salt *decreases* in any place, we may be assured that disease will ensue.

All of the official guesses at the rate of consumption per head have hitherto been unreliable. Government used to calculate the population of the Bengal Presidency at forty millions. When to its amazement three years ago it discovered that it amounted to sixty-six millions all its calculations of salt consumption per head were upset (see *Allen's Indian Mail* of Nov. 25, 1872).

Epidemic Cholera is said to have originated in Eastern Bengal in 1817. This agrees, I believe, very nearly with the evidence produced before the Constantinople Commission in 1866, and with tradition among the native community in various parts of India.

When once the choleraic air has been generated, atmospheric disturbances are sufficient to cause it to spread even to places where sanitary arrangements are excellent, and to persons who are believed to be in a healthy state of body, and are not in want of any of the comforts of life.

If cholera be caused by extreme poverty, coupled with want of salt, it would be more likely to be generated in Bengal than in any other part of India; for in Bengal it is very difficult to obtain untaxed salt, while in the North-West Provinces it is very easy to procure it. All the efforts of the excisemen, of the police, and of the magistrates in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, have been ineffectual to prevent the old women from going out at night and returning with several pounds weight of salt earth, which is put into water; the earth sinks, and the saline water untaxed is drank off with great satisfaction and good sanitary results.

Sir Charles Trevelyan in his famous Customs Report, dated 1st January, 1834, has shown very clearly how difficult it is to consume untaxed salt in Bengal. In page 107 he calculated that the quantity of salt which yielded revenue to Government in Bengal and Behar exceeded that which paid duty in the North-West Provinces in the proportion of more than 48 to 15.

One reason for thinking that want of salt may predispose the body to yield to the attacks of cholera is pointed out by Dr. O'Shaughnessy in page 435 of his work above alluded to. Lecanu made a careful analysis of the several constituents of the human blood, for which he obtained the gold medal of the French Academy. On comparing his analysis with the analysis of the serum from cholera patients, Dr. O'Shaughnessy discovered in the latter *a great deficiency of saline materials.*

Lord Lawrence's evidence in 1873 before the Committee of the House of Commons proved that the present excessive rate of taxation is alike impolitic, oppressive, and detrimental to the interests of agriculture. The Government of Madras has proved that whenever the tax is raised above £5 a ton, the consumption of salt decreases.—Your obedient servant, T.

Jan. 4.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's personal staff, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 1st December, 1875:—To be extra Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy—Major J. Upperton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, and Lieutenant H. I. Hardy, of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

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IRRIGATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—III.

The desirableness of undertaking canals where, without them, cultivation would not exist at all, or would be of much less extent, is not, however, merely a commercial question. For instance, close the irrigation of the Upper Sutlej series because of its commercial unprofitableness, and—as the rainfall in the tract irrigated thereby is under ten inches per annum, and none of the soils therein are of a class on which such rainfall will nearly suffice to mature a crop, and well-irrigation in that tract, owing to the depth of the water-bearing strata, is scanty—the result would be, according to the opinion of a revenue officer quoted in the Punjab Irrigation Report, that the land revenue of that tract would not be worth the cost of collection. In other words, the people, abandoning agriculture, would revert to their old pastoral pursuits as graziers and cattle-lifters. The Bari Doab Canal is peopling the vast waste of the "Bar," and in so doing is relieving over-populated tracts. The Lower Sutlej and Chinab series irrigates a region in which, the annual rainfall being under six inches, the only cultivation before the introduction of canals was by means of wells. Now a well twenty-five feet deep, furnished with a Persian wheel and worked by three pairs of bullocks and two men, will mature 20 acres of cereals and 2 or 3 acres of tobacco, cotton, indigo, or garden stuff. The same well, liberally helped with canal water during the inundation season, will mature from 100 to 150 acres of crops (the water consumption of one acre of rice has been empirically assumed=2 acres indigo, 3 acres cotton, 6 acres wheat, barley, millet, &c.). This is the measure of extension which Sawun Mull afforded to the cultivation of the Mooltan, Mozufferghur, and Dera Ghazi Khan districts in undertaking the Lower Sutlej and Chinab and the Indus series of canals and those of Mozufferghur.

Evidently there are results here not to be estimated in pounds, shillings, and pence. Extension of cultivation means increase of population, increase in the amount of food supply, enhanced consumption of imposable goods, facilitation of locomotion for commercial and military operations. It means the relief of over-populated tracts, with the accompanying diminution of risk of famine and pestilence, diminution of poverty and distress, diminution of crime. The extension of cultivation in Bera Ghazi Khan has permitted of considerable reduction in the armed bodies that were originally necessary to keep in order the half-starved Biloch tribes of that border—a seething mass of turbulence now settled down in peaceful cultivation on the banks of the canals, and on the utilised irrigation of the mountain torrents. The pastoral tribes of the "Bar," now devoting themselves to agriculture on the Bari Doab Canal, and those of the Upper Sutlej Series, required in 1857 a column from the Lahore garrison to bring them into subjection.

Such, then, being the advantages of canals, where cultivation entirely, or in a great measure depends upon them, it is evidently only necessary to show a modest return—sufficient, say, to defray the cost of the money laid out, or from 4-5 per cent. on the total capital—to justify such undertakings in such localities. On the contrary, the construction of canals in tracts where cultivation is not the least dependent upon them, save under most exceptional circumstances, and is not susceptible of being extended by them, must be justified on purely commercial or philanthropic grounds. Where such are, patently, not profitable speculations, it is their necessity in a philanthropic point of view which must be clearly demonstrated. This is what the Government of India has never yet manfully faced, but continues to include propositions for canals, in whatever locality, in the general category of "Reproductive Works"—to be constructed because reproductive, by raising loans.

Yet it is an undoubted fact, as pointed out by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that outlay on canals in that province is unremunerative expenditure, made in view of the possible contingency of failure of rain and consequent famine. On this head Colonel Chesney remarks ("Indian Polity," p. 427), "Of this country" (Bengal) "rice is the staple food, and ordinarily the rainfall is abundant" (sixty to seventy inches); "but just in proportion to the general prosperity must be the magnitude of the calamity should a failure of the rains occur in so densely populated a country, all dependent upon one description of food gathered in at one season of the year" (there are, however, other harvests in Bengal, though doubtless that of the autumn rice is the principal one). . . . "It would probably, however, turn out to be almost wholly unremunerative" (a proposed Ganges Canal from Rajmehal), "since in most years artificial irrigation is not the least required in this country." Here the issue is clearly stated, and no attempt is made at concealment of the fact that outlay on irrigation for the purpose of preventing famine in Bengal is as much unremunerative expenditure as that made to meet famine when it comes. It is for the Government to show in either case that the expenditure is necessary, that, if necessary, it is made to the best purpose, and that the revenues can support it, all of which positions are controverted in many quarters.

It is asserted, and with much show of reason, that—instead of spending millions upon feeding the people at their own doors, when their rainfall fails them, or in providing them with irrigation, which, nine years out of ten, they will not use, in view of such a possible contingency—all that is required, and all that the Empire can afford, is to provide facilities for their exodus in search of food and work, in the event of failure of rain, after the manner of the rest of India. Also, facilities for the superabundant food supply of other parts to reach the regions affected by the scarcity. Both these remedies are, it is truly stated, comprised in the construction of communications—a class of public works which are in themselves always remunerative, directly or indirectly, if judiciously projected in a populous country. It is asserted, on the experience of the Bengal famine of 1874, that, had proper communications existed through the affected tract, ordinary commercial enterprise would (as, under great difficulties, it to a certain extent did) have poured thereinto the surplus food grains of the surrounding country, and placed ample sustenance within the reach of all who had means to purchase—which means the Government could have sufficiently supplied by opening useful public works. And it is further argued that it cannot be the business of any Government—certainly not of one that makes ends meet with such difficulty as the Government of India, even in ordinary times, and which has such vast military and railway expenditure before it—to undertake to support in their own homes those who will neither take advantage of work nor markets, though within easy reach.

These issues, however, do not directly concern the objects of the present paper. If canal undertakings in Bengal and Orissa are justifiable, it is only in a philanthropic point of view. If in that point of view unnecessary, or if, as before pointed out in the case of the Orissa and Midnapoor Canals, they are likely to fail of their object—then they are not justifiable at all. In either case they are not "Reproductive Works," such as, under the accepted Indian maxim, may be constructed upon loans. In either case they must be excluded from the consideration of canals as commercial speculations, the light in which Lord Salisbury was regarding those undertakings when he declared that they do not pay.

Now in Behar and the valleys of the Ganges and Jumna, canals do, to a greater or less extent, assist cultivation, and it cannot be said here, as in Bengal, that "irrigation is not the least required in this country." Of course with a rainfall of from 30 to 50 inches, and covered as they are with wells, these valleys are not in any way *dependent* upon canals. Nevertheless, their aid renders the cultivation more certain and of more valuable quality, and, therefore, on political grounds, the construction of canals in those tracts is justifiable; but only if they can make a moderate return upon the outlay. In considering this question the remarks of the eminent engineer who wrote "Indian Polity" are pregnant with warning. "There is one fact to be borne in mind as very material to the point" (the anticipation of profit in Canal undertakings). "There is no possibility of ever again executing a great irrigation work project at anything like the same cheap rate as the Ganges Canal" (net cost, without interest, £2,382,518 for 617 miles of canal and branches irrigating 767,000 acres), "because, not only was that work as remarkable for the economy with which it was carried out as for the excellence of the workmanship, but it was constructed before the recent great rise of prices. It is not too much to say that if the work had to be done again, even under the same skilful and careful engineer, it would cost at least twice as much as the actual outlay has been. The irrigation works already constructed stood, in fact, with the enormous financial advantage of having been carried out in the days of low prices, an advantage not likely to be again available." Nevertheless, the Ganges Canal, when charged with merely simple interest on its outlay, shows a return of only 2·76 per cent. on capital.

It is possible, certainly, that the return upon existing canals may be somewhat increased. Their working expenses could be diminished by transferring the work of distribution and collection to the Revenue Establishment, and confining the Canal Department to the purely scientific duties of construction and maintenance. Again, the Canal Department asserts, though opposed on this point by some Revenue officials, that the price of the water might be profitably enhanced. The Head of that Department in the North-West Provinces considers that the proceeds might attain an average of eight shillings an acre. At present the average return from all sources—water-rate, owner's-rate, water advantage rate or enhanced Land Revenue, is (for permanent canals such as the officer mentioned referred to) about 6s. 6d. an acre, and it can hardly be doubted that cultivators can well afford to pay an average of eight shillings an acre for water in addition to land-tax based upon unirrigated rates. Doubtless also a larger irrigated acreage will be obtained when the irrigation arrangements on the newer canals are developed to the utmost; and when the remedies applied to faulty construction on the Ganges and Bari Doab canals permit of their carrying their full supply of water and thus working up to their full power. The application of this remedy is, however, costly, and the return is hardly likely to be more than the normal interest on the amount thus added to the capital cost.

We will suppose, then, that the Western Jumna Canal might return 5 per cent. on capital, the Eastern Jumna 7 per cent., the Bari Doab Canal 3 per cent., the Ganges Canal 3½ per cent., without charging the cultivators more than an average of 8s. on an acreage, yielding (taking the Bari Doab Canal average as being the most reasonable of the widely different ones shown in the Government returns) £1. 12s. 3d. per acre. This leaves 75 per cent. of the produce, or £1. 4s. 3d. for land revenue, based on unirrigated rates (called the inherent land revenue), rent, expenses of cultivation, and the tenant's maintenance, which is a sufficient allowance. The average return on the four canals, when the price of the water is

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thus raised to the highest possible rate, becomes about 4½ per cent. upon capital, disregarding compound interest thereon. Double the capital upon Colonel Chesney's estimate of the proportion of cost of future works to those constructed in times past, and we derive a maximum return for the canals of the future of 2¼ per cent. The difference between this return and the 4-5 per cent., which the money laid out upon these canals costs, being carried to their capital debit, and thus increasing it year by year, will, unless the net return can be in some unforeseen way increased, show the percentage of profit upon capital year by year smaller, and the undertakings thus year by year more hopelessly unprofitable.

(To be continued.)

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE VICEROY AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Englishman* remarks that the story of the Nizam's refusal to come to Bombay, as told by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is familiar to most of its readers. If the story as given by the *Pall Mall Gazette* is true, the Haidarabad ministers simply beat us by our own British weapon of a medical certificate; and the worst feature of the case is that the certificate seems to have been a genuine one. The line of action taken by the Viceroy was wrong both in fact and in form. The natives have learned that the vernacular press no longer reaches the organs of English public opinion in this country, and through them the English public at home. They have, therefore, taken a more direct, and as the Haidarabad case would seem to indicate, a highly successful method of bringing the power of English public opinion to bear against the Viceroy. The appeal perhaps obtained an exceptional significance with the English public from the fact that it followed a somewhat similar appeal by one of the diplomatic officers of the India Government. Our correspondent sometime ago mentioned that Mr. Forsyth had written to the English papers, quoting a letter from his brother, the late Burmese Envoy, regarding the injustice with which he had been treated. That letter stated publicly that the very same day on which he received his instructions at Mandalay those instructions were telegraphed from Simla to one of the Indian papers. Secrecy is the first essential of successful diplomacy, and to the English mind there was doubtless something grotesque in an envoy being expected to carry on a negotiation with his whole hand thus displayed to the public. The impression left by this and other stories of a similar nature in the English papers is not a favourable one. It allows room for a surmise, no doubt an ill-founded surmise, that the Viceroy strengthened his position against the Envoy by taking the public into confidence before the proper time; and that the native Courts are learning to strengthen themselves against the Government by skilfully getting up a good case, as the Haidarabad Ministry did, and then placing the whole at the disposal of some English newspaper. The disadvantages of such a line of action are obvious. In England, the truth might be ascertained, and misstatements dispelled by a question in Parliament. But the Indian Government had no such mechanism for getting the facts authoritatively disclosed. A native Court has only to persuade any Englishman of respectability and some reputation to communicate its case to an English paper, in order to secure the undisputed field of English public opinion for many weeks. Two months must elapse before an article such as that in the *Pall Mall Gazette* can be answered.

PROMOTION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The *Pioneer* believes that the advent of the Cooper's Hill men who came out to India last year will give a small fillip of promotion throughout the junior grades of the Department of Public Works. The rules of that service provide that the proportion of junior and senior assistant engineers shall stand to each other in a certain fixed ratio, so that the importation of fifty assistants in the second class involves the advancement of several who are now in that class to the higher grade. Some of the senior assistants should also be promoted simultaneously to be fourth class executives, under the operation of the same rule, and the tide of promotion may perhaps not be wholly spent till the higher executive grades are reached. The movement will be an opportune one, for of late the stagnation of promotion has been very marked, and, if continued much longer, might seriously affect the efficiency of this branch of the service. But this partial relief does not affect the block in the higher appointments under which the department suffers. This seems to be caused partly by the ill-considered pension rules of the Uncovenanted Service, which render retirements almost impossible till men have ceased to be efficient; but still more by the promiscuous way in which the higher ranks of the department have been recruited of late years by men from outside, who must serve for a great many years longer before they can be entitled to even the lowest rate of pension. This mode of filling up the ranks of the service was, we must suppose, unavoidable. The strength of the department a few years ago was quite unequal to the sudden expansion of work thrown upon it; and when first the Government began to make its own railways it was necessary to import new engineers of experience in railway construction. A close engineering service would always, moreover, be a great evil. But all sudden augmentations of the sort are sure to be followed by a block, than which scarcely anything is more calculated to impair the efficiency of any public service, in all branches of which good men should have a reasonable chance of getting to the front. One partial remedy for this state of things there does appear to be available. Among the engineers imported thus suddenly into the service there were, we believe, some eighty sent out from England by the Secretary of State six or seven years ago, under a temporary engagement for five years. Many of these gentlemen have proved a very valuable acquisition to the service, and the time has come when their case should be considered, with the view of offering them a further extension of their engagement. But this can hardly hold good of all; and the claims of their juniors, who were appointed for a lifelong service, must also be considered. The appointment of these gentlemen for five years was avowedly a temporary measure as a means of carrying on the business of the Government until their own permanent servants should be ready to take up the work. When railway companies complete an undertaking their staff is always reduced or disbanded, and there could be no sort of hardship in carrying out, with respect to a considerable number of the gentlemen in question, the terms of an agreement which it was always understood would be acted on. Another thing that seems strongly called for, is the limitation of the tenures of the higher posts. For healthy circulation throughout a public service, a flow of blood to the top is quite as necessary as an influx of fresh blood at the bottom. In military offices the rule is strictly maintained, and, on the whole, with great advantage; and it is equally necessary in this branch of the service. A few men should not have the monopoly of the best posts for an indefinite time. Yet quite lately two officers were allowed to retain office after succeeding to their off-reckonings. This unusual course might be justified in case of emergency, if the duty to be performed were of a very special kind, and efficient substitutes were not forthcoming. But this plea could not be urged in the present state of the upper ranks of the D. P. W., which are full of experienced officers, offering an abundant field of selection for every class of work. In the army a man has to vacate a brigade command on promotion to general, although he may have been just appointed to it; and it seems quite indefensible that chief and superintending engineers should be retained in the performance of routine duties as general officers, when they have already held those appointments for ten or fifteen years.

SOCIAL RELATIONS OF EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that all old Anglo-Indians will remember the time when the natives held us as superior beings to themselves. It was easy to govern them at that time, but times are changed. Now, it is nothing for the Oriental to attack an European with a bludgeon or break his head with a chair, and though equality has its rights the native is somewhat indiscreet in applying them. But, of course, if it is the policy of the Government to degrade the Englishman in the same proportion as it levels up the natives, we can only expect that contempt for the ruling race will be the fruit of it, and greater mutual hatred incited than if natural laws were allowed to work for themselves in the arrangement of relations, social and political, between the two peoples. Of all things there is none we should like better to see than an easy understanding between ourselves and the natives, such as we enjoy among ourselves. There is nothing we should like better to see than the native gentleman and the English gentleman, their prejudices put aside, dining and all the rest of it together; but it appears to us that after due experiment our present policy holds out little hope of such an amalgamation of the races as this implies; and that, unless that policy is altered for something more practical, we are in danger of continuing an error which may either cost us India, or will require to preserve it, an addition to our forces of perhaps another fifty thousand British bayonets. The Englishman is growing poorer, less able to make an Oriental display, more contemned in native eyes, as the native grows richer and more powerful under our sway, and the consequence will probably be that some day or other the Government will discover that in education—as the native mind understands it—they have placed a cudgel for the Kaffir's back instead of a potent instrument of enlightenment for the Aryan. It seems to us that as time goes on, and the amalgamation of the races remains in heart almost as distinct as ever, the one thing we have to look for is the softening and refining influence of women. When the native women of the better classes are emancipated from the tyranny of seclusion, and are enabled to receive some of that education we now so liberally scatter on unproductive soil, we may hope for the beginning of such an era as political visionaries fancy they perceive already. It is impossible to estimate the amount of influence the women of India might bring to bear upon the men, because no eastern country has been sufficiently liberal to try the experiment. Eastern peoples are hard for foreigners to get on with. Their habits, pleasures, and thoughts are not those of peoples accustomed to the refining influences of female society, and in the social slavery

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of women in Hindoostan we fancy we see one, at least, of the most difficult obstructions which circumstances or fate has placed between ourselves and the Oriental. Would that it were woman's mission in this country to smooth the relations between the Englishman and the Indian. We may boast now as much as we please about the devoted loyalty of the people, and of their affection for Englishmen and English institutions, but it is simply—bunkum. Professions of such things are unreal in the face of the social distinctions between the peoples we speak of. When the Englishman and the Aryan brother can sit down with their respective families at the same table, and their wives cotton as Englishwomen will cotton, then, indeed, we shall believe in what are but theories, at present, and think that the regeneration of India is commencing.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE VICEROY AT JAIPUR.

In replying to the toast of his health, given by the Maharajah of Jaipur, Lord Northbrook said :

Maharajah, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sincerely obliged to you for the manner in which you have drunk my health. I beg to acknowledge, on behalf of the Queen, the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to her Majesty which your Highness has expressed, and I shall have great pleasure in conveying them to her Majesty. The Queen will learn with satisfaction the terms which your Highness has used to describe the benefits conferred upon the princes and people of Rajpootana by the British Government as the Paramount Power in India; and I have received her Majesty's commands to omit no opportunity of announcing the sincere friendship which she entertains for the native princes of India, and the deep interest which she feels in their welfare.

Your Highness has alluded to my recent journey through Central India and Rajpootana, and expressed an opinion that much advantage is derived from the visits which are occasionally paid by her Majesty's representatives in India to Native States. For my part I can truly say that my tour has been one of unalloyed interest and gratification.

From the confines of the Presidency of Bombay to the borders of the North-Western Provinces I have passed through the territories of many native States, some of which have, owing to the difficulties of communication, never been visited by my predecessors in the office of Viceroy. I have seen the ruins of ancient cities and fortresses rich in historical associations. I have visited capital cities, such as Oodeypore and Jodhpore, remarkable for the picturesqueness of their situation and the beauty of their buildings, and showing, moreover, signs that their rulers are not unmindful of the requirements of modern civilisation. Among these cities Jeypore has excited my admiration from the grandeur of the designs of your Highness's illustrious ancestor, Jiwan Jey Sing, and from the magnificence with which your Highness yourself has added to the advancement of the city and the comfort of its inhabitants.

I have inspected many institutions founded for the benefit of the people, and among them are conspicuous the college and school of art in which your Highness takes so great an interest, and the hospital which we have assisted to open to-day in honour of Lord Mayo. The higher ranks throughout Central India and Rajpootana shows a great appreciation of the value of a liberal education for their children, many of whom I have seen at the different colleges and schools, and all the Princes whose States I have traversed are hearty in their efforts to further the education of their subjects of all classes.

I have found in Central India and Rajpootana Sir Henry Daly and Mr. Lyall representing the British Government with great ability, and evidently possessing the confidence of the princes with whom they have to deal; while the British Residents at all the States through which I have passed, at Oodeypore, at Johdpore, and here at Jeypore, are on the best terms with the princes near whose course they reside. Throughout the whole country I have traversed peace reigns undisturbed, and there is every sign of the prosperity of the people. Not sixty years since anarchy and rapine rioted over the land. Your Highness has truly said that this peace and prosperity is due, under Providence, to the influence and authority of the British Government, exercised in the true interests of the princes and the people; and I am sure that it is now universally recognised that her Majesty's representatives in India are actuated in their dealings with native States by these considerations alone.

The condition of this part of India must be a just source of satisfaction to every Englishman. For myself I have felt it deeply; and I have everywhere been received as her Majesty's representative with a welcome so hearty that I have found it impossible adequately to convey my acknowledgments.

These are the vivid impressions which I have received during my progress, and which will never be effaced from my memory. I am grateful to your Highness for having, by alluding to the subject, afforded me an opportunity of expressing my feelings upon the present occasion.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of acquainting the Prince of Wales with the manner in which your Highness has alluded to his Royal Highness's expected visit to this city; and I am sure that in no part of India will his Royal Highness receive a more hearty and enthusiastic welcome.

Miscellaneous.

MR. DUFF, Forest officer in Kulu, is about to erect a wire suspension-bridge over the Beas, with 300 feet span, as a momento of his long connection with that district.

MAGISTERIAL.—Mr. Bullen Smith is the Sheriff elect of Calcutta for the coming year. Sir Richard Couch is understood to have recommended Mr. Roberts and Rajenbralala Mitra to be his successor.

DEATH OF MR. KIRBY.—Mr. Thomas Kirby, Head Master of Christ Church School, Cawnpore, was accidentally drowned on the 7th December, whilst bathing in the river Burna, near Benares, where he had gone to spend his Christmas vacation with a friend.

EARTHQUAKES.—An unusually severe earthquake occurred at Lahor, Rawal Pindi and other parts of the Punjab early on Sunday morning, the 12th Dec. It is reported that it has caused considerable damage to public buildings on the frontier. Nowshera cantonment particularly suffered.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.—According to the Calcutta *Statesman* there has been a split in the Political Department for some months past. Mr. Aitchison goes on furlough (honourable retirement), the *Statesman* believes, in February, on condition that he comes back as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub. It is a wrong to Mr. Aitchison, we are told, to hold him answerable for the astonishing errors of the last year or two. Mr. Aitchison is to go on the principle that "a bad workman always complains of his tools."

JODHPUR.—The elephant procession at Jodhpur, in honour of the Viceroy's arrival on the 29th Nov., was, we hear, one of the best oriental pageants his Excellency has yet seen. In more civilised parts of India there is often a western veneer on displays of this kind, apt to wake up visions of the Lord Mayor's show; but the wild Rajpoots of Jodhpore, living far away in the desert, have been little touched by the hand of the foreigner, and still preserve much of a genuine mediæval character. On the 30th the Viceroy visited the Maharajah's stud, which includes some good horses. With care and scientific treatment this Marwar breed might be a good deal developed. Lord Northbrook was entertained at dinner in the evening by the Maharajah, at a picturesque old castle on a rock; and next day a long drive of 100 miles through sand and scrub brought him to Beawur.

THE NEW ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Sir Richard Temple's zoological gardens are so far advanced that he has determined to appoint a committee of management. For the present the gardens will be kept under his immediate charge. A temporary committee of four members, with Lord Ulick Brown as president, will settle all questions of administrative detail, such as the price of admission, the size and cost of the establishment, the food for animals, the acceptance of contributions, and so forth. The establishment and the food it is reckoned will not cost less than Rs. 200 a month, but the amount, of course, will vary with the number of animals. The salary of a director, who will be brought out from Europe, is not included in this charge. All subscriptions and donations should be sent to Mr. C. E. Buckland, C.S., the honorary secretary to the committee.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 11.

POOR EUROPEANS IN INDIA.—A memorial has been presented to Lord Northbrook, the Governor-General of India, praying him to take measures in Council for the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the destitution which exists among the European and Eurasian working population. The cause of their extreme poverty is found by the memorialists principally in the substitution of native labour in various Presidencies, and the remedies suggested are, first, the creation of new industries, or the development of existing industries, offering a field of employment for European and Eurasian labour; secondly, the establishment of industrial schools, and also the establishment at large centres of industry of industrial homes, together with the amendment of the law relating to European vagrancy; and, lastly, the establishment of colonies on the hill ranges and on the islands in the Bay of Bengal, and the establishment of aided emigration. In conclusion, the memorialists draw the Viceroy's attention to the fact that, consequent upon their great poverty, the classes for whom their appeal is made are compelled to mix with the lowest order of natives, with whom their children come in contact, the result being that immorality and vice are increasing to a serious extent. Such a state of things, the memorialists urge, "lowers the prestige of the British Government in the eyes of the native population."

GWALIOR AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Gwalior and Jaipur are vying in their preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Those at Gwalior are on a magnificent scale, we learn. The Maharaja has, as we have already announced, gone to Calcutta, accompanied by his political agent, who met Scindia and his large party at Benares on Tuesday. The notables of the Gwalior States accompanying their chief are Gunpnt Rao Khudkey, Kaka Sahib Scindia, Ethul Rao Baha Scindia, Bapoo Sahib Awar, Ehsan Alli Ram Chundur Rao, Bappoo, son of the Dewan, Tantia Sahib Khanilkur and Suntajee Roa Tamuk. It has been arranged that the Prince of Wales will proceed in his own conveyances from Agra to Gwalior. Daks will be laid for his Royal Highness's suite and the invited guests of the Maharaja. The Dewan, who will at the time have received the well earned distinction of the K. C. S. I., will receive the Prince at Agra in the name of the Maharaja. The Maharaja himself will meet H.R.H. thirty-six miles from the capital, or if it be deemed more desirable, on the Gwalior bank of the Chumbul. The city of Gwalior is to be magnificently illuminated, from the old Residency to the suburb palace

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just finished. The palace has just been magnificently and sumptuously furnished throughout for visitors, special correspondents, &c. Tents provided with every comfort will be pitched round and in the vicinity of the palace. The Prince will arrive at Gwalior on the evening of the 3rd of February. On the morning of the 4th there will be a review of the Gwalior troops. During the afternoon of the 4th there will be a grand durbar in the old palace, and in the evening the great feast, for which a lakh of rupees have been set aside. On the morning of the 5th the Prince leaves on his return journey to Agra. We hear of, says the Agra paper, but may not mention, the costly gifts awaiting acceptance by the Prince.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10. Eurydice, Liverpool; City of Madras, Glasgow, Bowfell, Liverpool.—11. Str. Assam, Southampton; str. Viceroy, London; Sevilla, Greenock.—12. Roderick Dhu, Liverpool; Jane Porter, London; Plassey, Liverpool.—14. Middlesex, London; Mathilde, Covelong; Patrie, Cadiz. 15. Falstaff, Sydney; Berkshire, Melbourne.—16. Str. Sea Gull, London; City of Lucknow, London; Lochgoil, Cardiff.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Viceroy.—Miss B. Brock, Mr. Cary and child, Mrs. Crawford and child, Mr. F. G. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. J. Rothney, Mr. B. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, Mr. G. V. Wense, Miss Annie Daily, Miss E. H. Daily, Mr. Congden, Mr. A. Congden, Mr. F. O'Keneely, Mr. J. McCue, Mr. R. Lamont, Mr. J. Glenn, Mr. A. B. Holmes, Mrs. J. Robins and child, Mrs. DeCosta, Miss DeCosta, Miss E. DeCosta, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Tullah, Mr. E. S. Sawer, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mrs. H. S. Hubbard, Mr. C. Hubbard, Miss L. Hubbard, Mr. S. Hubbard, Mrs. E. Elder, Mr. Frederick H. McLaughlin and party, Mr. J. T. Bartlett, and Mrs. Wilson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Assam.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. W. J. Williamson, Mr. H. Rennie, Col. King, Miss King, Mrs. C. W. Chisholm, Mr. C. N. Cribters, Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. Hedger, Miss K. Tomson, Miss Clinger, Mrs. Windle and infant, Mr. J. Randall, Mr. Battie, Miss Murray, Mr. Durant, Mr. Kirshaw, Miss Clark, Mrs. Macrae and two children, Mrs. Muspratt and two children, Mrs. J. Grant and two infants, Colonel Vanrenen, Miss Vanrenen, Mr. L. H. Clifford, Lieut. Luckraft, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, and Mrs. Phillips. From VENICE.—Mrs. Murray and two daughters, Prince Whadiderdodin, Mrs. B. Lawford, and Mr. and Miss Lawford. From BRINDISI.—Mr. D. Reilly, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. L. Flamburiari, and Mr. H. M. Bary. From GALLE.—Miss Macarthur, Dr. Arthur, Mrs. Winter, Judge McRae, Mr. W. Kidner, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. J. Macdonald, and Mr. Munro. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Kerschill, Miss Kerschill, Capt. Geldham, Mr. T. Franklin, wife and infant, and Miss M. Carpenter.

Per Tibre.—From MARSEILLES.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Courtalon, Madame Courtalon, Madame Paillard, Mr. Mavrogordato, Mr. Samiotaki, Mr. Beunertz, Mr. De Brabant, Mr. Bettspart, Mr. R. M. Daly, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Westfield, Rev. H. Harford, Mr. Knockmeit, Mr. Bruke, Mr. Vanderlinden, Mr. Adessi, Mr. Willems, and Mr. Leroux. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Madame Ferrare.

Per Roderick Dhu.—Mrs. Calvert.

Per Caroline.—Mrs. Lucas and infant, and Master C. Lucas.

Per Goa.—Col. Dickson, Mr. B. Schruff, Mr. W. D. Solomon, Rev. J. Sudder, Mr. Fayons, Major Baker, Mr. J. H. Lindsay, Mr. Hill Rennie, Mr. A. D. Hill, and Mr. C. Gomes.

Per Madras.—Col. Plowden, Mrs. Rodger and child, Mr. J. H. Forbes, Mr. Pryce, Mr. M. Cohen, Mr. A. Cohen, and Mr. Rodger.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10. For Europe, &c.—Strs. Strathclyde and Eldorado; Louise.—11. Hippogriffe, Galloway, Roman Empire, Culzean, Lady Ruthven, and Pudsey Dawson.—12. Str. Ambassador.—13. Strs. Almorah and Madura; Aphrodita and St. Maur.—14. Str. Sir John Lawrence; Star of Albion.—15. Strs. Curlew, City of Manchester, and Sultan; Majestic.—16. Str. Pilot.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 17, 1875.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 12 to 101 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 10 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 2
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	107 12 to 108 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 1-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	545 to 550
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1435 to 1440
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1400 to —
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	129 to 130
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 610 to 615
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	268 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 182
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	400 to 410
Lower Assam Tea Company	£8½ ...	40 to 41
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	110 to 111
Punjab Bank	100 ...	70 to 75
Simla Bank	500 ...	530 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 29

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods quiet, but little inquiry. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.13; 40's Bannermill Twist, 4a. 10p. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 15. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 9 13-16d.; ditto, Paris: Three months' Document Bills, 2f. 31c. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101¾; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102¾; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 106¼.

Madras.

SALT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

In a resolution just forwarded to the Madras Government, relative to a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated July 29, 1875, desiring an inquiry into the merits of the existing system by which the salt revenue is raised in the Madras Presidency under a Government monopoly and the expediency or otherwise of replacing it by altered arrangements, together with other correspondence on the subject, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council observes that the question of substituting an excise for the existing monopoly system has already been disposed of as regards the two western districts of Madras. As regards the expediency of effecting a similar change of system in the rest of the Presidency, the information available is too imperfect to permit as yet of any definite conclusion being arrived at. Looking at the serious importance of the whole subject, economically, fiscally, and socially, his Excellency has decided, after communication with the Government of Madras and with their cordial concurrence, to appoint a Commission to investigate and report thereon. Accordingly, his Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be a Commission for this purpose, viz., President—C. Pritchard, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Bombay. Members—J. Geoghegan, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal; H. E. Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras; R. M. Adam, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs' Service; and Venkasawmy Row, Deputy Collector, Madras. Secretary—H. A. Willock, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam. The following questions, among others, will more especially engage the attention of the Commission:—

I. What is the quality and composition of the salt produced at the various works and sold by Government wholesale and by the dealers retail in different parts of the presidency?

II. Are there any grounds for supposing that the people would prefer, or appreciate, a better quality of salt than that now supplied to them? Is it anywhere the practice to re-dissolve and evaporate the Government salt in view to obtaining a purer article for consumption? Is it anywhere the practice for the wholesale purchasers of and dealers in Government salt to adulterate it before allowing it to pass into the consumer's hands? Upon this subject it will be interesting to ascertain if any Bombay salt has been introduced into the Presidency of Madras by land since the opening of the railway.

III. What is the actual cost to Government of the monopoly salt, including under cost all expenditure or loss, actual or constructive, on account of or connected with the salt, that would be avoidable were the entire salt supply furnished under a self-supporting [*i.e.*, a system under which the licensed manufacturer defrays all expenditure which Government incurs to secure itself against any violation or evasion by the manufacturer or his servants of the excise law and rules] system of excise, or imported by sea, made to pay duty before leaving bond, and left thereafter free from interference?

IV. What is the actual retail selling price of monopoly salt (adulterated or not, as the case may be) in town and village bazaars in different portions of the Presidency; and if in any locality this very material exceeds the Government monopoly price, what are the items that compose the excess? The commission should collect information regarding the distribution of the salt, the cost of carriage to different parts of the Presidency, and the amount of such salt which is exported to other parts of British India and the Native States; and give their opinion as to the average annual consumption of salt per head in the Madras Presidency.

V. Is the system under which Government now obtains its salt in any respect needlessly costly? What is the average percentage of wastage—first, between the time of manufacture and the taking over the salt by Government, and second between this latter and the final sale by Government?

VI. What is the extent and value for purposes other than salt manufacture of the whole of the land in the presidency now occupied by open salt works?

VII. Are there any, and if so what, practical difficulties attendant on substituting a system of excise for the present monopoly?

VIII. What could be the probable result—first, as regards the cost to the consumer, second, as regards the net revenue to Government—of substituting an excise for the present monopoly?

IX. The Commission will also examine and report on the cost of manufacturing salt in Pooree and other salt works in Orissa which border upon the Madras Presidency.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 26.

SIR SALAR JUNG AND THE GOVERNMENT.—Public opinion is steadily strengthening on the side of Sir Salar Jung, as was inevitable after the publication of portions of the recent corre-

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spondence between him and the Resident. The Bombay *Statesman* says:—But one impression can be formed from the correspondence—that the pressure put upon the Nizam's advisers went far beyond the bounds of the privileges of political officers at native Courts; that it was dictatorial and undignified; and utterly unworthy of the British Government, and whether Mr. Saunders was acting upon his own judgment, or simply obeying instructions the conclusion must be the same. The *Englishman* says there is something not only foreign, but actually repulsive, to English ideas of propriety, in a prince being compelled, like a schoolboy or a servant, to support a plea of sickness by a medical certificate. . . . Sir Salar Jung was required by the Government of India to produce a medical certificate as proof of facts to which he was fully competent to testify, and of which his word as a gentleman ought to have been sufficient evidence. In other words, he was treated as though he was not a gentleman, while his position was that he dared not resent the insult. The local *Statesman* thinks "it is difficult to exaggerate the mischief that this incident is likely to work. To apologise is too late; and we are not to lose our hold on native sympathies altogether, the Home Government will have to mark the course that has been followed by the expression of its heavy displeasure. Other of our contemporaries speak little less strongly. Even the *Pioneer* is compelled to disapprove. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has taken up the matter at home, and the final judgment on the policy of the Indian Government must be severe; it has equally forgotten both good manners and good policy, and altogether ignored the high character of the distinguished native statesman who has been so unworthily treated.—*Friend of India.*

Miscellaneous.

THE GOVERNOR.—On Friday, Dec. 17, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos paid visits of ceremony to their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin at their respective residences. The usual salutes were fired on the occasion.

HAIDARABAD.—His Highness the Nizam's Government gave a State dinner (at Sir Salar Jung's residence) to Sir Richard and Lady Meade on Monday, Dec. 13. There was a parade of all the troops in Sikandarabad, including the regiments of the Haidarabad Contingent at Bolaram on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, before the new Resident.

A NEW ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—A Madras paper tells us that some of the leading members of the Hindu community of Madras have taken steps to start an Astronomical Society in Madras, the object of which is to promote the study of astronomy in this country. It is intended to establish an observatory in connection with the Society, and it is stated that the observatory will be a training institution, where the science of astronomy may be learnt. It is believed that in time the Society will establish a claim to be affiliated with the Royal Astronomical Society in England. The Society will have the support and services of Mr. Ragoonatha Chariar, of the Madras Observatory, and Mr. Pogson, Government Astronomer, has promised to give it every help. The committee want £2,000 to begin operations, and look forward to their countrymen, and especially to the wealthy rajahs and zemindars, for help.

A BUMPTIOUS BRITON.—A Madras contemporary notices a curious incident which happened at Trichinopoly the other day when everybody was assembled at the railway station to receive the Prince. "Some little time before the approach of the Prince's train, a pilot train arrived, bringing the pages of the Royal party, and one of them objecting to the vehicle prepared for him (a spring bullock carriage) as unsuited to his dignity peremptorily demanded a suitable conveyance. This could not be supplied, and the police officer in attendance, finding gentle arguments of no avail, threatened to accommodate the gentleman with bracelets, not of Trichinopoly manufacture, commonly known as the 'darbies,' for interfering with a police officer in the discharge of his duty. This unexpectedly prompt resort *ad vi et armis*, and the approach of a couple of police myrmidons, effected a remarkable change in the page's demeanour, and he readily entered the previously despised conveyance, and was seen no more."

THE "SPECIALS" IN A MESS.—The flat-bottomed Colonial steamer and ex-Bombay ferry boat *Nagotna*, drawing five feet of water, has narrowly escaped becoming even more famous than the historical barque which carried Cæsar and his fortunes. Governor Sir W. Gregory, of Ceylon, had put this steamer at the disposal of the troop of special correspondents, to convey them across the Gulf of Manaar from Colombo to Tuticorin. The *Nagotna* started twelve hours before the time fixed for the departure of the *Serapis*, expecting to make the voyage in twelve hours and to be at Tuticorin in good time to receive the Prince. It sometimes, however, blows fiercely in the Gulf of Manaar, the wind rushing in sudden and violent gusts from the Bay of Bengal to the Indian Ocean through the opening between Ceylon and the mainland. The *Nagotna* encountered bad weather, and, as she is quite unfit to resist a heavy sea, she was for a time in great peril. It was reported at one time that the seas coming on board were putting out the fires, and, as the steamer had no sails on board, the stoppage of the engines would have meant the loss of the ship; and, when one of the specials noted for his coolness came down below and told his comrades that a tremendous squall was coming on, they gave themselves up for lost. Luckily, the black clouds resolved themselves into torrents of rain, instead of wind, and the steamer finally, after a voyage of thirty-six hours, reached Tuticorin in safety.

THE RANGOON PLOT.—We understand another remand has been applied for by the police in the conspiracy case, and that the town magistrate has as yet refused bail for all or any of the prisoners. Mung Shway Tsee, the son of Khayee Shoke, the well known proprietor of the Ahlong Steam Saw Mill, is among those who have been apprehended, and his advocate offered bail for his appearance to the extent of Rs. 20,000, but Mr. McIver considering the gravity of the charge refused to grant bail, and thought the police should not be hurried with their case. As we said before, no story is too absurd for credulous Burmese to swallow, and that the leaders of this absurd rebellion should find followers amongst them is not to be wondered at, by any one acquainted with the character of the people, but that the son of a Chinese landed proprietor, who is probably worth more than a lakh of rupees, a youth who has travelled for some four or five years in China and the Straits, and who is an heir with his brothers and sisters to a large and flourishing business should have been gulled into joining a rabble of ignorant and misguided Burmese in such a ridiculous exploit is surprising indeed. He is not, of outside races, singular in his folly however, for a Surattee trader is also among those apprehended. We can only say if the prosecution succeed in obtaining evidence against these two men that there must be something in the old idea of the moist climate of Burma having the effect of softening the brain.—*Rangoon Mail.*

COIMBATORE AND THE CHOLERA.—Alluding to the health of the Coimbatore District and the abandonment of the Prince's Annamallay expedition, the *Madras Mail* says:—"In the week ended the 29th ultimo, 1,495 persons were attacked with cholera and 951 deaths resulted,—nearly double the number in any one of the immediately preceding weeks, From the 1st to the 28th November 2,683 deaths from cholera occurred; and from the commencement of the outbreak of the malady, there have been 9,966 attacks and 6,159 deaths! So long as no man of note is struck down, the dismal record of deaths is comparatively unnoticed. The deaths are 75 per cent. of the attacks, and the disease is characterised by the medical authorities as the most severe type hitherto experienced. Every inhabited place on the Annamaliays has suffered more or less from the disease; four deaths are reported to have occurred in the open spot on which tents had been newly pitched; and one suspicious case was even seen at the Camp for the Prince of Wales on the summit of the hills. It is now five months since the disease, imported from Ceylon, made its appearance in the Coimbatore district, and so far from showing any sign of abatement, it has—notwithstanding favourable rains and a cool temperature—increased of late in virulence. These are facts which ought to be pondered over by that portion of the public that has been led to think that the Prince was deterred from the Annamallay and Neilgherry expedition by a very trifling cause. The greater part of this Presidency is just now in an abnormally unhealthy condition, and the circumstance that the knowledge of that fact has deterred the Heir-Apparent from visiting the districts infected with the widely prevalent malady is a matter rather for congratulation than for regret."

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF MADRAS.—The *Pioneer's* "special" writes from Madras, where he has been waiting for the Prince:—Madras is very much infested by pretty women. I have no opinion of my own on such matters, but I believe this is confessed on all hands. Now Bombay is singularly exempt from them. On the other hand, there are no white ants here, and punkahs, though just now perhaps superfluous, are universal. Thus Providence, you see, distributes its compensations with very respectable impartiality. On one account, however, I shall never forgive the Madrassees. On what ground of merit, pray, is it of their own or their forefathers, that they should be enabled to live in palaces at the rent which a subaltern pays for a dusty dreary lean-to in the North West? The Government House of Allahabad might perhaps (but I doubt it) find a tenant here at Rs. 150 a month. In fact, a hundred rupee house here would fetch a thousand a month at Bombay, and be cheap at the money. Very modest people in Madras have houses with five or six public rooms. As for compounds, I should say that fifteen acres was about the average. I am told that several have a straight avenue of more than a quarter of a mile from the entrance gate to the house. The consequence naturally is that the distances in Madras are killing to horses. If a man lives within three miles of you, he is accounted a neighbour. Wishing to call on our former Chief Justice, I asked where Sir Walter Morgan lived. "Well, his house is rather out of the way," was the reply, "about seven miles off." But don't suppose he is considered to live in the Mofussil; his house is by no means a hermitage, and is strictly within the bounds of Madras. Mulhar Rao lives here, and his deposition is *ex post facto* justified by the degraded existence the creature passes here. Government House is finely decorated; but in spaciousness and accommodation hardly preserves its proper supremacy over the countless private palaces of the place. A happy augury for society in Madras is that there are no fewer than seven ladies

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in the Duke of Buckingham's family, and they seem to have made a very favourable impression. Lady Mary Granville does the honours, and with a pleasant *impressement* that has won her suffrages all round. Another nice feature in the Government House arrangements, which I hear appreciated on all hands, is the cheerful politeness with which the Duke's A.D.C.'s do their spiriting. Of course there is nothing like rudeness ever to be apprehended from an Indian aide-de-camp; but still it is not unknown for some of those eminent creatures to approach their duties with an evident lassitude—as if you were really the last straw—that makes you uncomfortable with self-reproach at adding to their toils. Altogether the Duke, his family, and his staff are very well spoken of.

Shipping.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. Str. Patna, Calcutta.—14. Str. Africa, Bombay and S. Ports.—16. Str. El Dorado, London.

Bombay.

ABOLITION OF THE CARTING AGENCY.—The abolition of the Carting Agency, by a Resolution of the Bombay Government on the subject, published on Wednesday last, on the only line on which it was allowed to continue—the B. B. and C. I. Railway—has at last been effected. The Agent of the line, however, the Traffic Manager and the Chief Auditor have stuck to the rotten system to the last; and, notwithstanding the palpable advantages gained by the G.I.P. Railway and the public since the abolition of the Carting Agency on that line, the Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway has discussed the matter over again with the Chamber of Commerce, and expresses his opinion, in which the Traffic Manager and Chief Auditor concur, that he "is reluctant to dispense with the carting agencies." It is useless to discuss the question now; all that remains of that profoundly foolish system is the recollection that the merchants of Bombay have thrown away for many years past several lakhs of rupees which they will in future save; and they may now express their astonishment that they should have so long consentsd to build up the fortunes of the carting agent at their own cost, and at the expense of the railway companies as well.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 13.

THE EGYPTIAN RAID INTO ZANZIBAR.—A contemporary supplies the following information regarding the ports taken by the Egyptians under McKillop Pasha:—"They are collectively known as Banadir, or the ports, and may be found described in the last Administration Report on Zanzibar, published some months since in the supplement of the *Gazette of India*. As the Banadir coast is capable of great commercial developments, it would be a great advantage to civilisation if it were in the hands of some strong Power. The hold of the Sultan of Zanzibar upon it is of the weakest description, and, outside the towns, is purely nominal, and the object of Egypt in annexing it is probably to connect Gordon's country with the sea by means of the River Juba, the only navigable river on the East Coast of Africa between Capes Guardafui and Delgado. The character of the population of the region through which this river creates almost insuperable obstacles to exploration; and our readers may remember that, only a few years ago, the Baron Von der Decken and several members of his party lost their lives in an attempt to reveal its mysteries. Whether Egypt is the kind of Power to control and develop such a country is open to serious doubt. As a matter of actual fact, we learn that, while the Sultan of Zanzibar is naturally indignant at the invasion of his territories, his slave-dealing subjects are proportionately jubilant. In the Red Sea, the slave-trade goes on unchecked, because we have no treaty with the Porte or Egypt, and they anticipate a like immunity from our cruisers on the Somali Coast, should it be transferred from Zanzibar to the latter Power."

COLONEL BALLARD.—The following paragraph expresses pretty accurately the arrangements that have been made to fill up Colonel Hyde's place in Calcutta:—"Colonel Ballard, C.B., will officiate for Colonel Hyde as Senior Mint Master, but will remain Master of the Bombay Mint. Colonel J. E. Tenant, R.E., now at Roorkee, will officiate of Junior Mint Master, and as Master of the Calcutta Mint. It was at first proposed, we believe, to make the post of Mint Master in both the great ports an Imperial one, and it was part of this plan that the Mint Master at Calcutta should be the senior. Presumably, this was in order that the more experienced coiner of the two might be more readily available to the Supreme Government for any consultations that might be necessary. We need only remark, in passing, that for the last few years Colonel Hyde might fairly have been designated Referee-General in all current questions which have a scientific side to them. In like manner Colonel Ballard, at Bombay, has been charged with many financial and other duties outside the Mint; and since the formal institution of the Board of Port Trustees in the western city, he (Colonel Ballard) had been its chairman. In this fact no doubt lies the explanation of the arrangement now made, which departs to some extent from the original design. [Our readers know well enough that the overladen—not to say hopelessly encumbered—Port Trust of Bombay can only be kept 'head to the sea,' and avoid being swamped, by the most careful pilotage. The Government of Bombay considers that in Colonel Ballard it has the best available pilot for this difficult service, and is naturally loth to part with him for any Imperial consideration. Moreover, the Port Trust itself is an Imperial rather than a provincial speculation, and the Government of India is thus doubly justified in leaving Colonel Ballard at this post."—*Times of India*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 12. Norwood, Cardiff; Caranjah, Newcastle; str. Tagus, Liverpool.—13. Str. Socotra, Calcutta; str. Medina, Aden.—14. Choice, Liverpool.—15. Str. Macedonia, Glasgow.—17. H.M.S. Crocodile, Portsmouth.—18. Str. Gwalior, London; Grundloven, Hull.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Gwalior.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvey, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. H. Ball, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. G. Lusher, Mr. G. Clark, and Mr. C. J. Douglas. From BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Earnshaw, Capt. J. Western, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Mr. C. Gonne, Mrs. Western, Mr. and Mrs. Acton, Mr. F. A. Shillingford, Mr. C. F. Shillingford, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. D. Crawford, Rev. L. Wheeler, Rev. J. Blackstone, R. W. Nicholl, Mrs. Benshroff, Mr. Goodwin, Rev. F. Newton, Mrs. W. Gill, Mr. Kittridge, Miss A. Boubion, and Rev. J. H. Lee. From VENICE.—Mr. W. Hunter, Mr. R. S. Froude and infant, Mr. J. Duff, Mr. W. Nicholl, Mr. C. D. Letzen, Mr. D. W. Barfour, Mr. C. J. Whitney, Major and Mrs. Robertson. From MALTA.—Col. Hughes and Major Little. From SUEZ.—Mr. E. Baker and Mr. Finlay. From PORT SAID.—Mr. W. H. Cowley.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. Str. Geelong, Suez, &c.; str. Puttiala, Kurrachee, via K. Coast; Calcutta, London, via Hull.—15. H.M.S. Jumna, England; str. India, Liverpool, via the Canal.—16. Carrie Clark, London, via Hull.—18. Str. Ava, Coast and Calcutta.—20. Str. Cathay, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Geelong.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. Hoodean.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cathay.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Valling, Mrs. Wilne and four children, Mrs. Sackeld and infant, Mrs. W. C. Muckinnon and five children, Mrs. C. Young, and Mrs. Harrap. For SUEZ.—Dr. and Mrs. Wieting. For BRINDISI.—Major W. Chrystie, R.E., Mrs. Hume, and Lieut. Howard. For VENICE.—Capt. Conolly. For ADEN.—Surg. major Skipton.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 20, 1875.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	... 1s. 9⅛d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... 1s. 10 1-16d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto	ditto	...	... 1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	92 xd.
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3200
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1425
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1350
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1080
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3600 xd.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1950
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	85
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1025
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	254
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1180
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	677½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	480 xd.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	695
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 101 13-16	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96	
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 102½	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55		
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 102¾	
Five-and-Half per Cent.	,, 107½	
Gold Leaf 99⅛ touch	per Tolah.	17-10-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.		17-14-0
Ditto Pekin		17-7-6

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs.	11-1-0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	290
Mexican Dollars	Do.	224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	212
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		107-1-8
Sycee Silver		109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Jan. 8.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods are quiet; 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.3; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 40's Mule Twist, 9⅛; 30's Water Twist, 9½. Cotton dull: Fair Dhollerah, Rs. 158; Oomra, Rs. 176. Shipments of the week, 6,192 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 9⅛d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101¾; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102¾; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 107. Freights, Canal, 40s. 3d.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 11.)

BIGGS, T. H., is app. to offic. from the date of Mr. Kiernander's departure as dep. accountant gen., Punjab, as a temp. measure.

CHRYSTIE, Major W., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., is prom. perm. to the rank of suptg. engr., 3rd grade, with temp. rank of 2nd grade, from Oct. 29, and app. suptg. engr., Buildings and Roads Branch, and under secy. to the chief comr. of Mysore, in the P.W.D.

COWPER—SWAPPE.—Mr. G. Cowper, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, reported his arrival at Mhow on Dec. 1. Mr. C. Swappe, exec. engr., 4th grade, relieved by Mr. F. B. Walker, exec. engr., 2nd grade, of the charge of the Barnargar div. on Nov. 29. Mr. Walker is placed in charge of the Survey div., Neemuch State Railway.

DAVIS, Rev. E. G., to be chaplain, Mhow.

GALWEY—KNOX.—Mr. W. G. Galwey, exec. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, reptd. his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 2nd inst., and is posted to the charge of the Sutlej Bridge div. Mr. H. C. Knox, asst. engr., 2nd grade Indus Valley State Railway, is posted to the Mooltan dist.

LAMBERT, H., exec. engr., 1st grade, holding the rank of supt. of works on the estab. under the director of State railways, is promd. tempy. to the rank of suptg. engr., 3rd grade.

MACKAY, D. L. M., Bengal civil service, reptd. his arrival at Nagpur to the chief comr. of the Central Provs. on the 8th ult.

MARSDEN, D. W., is permitted to resign the Bengal civil service from Sept. 15 last.

MOORE, E. J., exec. engr., 4th grade, Rajpootana State Railway, has returned from the leave granted him on Nov. 20.

MURRAY.—The services of Mr. T. J. Murray, Bengal civil service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PURDIE.—In consequence of the departure of Capt. Crawford, R.E., for active service, and Capt. Clive's transfer from Lucknow necessitated thereby, Mr. Purdie, asst. engr., is posted to the Lucknow division, Military Works.

RAMSAY, Rev. A., chaplain of Lucknow, services placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab.

RICKETTS, A., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is removed from the P.W.D.

RIVETT-CARNAC, C. J., is app. to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Punjab.

SMITH, W., suptg. engr., 1st grade, services replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal in the P.W.D., from Nov. 19.

SPENCER, Rev. W., D.D., to be chaplain of Lucknow.

STIFFE, Lieut. A. W., electrician and engr., Persian Gulf telegraph, is app. to offic. as dep. director of that line, during the abs. on furl. of Mr. B. T. Ffinch. Lieut. Stiffe assumed charge of the duties of the dep. director from Mr. L. Gambier, on Nov. 22.

SWETENHAM, Major G., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Hyderabad, is tempy. prom. to suptg. engr., 3rd grade, and app. to offic. as secy. to the Resident, with effect from August 7, v. Col. F. Alexander, on furl.

TWIDALE, C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Rajpootana, is transfd. to the North-Western Provinces, Provincial Estab.

POSTINGS AND TRANSFERS—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following postings and transfers have been made by the superintending engr., Mooltan district :—

Mr. J. Tait, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Sutlej bridge div. to the Bhawulpore div.

Mr. E. C. Hawkes, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Bhawulpore to the Khanpur div.

Mr. B. A. Maine, supervisor, 1st grade, from the Sutlej bridge in the Bhawulpore div.

Mr. W. C. Knox, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the Sutlej bridge div.

The following transfers have been made by the superintending engr., Lower Scinde dist. :—

Mr. J. H. De Rienzie, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Mehur to the Kotree div.

Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., asst engr., 1st grade, from the Schwan to the Mehur div.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 15.)

Mr. H. S. Beadon, B.A., offictg. senior supt. of survey, is app. to be also supt. of survey under Act V. (B. C.) of 1875.

Rev. R. J. Ellis is app. to act as Bengali translator to this Govt., and also to be the officer who shall keep the catalogue of books required to be kept under section 18, Act XXV. of 1867, during the abs., on leave, of the Rev. J. Robinson, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, offictg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Cuttack, is app. to have charge of the Koordah div. of the Pooree district.

Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Rajshaye during the abs. on leave, of Mr. J. B. Worgan, or until further orders.

Mr. H. B. Lawford is app. to act as dist. and session judge of Hooghly, during the abs., on duty, of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, or until further orders.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, asst. mag. and coll., Moorshedabad, is transfd. to Dinagepore.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, comnr. of Dacca, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furl. on Dec. 10.

Mr. E. G. J. Stapleton is app. to act as head asst., revenue dept., and to be Registrar, revenue and general side of the Bengal Secretariat, during the abs., on leave, of Baboo Brohmo Nath Sen, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Mosley, joint mag. and dep. coll., Patna, is app. to have charge of the Satamurhee div. of the Mozufferpore dist.

Mr. J. Nugent will continue to be asst. mag. and coll. of Seetamarhee.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, joint mag. and dep. coll., Bhagulpore, is transfd. to Patna.

Mr. C. Cooper is app. to offic. as an asst. supt of. police.

Mr. A. Blair, dist. supt. of police, Noakholly, is app. to be an addl. dep. comnr. of police, Calcutta, under section 5, Act IV. (B. C.) of 1866.

Mr. F. T. H. Tiery is app. to offic. as head master, Patna Collegiate School, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. A. S. Phillips, or until further orders.

Surg. J. O. Neill is app. tempy. to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital.

The orders of Nov. 30, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st inst., appointing Mr. J. A. Greene to be civil med. officer of Maldah, are cancelled. This cancels also the appt. of Surg. Gopal Chunder Roy to be civil surg. of Serampore.

Surg. W. A. Gilligan is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Krishna Dhone Ghose, or until further orders.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, C.S., is app. to be vice-chairman of the road cess committee of Purneah, v. Mr. E. A. Bradbury, transferred.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 4.)

Mr. W. C. Plowden, mag. and coll., who reported his return from furl. on Nov. 16, the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. J. Sladen, mag. and coll., who reported his return from furl. on Nov. 18, the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. R. M. Edwards, comr. of Allahabad, to offic. tempy. as comr. of Agra.

Mr. H. G. Keene, officg. comr., Agra, to revert to his substantive app. as civil and sess. judge, Agra.

Mr. C. Robertson, who returned from furl. on Nov. 18, to Mirzapur, as officg. mag. and coll.

Mr. W. C. Plowden, mag. and coll., to Benares.

Mr. J. Sladen, mag. and coll., to Muzaffarnagar.

Surg. major G. W. Jameson, who reported his return from furl. on Nov. 18, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his app.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following appts. :—

Mr. C. Bagshawe, officg. dep. conservator, in charge Jaunsar Forest div., to be a special mag. under section 42, Criminal Procedure Code, and to be invested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class, as described in section 20 of the said code, to be exercised within the limits of the forests under his charge for the punishment of offences against forest laws.

Surg. J. Moran, M.D., to the charge of the civil med. duties of the station of Chunar, with effect from Nov. 20.

Surg. major G. W. Jameson to resume charge of his duties as civil surg. of Ghazipur.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Surg. B. O'Brien, M.D., officg. civil surg., from Ghazipur to Azamgarh, on being relieved of his present duties by Surg. major G. W. Jameson.

Surg. A. H. Williams, officg. civil surg., from Azamgarh to Almora, as a temp. arrangement.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to direct the following reversions and postings :—

In supercession of notific. No. 712A., dated Nov. 12, Mr. R. L. Hennessey, offic. dist. supt. of police, Fatehpur, to revert to his app. of asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Gorakphur dist., with effect from the date on which Major O'Dowda assumes charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Fatehpur.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Dec. 2.)

Surg. G. McB. Davis, 4th Sikh Infantry, is apptd. to offic. as civil surg. of Dera Ghazi Khan, with effect from the forenoon of Nov. 20, in succession to Surg. A. Macgregor, 4th Punjab cavalry.

The Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, chaplain of Mhow, and the Rev. F. F. Mazuchelli, chaplain of Hazaribag (whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. by the Govts. of India and Bengal respectively), and the Rev. J. W. Adams, chaplain of Peshawar, and the Rev. W. J. Hunt, chaplain of Sabathu, are apptd. to act as chaplains to the troops assembled at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

The Rev. W. Rebsch, chaplain of Kampti, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. by the Govt. of India, is apptd. chaplain of Peshawar from such date as he may relieve the Rev. J. W. Adams.

In continuation of *Punjab Government Gazette* order, No. 4105, of Nov. 8, Surg. H. P. Yeld, officg. civil surg. of Umballa, is apptd. to the charge of the jail at that station, with effect from the afternoon of Oct. 31.

Mr. W. R. H. Merk, asst. comr., reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of Dec. 1.

Mr. G. F. Taylor, officg. dist. supt. of police, having reported his arrival from furl. at Bombay, is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appt.

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The following orders are confd. :—

Brigade order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated Nov. 18, making the following temp. medical arrangements :—

Surg. E. Sanders, from 2nd Sikh inf., to the medical charge of 1st Punjab cav.

Surg. major H. Cookson to the medical charge of the 2nd Sikh inf.

The above to have effect during the absence of Surg. G. Thompson, 1st Punjab cav., on special duty, or until further orders.

Dated Nov. 22, making the following temp. appts. :—

Capt. C. K. McKinnon, wing officer, 3rd Punjab inf., now offieg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to rejoin his own regt., and offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, v. Major G. N. Saunders, dec.

Capt. B. Slater, 1st wing sub. 2nd Punjab inf., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, in addition to his other duties, pending the return from furl. of Capt. H. Pratt, wing officer, or until further orders.

Capt. W. O. Thompson, adjt. 2nd Sikh inf., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

Kohat station order, dated Nov. 10, directing Capt. A. C. R. Clifford, 2nd Punjab cav., to offic. as station staff officer, during the absence of Capt. F. Lance on duty, or until further orders.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 4.)

Mr. F. E. Coles, offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, transfd. from Hoshangabad to Nagpur, reported his arrival, and assumed charge of his duties at the latter station on the 29th ult.

Rev. M. E. Mills, chaplain of Nagpur, offic. as chaplain of Kamptee, in addition to his other duties, from the 17th ult., to the date he made over charge of the Khamptee chaplaincy to Rev. W. W. Nicholls, app. chaplain of Kamptee.

Mr. H. E. M. Impey, extra asst. comr., transfd. to Nagpur, reported his arrival, and assumed charge of his duties on the 1st inst.

Mr. J. P. Goodbridge, C.S., asst. comr., is app. to offic. as cant. mag. of Saugor, in addition to his own duties, during the abs. on special duty of Capt. W. L. Noverre, offieg. canton. mag.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Dec. 4.)

Mr. L. Hare, C.S., offieg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, in the dist. of Sylhet, is transfd. to the dist. of Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

The following transfers and appointments of Divisional Forest officers are made :—

Mr. W. Shakespear, asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, from the Goalpara Forest div. to the Cachar Forest div.

Mr. W. R. Fisher, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, from the Tezpur to the Goalpara Forests div.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India permission to return to duty :—

W. Shakespear, uncovenanted asst. conservator of forests, Assam, within the period of his leave.

Mr. L. Hare, C.S., asst. comr., Khasi and Jaintia Hills, is vested with the powers of an asst. comr. in the Jaintia Hills dist. In respect to trial of offences and passing sentences on persons convicted of them, he is vested with the same powers of a mag. of the 1st class.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 11.)

MOLONY, Col. C. P., of the S.C., is entitled to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 11, under the operation of para. 61 of G.O.G.G. No. 808 of 1866.

RICHARDSON.—The services of Lieut. G. L. Richardson, Bengal S.C., 2nd squad. 18th Bengal cav., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of N.W. Provinces for employment as an extra aide-de-camp on H.E.'s personal staff, from the 5th inst.

SMITH—DAWSON.—The foll. gen. orders by the Govt. of India are republished :—The services of Capt. C. B. E. Smith, C.S.I., of the Madras gen. list, inf., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the foreign dept. Lieut. col. F. Dawson, of the Madras S.C., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from March 1, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Jan. 31, 1859, clauses 8 and 9, and the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, para. 2, subject to H.M.'s approval.

TEMPLE, Lieut. H. M., 2nd bat. 7th foot, offictg. 2nd wing subalt., 37th (The Meerut) N.I., is admitted to the Bengal S.C., from Nov. 2, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. Mills, Bengal S.C., dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. J. Hume, Bengal S.C., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D.

Lieut. col. B. Walton, Bengal S.C., military store keeper Calcutta.

Major J. W. O'Dowda, Bengal S.C., dist. supt. of police, N.W. Provs.

Major T. Cadell, v.c., Bengal S.C., polit. agent, 1st class, Ulwur.

Major H. F. Blair, Royal (late Bengal) Engrs., exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D.

Major F. S. Stanton, Royal (late Bengal) Engrs., supt. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D.

Major F. J. Keen, Bengal S.C., comdt. 1st Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force.

Surg. major F. N. Macnamara, M.D., med. dept., chemical examiner and professor of chemistry, Med. Coll., Calcutta.

Surg. major J. Brake, med. dept., inspr. gen. of jails, Central Provs.

Surg. major R. S. Batson, med. dept.

Capt. (brevet major) R. Beadon, late 4th European L.C., brig. major on the establishment.

Capt. L. H. E. Tucker, gen. list, inf., dist. supt. of police, Punjab.

Capt. A. D. Anderson, Bengal S.C., wing officer, 23rd (Punjab) N.I., Pioneers.

Capt. B. E. Gowan, Bengal S.C., wing officer, 4th Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force.

Capt. E. A. Trevor, R.E., contr., 3rd class, 1st grade, P.W.D.

Capt. H. C. A. Szczepanski, Bengal S.C., dep. comr., 3rd. class, Woon dist., Hyderabad.

Capt. H. C. Greenaway, gen. list, inf., adjt. 10th Bengal lancers.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

A special committee, composed as under, will assemble at Delhi on Jan. 1, for a purpose which will be communicated hereafter to the president by the Military dept. :—

President—Major gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., B.S.C.

Members—Brigr. gen. Sir C. H. Brownlow, K.C.B., B.S.C.; Col. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., staff corps; Col. E. J. Lawder, M.S.C.; Col. G. C. Hawkins, B.S.C.; Lieut. col. J. Fairbrother, Bombay S.C.; Lieut. col. T. Dyer, M.S.C.

PERSONAL STAFF.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. has been pleased to make the following appts. on H.E.'s personal staff, as a temporary arrangement, from Dec. 1 :—

To be extra aides-de-camp to the Viceroy :—Major J. Upperton, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and squadron officer 16th Bengal cav.; Lieut. Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, 9th lancers; and Lieut. H. J. Hardy, 4th batt. rifle brigade.

Lieut. col. D. S. Buist, Bengal staff corps, who was unemployed on Aug. 1, 1872, having elected to reside out of India, is permitted to do so, with effect from the date of his embarkation.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. L. Brown, Bengal staff corps, has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col., by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. cols. A. J. M. Rainey, Madras staff corps; W. E. Marshall, Bengal staff corps; F. H. Hanmer, Bengal staff corps; M. J. Brander, Bengal staff corps; J. Michael, Madras staff corps; F. J. Ellis, Bengal staff corps; J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. A. F. Battye, Bombay staff corps; and Lieut. col. F. J. Stephenson, Bengal staff corps.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Capts. J. Liston, A. F. Hugh, R. H. Hudleston, R. M. Skinner, R. T. Hare, F. P. W. Freeman, F. D. M. Brown, V.C., W. V. FitzG. Jacob, and R. Wheeler.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Nov. 27 to Dec. 2.)

BARTRAM—HASLETT—EXHAM.—Order confd., dated Nov. 17, app. Lieut. G. W. Bartram, R.E., doing duty officer, to offic. as adjt. to sappers and miners, v. Lieut. W. North, R.E., proceeding on field service, from this date. Lieut. P. Haslett, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer, v. Lieut. G. W. Bartram, R.E., app. offieg. adjt., from this date. Lieut. S. H. Exham, R.E., to offic. as doing duty officer, v. Lieut. J. Hare, R.E., proceeding on field service, from this date.

BROWNLOW—MACKENZIE—CRACROFT.—Lieut. col. F. C. J. Brownlow, from 7th Bengal cav., to be comdt. 3rd Bengal cav., v. Hall, dec. Capt. and Brevet major A. R. D. Mackenzie, 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in com., v. Packe. Major B. Cracroft, 3rd squad. officer, on furl., to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Mackenzie.

GUNTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 23, app. Capt. H. Hunter to act as interp., 73rd foot, in addition to his other duties, from the 1st idem, there being no qualified subalt. available.

HUME—GRAHAM.—The undermentioned vet. surgs. having reported their arrival from England, are posted for duty as follows :—Vet. surgs. J. Hume to Sitapur, and R. D. Graham to Ferozepore.

INGLIS.—Chakrata station order, dated Nov. 18, app. Lieut. J. F. Inglis' 62nd foot, to be station staff officer, v. Lieut. W. Louis, 1.8th foot, proceeding to Delhi with his regt.

KELLY, Capt. J. G., is reapp. 1st wing subalt. to 33rd N.I., from the date of his prom. to the rank of capt.

LESLIE—CORSE-SCOTT—MACLEOD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 22, making the following apps., consequent on the death of Capt. E. A. Montriou, 2nd in com. 37th N.I. :—Lieut. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., adjt. and offieg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. J. Corse-Scott, qrmr. and offieg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties; Capt. J. G. Macleod, rejoined from sick leave, to offic. as 1st wing subalt., from Oct. 31.

LOGAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 7, app. Capt. G. Logan, 2nd wing subalt., 7th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut. col. W. C., staff corps, recently employed in the Sind Dept., is posted to Umballa for general duty.

MACKENZIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 10, app. Lieut. H. M. Mackenzie, 2nd squad. subalt. 9th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, from Oct. 16, v. Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, proceeded on furl.

MACKINLAY, Lieut. G., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Govindgarh, and join No. 3 baty. 23rd brigade, into which he has been perm. to exchange.

MACMULLEN, Capt. F. W., general list, cav., recently returned from furl., is attached for duty to the 18th Bengal cav.

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MANSELL.—Regtl. order, dated Oct. 26, app. Lieut. W. L. Mansell to offic. as qrmr. to 40th foot, from Nov. 6, v. Lieut. E. W. Perry.

MILLER.—Attock garrison order confd., dated Sept. 5, directing Major A. G. Miller, R.A., to assume com. of the garrison, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. T. N. Harward, on general leave.

MOLYNEUX, Capt. W. M., 2nd wing subalt., 21st N.I., to offic. as qrmr., v. Grylls, on furl.

MONRO.—Nagode station order confd., dated Nov. 15, app. Capt. F. J. F. Monro, 11th Madras N.I., to the charge of the Treasury, v. Capt. J. McMullen, from the 16th idem.

PALMER—PALMER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 13, making the following apps., in consequence of Major R. F. Firth, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 10th N.I., having been app. member of a general court-martial at Darjeeling, from the 12th idem:—Capt. W. D. Palmer, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Captain C. H. Palmer, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

PENGREE, Lieut. H. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Simla to the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, and join A baty. 19th brigade at the expiration of his leave, his services being urgently required.

PONSONBY, Lieut. J. G., 49th foot, is perm. to relinquish the offieg. app. he is holding in the 42nd N.I., as a prob. for the staff corps, and is directed to proceed forthwith to England, to rejoin his regt.

RUTHERFORD.—Dacca station order confd., dated Nov. 17, app. Capt. W. E. Rutherford, 16th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, v. Major W. G. Cubitt, v.c.

RUTHERFORD—STEHELIN—KELLY—SADLER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 4, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on general leave of Lieut. col. J. T. Harris, comdt. 33rd N.I., from Oct. 22:—Major T. W. Rutherford, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. E. L. Stehelin, qrmr. and offieg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. J. G. Kelly, offieg. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his duties as 1st wing subalt.; Lieut. J. H. Sadler, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

SALKELD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 14, app. R. H. Salkeld, 1st wing subalt., 16th N.I. (rejoined regtl. head-quarters), to offic. as adjt. and qrmr., in the absence of any other available officer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Capt. A. B. Clare, adjt., offieg. brigade major, Eastern Frontier dist.

SHERARD.—Pachmarhi station order confd., dated Oct. 18, app. Lieut. R. C. Sherard, 44th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, v. Capt. A. J. Roberts, of the same regt., reported sick.

SHERLOCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, app. Lieut. E. T. Sherlock to offic. as qrmr. 73rd foot, v. Qrmr. R. Smith, on leave, pending retirement.

STEWART—AMESBURY—BOMFORD.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Nov. 4, directing Capt. W. J. Stewart, staff corps, late asst. supt. Revenue Survey Dept., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C. in C., to proceed from Darjeeling to Fort William, and on arrival at the latter place, to join and do duty with the 37th N.I. Dated Nov. 20, directing Surg. major J. W. R. Amesbury, recently returned from furl., to assume med. charge of the 39th N.I. Dated Nov. 22, directing Surg. G. Bomford to do duty with the 1st Goorkhas, proceeding on active service.

WALLERSTEIN—MONEY-SIMONS—PRICHARD.—Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein to be adjt. 24th N.I., v. Stedman, app. wing officer. Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons to be qrmr., v. Wallerstein. Lieut. H. B. Prichard to be 1st wing subalt., v. Money-Simons.

WYNNE, Capt. E. T., R.E., will, on the completion of a tour of seven years' service in India on Nov. 2, proceed, *via* Bombay to England, and on arriving there report himself to the dep. adjt. gen., R.E., Horse Guards.

33RD NATIVE INFANTRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 4, making the foll. appts., consequent on the departure, on general leave, of Lieut. col. J. T. Harris, comdt., with effect from Oct. 22:—

Major T. W. Rutherfurd, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt.

Capt. E. L. Stehelin, qrmr. and offictg. wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

Capt. J. G. Kelly, offictg. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his duties as 1st wing subaltern.

Lieut. J. H. Sadler, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

MEDICAL.

AUCHINLECK.—Chakrata station order confd., dated Nov. 15, directing Surg. major G. Auchinleck, M.D., 1st batt. 8th regt., to afford med. aid to the staff of the station, in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. C. F. Churchill, M.B., from the 15th inst.

CAMPBELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 16, directing Capt. W. Campbell, attached, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. to 14th N.I., with effect from the 15th idem.

GAYER, Surg. major E. J., civil surg. of the 24-Pergunnahs, to offic. also as surg. to the Presy. General Hospital during abs. on leave of Dr. J. Ewart.

HUNTER.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Nov. 15, directing Surg. J. H. Hunter, on being relieved at Subathu by Surg. W. Elgee, doing duty with the Kasauli depot, to proceed to Saharunpore, for the purpose of taking over med. charge of the families 1-8th foot proceeding to Peshawar.

M'KAY.—Naga Field Force order confd., dated Feb. 28, directing Surg. H. K. M'Kay, doing duty with the 44th N.I., to assume med. charge of the transport corps, v. Surg. T. d'O. Partridge, from Feb. 27. Dated April 12, directing Surg. H. K. M'Kay to accompany the transport corps to Calcutta, and report himself to the Surg. gen. Indian Med. Dept.

SMITH.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Oct. 29, directing Surg. major D. S. Smith, on the expiration of his leave, to assume med. charge of the 55th regt., at Roorkee, until further orders.

TREVOR.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Nov. 17, directing Surg. F. W. Trevor, M.B., 2-22nd regt., to proceed to Agra for duty at that station.

WHITFIELD, Vet. surg. G. D., is transf. from Cawnpore to Allahabad, for duty with the R.A., to travel at the public expense.

WILLIAMS, 1st Class asst. apothecary W. A., is reported to have qualified for prom. to the grade of apothecary.

WRIGHT, Surg. major D., M.D., of the Med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, from Feb. 1, 1876.

YELD.—Sirhind div. order confd., dated Nov. 3, directing Surg. H. P. Yeld, in med. charge of detachment 32nd Pioneers, on arrival of the wing 5th N.I. at Umballa, to take over med. charge of the same from Surg. A. Barclay, who is directed to return to Meerut, where his services are urgently required.

TO DO DUTY.

Presdy. dist order confd., dated Nov. 22, directing the undermentioned med. officers, recently arrived from England, to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital, as a tempy. arrangement:—

Surgs. R. D. Murray, D. W. D. Comins, P. F. O'Connor, W. A. Simmonds, R. Macrae, and T. E. L. Bate.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty:—

Surg. major E. McKellar, M.D., of the Med. dept., in med. charge, 1st Bengal cav.

Surg. R. Jameson, M.D., of the Med. dept., superint. of the Central Prison, Allahabad.

Surg. R. Harvey, M.B., of the Med. dept., in med charge 1st regt. Central India Horse.

MEERUT DIVISION ORDERS CONFIRMED.

Dated Nov. 1, directing Surg. A. Barclay, offieg. in med. charge 5th N.I., to proceed in med. charge of the wing of that corps to Umballa, making over charge on arrival, and returning to Meerut.

Dated Nov. 8, making the following med. arrangements, for the 1st batt. 8th regt.:—Surgs. C. F. Churchill, M.B., and H. Bradford will proceed with the regt. to the Camp of Exercise, and after the camp is broken up Sur. Churchill will proceed to Calcutta, so as to reach that station by March 1, for duty with No. 3 baty. 5th brig. R.A.; and Surg. Bradford will accompany the regt. to Peshawar.

Surg. J. H. Hunter to await the arrival of the depot and families of the regt. at Saharunpore, and take charge of the same on their arrival at that station, and proceed with them to Peshawar.

Surg. major G. Auchinleck, M.D., will remain at Charata, until he is ordered to the Camp of Exercise for an administrative charge.

Dated 13th Nov., directing Surg. J. L. Corbett, doing duty with the 4th Bengal cavalry, to proceed with the regt. to Delhi, and Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., to remain at head-quarters in med. charge of the depot and wing of the 5th N.I.

Dated Nov. 14, directing Surg. G. G. McLaren, M.B., civil surg. Dehra Dun, to afford med. aid to the depot of the 2nd Goorkhas on the departure of that regt. for the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, in add. to his other duties.

Dated Nov. 16, directing Surgs. H. Cornish and E. A. H. Roe to accompany the 10th hussars to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and Surg. major W. Cattell to remain at Muttra with the depot of that regt.

Dated Nov. 17, directing Surg. major J. Wallace, 2nd batt. 60th rifles, ordered from the Peshawar Circle to Roorkee, on arrival to take over med. charge of the 55th foot, from Surg. major W. Sly, and Surg. J. A. Smith, 2nd batt. 9th foot, similarly ordered to relieve Surg. T. J. P. Holmes, M.B., and remain with details at Roorkee on departure of the head-quarters 55th foot, to the Camp of Exercise, Delhi. Authorising Surg. major Sly and Surg. Holmes, on being relieved, to proceed to Meerut, the former for duty with the 85th foot, with which he will afterwards proceed in med. charge to the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, and the latter to assume med. charge of B baty. 8th brigade R.A. Appointing Surg. F. W. Trevor, M.B., to the med. charge of A baty. 19th brigade R.A., v. Surg. major H. A. Colan.

Dated Nov. 24, directing Surg. J. A. Smith, doing duty with head-quarters 55th foot, to proceed to Chakrata, and relieve Surg. major G. Auchinleck, M.D., of the med. charge of details and staff, until relieved by Surg. W. A. Duke, of the 62nd regt.; then to return to Roorkee. Surg. major G. Auchinleck, M.D., on being relieved by Surg. Smith, to proceed to Delhi, and assume administrative charge of a division at the Camp of Exercise. Dated Nov. 24, directing Surg. W. L. Gubbins, M.B., 5-23rd R.A., to proceed to Meerut, and assume charge of the F.-8th R.A., under orders for the Camp of Exercise. Surg. F. S. Young, M.B., 59th regt., to assume temp. med. charge of the 5-23rd R.A., in addition to his other duties.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. F. H. Williams, general infantry, 2nd wing subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) N.I., is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years, from Dec. 1. Lieut. col. W. C. Chowne, infantry, wing officer, 6th Punjab infantry, Punjab Field Force, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for one year three months and one day. Dep. comy. and hon. capt. W. B. Collins, attached to the brigade major's office, Fort William, having been declared by a medical committee to be unfit for further service, is transferred to the pension establishment, and granted an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India. The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, granting Capt. F. T.

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Goad, 2nd in command, 5th infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence to Bombay for one month, from Nov. 17, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe, is confirmed.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. J. Robinson, Bengali translator to Government, privilege leave for three months. The orders of Oct. 30 last, granting Moulvie Mahomed Kamil, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, an extension for one year, are cancelled. Mr. J. B. Worgan, officiating judge of Rajshaye, leave for one month, with effect from Dec. 20 (this cancels the leave granted on Oct. 11). Mr. A. T. Maclean, district and sessions judge 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, with effect from Nov. 2 instead of from Dec. 4, as previously notified. Mr. C. Thompson, storekeeper, 2nd grade, has three months' privilege leave from Dec. 5. Mr. C. R. Kiernander, deputy acct. gen., Punjab, for two years, from Jan. 8. Capt. R. S. Robinson, R.A., deputy assay master of the Calcutta Mint, privilege leave for one month and six days from Dec. 11. Surg. J. A. Laing, officiating civil surgeon, Akola district, privilege leave for three months. Mr. H. Cloete, executive engineer, 4th grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway, reported his return on Nov. 20 from one month's privilege leave. Lieut. R. Gardiner, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, who was allowed two months' privilege leave, is cancelled at his request. Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. J. H. Rivett, sub. engineer, attached to the Saugor division military works, from Jan. 15. Mr. C. Hordern, deputy commissioner, Hydrabad assigned districts, has been granted leave without allowances for one year from Jan. 1.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 7.)

FOORD, Col. E. A., R.E., supt. engr., 1st grade, to be dep. chief engr. and under secy. to Govt., P.W. Dept.

FOSTER, W. S., coll. and mag. of Godavery, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. J. Kelshall, the acting sub coll., on the 25th ult.

MACCARTIE, C. F., to act as senior asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr. Willock on other duty.

OPPERT, Dr. G., professor of Sanscrit, Presy. College, has passed the test prescribed for high proficiency in the Telugu language.

SCOTT, Major A. DeC., R.E., Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., to be asst. to the chief engr. for irrigation, and Under Secy. to Govt. in the P.W.D.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

BURTON, Capt. H., uncovenanted, third asst. master attendant, Madras, is permitted to return within the period of his leave.

HANNYNGTON, J. C., dist. and sessions judge of Salem, resumed charge of the Court from Mr. Gordon on Dec. 10.

TURNER, G. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Salem to the South Canara dist., to join at the public expense.

WIGRAM, H., acting dist. and sessions judge of South Malabar, to be a lay trustee of the Church at Calicut.

ATTAINED RANK.

The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of fourth class on Nov. 29 last:—

Messrs. E. C. Johnson, F. E. Gibson, C. L. B. Comming, T. Weir, C. Kough, and T. J. Maltby.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Engineering College are brought on the strength of the Public Works department in the grades shown opposite their names, with effect from such date as may be notified hereafter:—

Mr. H. B. Hutchings, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. W. L. Bird, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. C. M. Smith, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. H. S. Taylor, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. A. S. Russell, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. J. E. Paul, asst. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. A. D. Macleane, asst. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, asst. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. H. E. G. Evans, asst. engr., 3rd grade.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Col. W. T. F. Farewell, staff corps, superintg. engr. of ports and communications, offg. dep. chief engr., Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.; Major A. T. Searle, staff corps, superint. and agent for army clothing, and Major H. S. Robinson, staff corps, arrived at Madras on Dec. 6.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 7.)

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Col. G. Adye, staff corps, comdt. 2nd inf., Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 16.

Capt. (brevet major) V. E. Law, cav. gen. list., supt., Rajpootana (State) Railway police, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 17.

Major E. S. Berkeley, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, arrived at Bombay on Nov. 18.

Col. C. S. Elliot, staff corps, examiner, Pay Dept., arrived at Madras on Nov. 24.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Nov. 29 to Dec. 3.)

LAWDER.—Under instructions from Govt., Col. E. J. Lawder, staff corps, comdt., 1st regt. N.I., is directed to proceed on special duty to join the Delhi Camp before Jan. 1, at the public expense.

MILLER.—In continuation of G.O.C.C., Sept. 29, page 510, Capt. T. C. Miller, 43rd foot, is detailed for duty with his regtl. depot, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

SHARLAND.—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut. A. H. H. Sharland, D baty. 9th brig., has been transfd. to No. 7 baty. 6th brig. R.A., v. Lieut. W. A. Urquhart, transferred to No. 1 baty. 6th brig. R.A.

YELDHAM.—With reference to G.O.C.C., dated Nov. 24, Capt. W. Yeldham, 10th hussars, is directed to proceed to join forthwith the head quarters of his regt. at Muttra.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieut. J. A. Strachan, 43rd L.I., and Lieut. S. P. C. Scott, 48th regt.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieut. C. H. Wyndham, H.M.'s 1-12th fus.; Lieut. H. R. A. Ellis, 89th regt.; Surg. M. Sweetman, M.D., India Medical Dept.; Surg. J. P. Oliver, M.B., Indian Medical Dept.; Surg. W. B. Miller, M.A., M.B., 44th regt.; and Capt. the Hon. H. S. O'Grady, R.A.

Surg. J. M. Beamish, M.D., 48th regt., has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Persian language.

MEDICAL.

COX.—Order confd., dated Nov. 22, by the officer comdg. Malabar and Canara, directing Surg. major Cox, M.D., 25th N.I., to assume med. charge of the 9th N.I. on the departure of Surg. Spencer to join the 17th N.I., without prejudice to his other duties.

HAZLETT, Surg. H. J., M.D., in med. charge 2nd N.I., has reported his return from Europe.

KINGSTON, Surg. T., M.D., from doing duty 107th regt., Secunderabad, to med. charge of B-20th R.A., Bellary, as a tempy. measure.

ROBERSON, Surg. major C., M.D., acting zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Cuddalore, is confd. in those apps., from Nov. 7, v. Surg. major Wilson.

SHAW, Surg. J. A., M.D., having completed his tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on Nov. 28, and report his arrival to the director gen., army med. dept.

SMITH, W. A., M.D., Indian Med. Dept., has reported his return from Europe.

STEWART, L. W., dep. surg. gen., with temp. rank, to be dep. surg. gen. with perm. rank, from Dec. 29, v. Dep. surg. gen. W. H. S. Burn, whose tour expires, subject to H.M.'s approval.

STEWART—COWEN.—Deputy Surg. gen. L. C. Stewart, on arrival from England, to Hydrabad circle, v. Deputy Surg. gen. H. L. Cowen, whose tour of service has expired; Deputy Surg. gen. H. L. Cowen, on being relieved, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on Dec. 15.

STURMER—WILLIAMS.—With reference to G.O.G. Nos. 632 and 655, dated respectively Oct. 2 and Oct. 11 last, the undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as surgeons on the Madras Establishment from Nov. 14, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—J. A. Sturmer and B. H. Williams.

WILSON, Surg. major J., to be dep. surg. gen., with temp. rank as a temp. arrangement, from Dec. 29, v. Stewart.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. Grant, master attendant, Negapatam, forty-five days' privilege leave. Capt. C. Walker, officiating conservator of forests, privilege leave for fourteen days, from Jan. 3.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN MARRIAGES.—Under Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, the undermentioned persons have been licensed to grant Certificates of Marriage between Native Christians:—The Rev. W. B. Boggs, Missionary of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Cocanada: the Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Missionary of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Cocanada; the Rev. G. Churchill, Missionary of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Cocanada; the Rev. R. Sanford, Missionary of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Bimlipatam; Mr. J. Burder, catechist of the Canadian Baptist Mission, Cocanada.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub-conductor R. Lennon, of the P.W.D., for two years, and to embark from Bombay. Col. J. N. H. Maclean, staff corps, deputy commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces, for two years on private affairs, and to embark from Bombay. Capt. E. G. Morrogh, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 26th regiment N.I., for two years, and to embark from Madras. Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw, remount depot, Oossoor, for two years on private affairs, and to embark from Madras. Dep. Surg. gen. W. H. S. Burn, F.R.C.S., is permitted to retire from the service from Jan. 1, 1876, on a pension of £800 per annum.

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Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

BARTON, Lieut. col. L. C., resumed charge of his duties as polit. agent, Rewa Kanta, on Nov. 18.

BLANEY, T., is app. to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from Dec. 20.

COTGRAVE, T. M., to act as an asst, coll. of the 2nd class in the Salt Dept. during the abs. on furl. of Capt. D. C. Pedder, or until further orders.

CRAWFORD, A., C.S., resumed charge of his duties as polit. agent, Colaba, on the 19th ult.

EAST, W. A., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Surat during the abs. of Mr. W. Ramsay, or until further orders.

FFENNELL, Rev. W. J., B.A., is app. chaplain of Dharwar and the Konkan stations.

JACOB, Major W., H.M.'s 22nd N.I., received charge of the appt. of cant. mag. at Baroda, and performed its duties, in addition to his own, from Nov. 2 to Nov. 27, during Capt. Hobson's abs. on priv. leave.

LARCOM, G., asst. pol. agent, Colaba, resumed charge of his duties on the 19th ult.

LECKIE, M. C., to act as proby. asst. coll., while Mr. Thom acts as an asst. coll., 4th class, or until further orders.

PARR, Col. W. C., resumed charge of his duties as pol. agent, Cutch, on the 2nd inst.

PEILE, J. B., C.S., resumed charge of his duties as pol. agent, Kattywar, from Capt. Wodehouse, on the 24th ult.

PRATT, W. R., C.S., resumed charge of his duties as acting agent, for H.E. the Governor, Surat, on the 18th ult.

SCHNEIDER, Col. F., resumed charge of his duties as acting pol. agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country, from Major G. R. C. Westropp, on the 29th ult.

SPRING—COGHLAN—THOM.—During the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Pratt, 3rd class asst. coll. of salt revenue, from June 21 to Sept. 19, the following arrangements were made:—Mr. G. B. Spring acted as 3rd class asst. coll. of salt revenue from June 21 to July 14, both days inclusive. Mr. R. N. Coghlan acted as 3rd class asst. coll. of salt revenue from July 15 to Sept. 19, both days inclusive. Mr. R. Thom acted as 4th class asst. coll. of salt revenue from June 21 to Sept. 19, both days inclusive. During Mr. Spring's absence on privilege leave, Mr. M. C. Lechie acted as 4th class asst. coll. of salt revenue, *viz.*, from July 15 to Oct. 13.

WISE, Capt., was employed on special duty in attendance on H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.E. the Viceroy from Nov. 2 to 18, both days inclusive. He is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 10 per diem under Govt. Resolution No. 6,804, dated Nov. 16, during the time he was employed on special duty.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 16.)

BAINES, J. A., to act as supernum. asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad.

JOHNSTON, J. L., will revert to his substantive appt. of 2nd asst. to the coll. of Tanna, on being relieved by Mr. East of the office of acting 1st asst. to the coll. of Surat.

MAPP, C., to act as supt. of the House of Correction and governor of the Govt. workhouse, Bombay, during the absence of Capt. W. P. Walsh.

PARSONS, H. J., to act as asst. and sessions judge at Satara.

RAITT, A. G. L., is prom. to be tempy. asst. engr., 1st grade, from May 28.

SEARLE, W. H. W., has passed an examination in Hindustani according to the higher standard.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The *Bombay Official Gazette* notifies that Mr. G. W. Scott, head clerk to the collector of Khandesh, and Mr. Hubert G. Gell have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi. Mr. A. K. Oliver has passed the prescribed examination in Persian.

HOME DEPARTMENT POLICE.

Major W. P. LaTouche to be a dist. supt. of police of the 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. S. Scott.

Capt. S. Babington to be a dist. supt. of police of the 3rd grade, v. Major La Touche.

Capt. R. Westmacott to be a dist. supt. of police of the 4th grade, v. Capt. Babington.

Capt. C. D. P. Payne to be a dist. supt. of police of the 5th grade, v. Capt. Westmacott.

Mr. R. H. Vincent to be a 1st grade dist. supt. of police, and to be 1st asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist., v. Capt. Payne, continuing to act as dist. supt. of police in the Shikarpur dist. during the abs. of Mr. Cameron.

Mr. W. B. Prescott to be a 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police, and to be 2nd asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist., v. Mr. Vincent, continuing to act as dist. supt. of police in the Panch Mahals dist.

Mr. G. T. Giertzen to be dist. supt. of police in the Poona dist., v. Lieut. col. S. Scott, continuing to act as dist. supt. of police in the Belgaum dist.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 16.)

BURGESS—MURPHY.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut. C. W. E. Murphy, R.A., 3rd class comy. of ordnance, on the 30th ult., the following reversion and promotion is ordered in the ordnance dept.:—Capt. H. M. Burgess, 3rd class (acting 2nd class) comy. of ordnance, to revert to 3rd class comy. of ordnance. Lieut. C. W. E. Murphy, 3rd class comy., to be acting 2nd class comy. of ordnance.

CANDY.—The undermntd. officer is admitted to the Bombay S.C., from the date specified:—Lieut. J. M. Candy, 49th foot, offictg. 2nd wing subalt., 6th regt. N.I., Nov. 17, 1874.

MURDOCH—NEVILLE.—The services of the undermntd. officers of the R.E. are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employt. in the P.W. dept.:—Lieut. J. B. Murdoch, R.E., and Lieut. J. Neville, R.E.

NEWPORT.—The undermntd. officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from the date specified:—Capt. (brev. major) W. H. Newport, staff corps, Dec. 7.

PARKER—NIMMO.—The undermntd. officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the date specified:—Major M. W. Parker and Major T. R. Nimmo, staff corps, from Dec. 11.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Dec. 15.)

BURTON.—The name of Lieut. W. C. V. Burton, 68th foot, will be substituted for that of Lieut. W. Gordon.

BAUGH—SINGLETON.—The undermentioned officers have completed a course of instruction at the school of musketry at Hythe, and have been granted the certificates specified opposite their names:—Lieut. C. F. Baugh, staff corps, 1st class extra; and Capt. F. C. Singleton, staff corps, 1st class.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—Major G. E. Maule, 4th brig. R.A., and Surg. W. Jobson, army med. dept.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the languages specified:—

Hindustani Higher Standard—Lieut. A. Pringle, 56th foot, and Lieut. A. Wapshare, 108th foot.

Hindustani Lower Standard—Lieut. F. M. Banister, 4th brigade R.A.

Marathi—Sub condr. J. Ezechiel, Commissariat dept.

EXCHANGES.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified:—Capt. H. W. J. Hubback, 4th brig., has exchanged into the 15th brig., and Capt. J. A. Tillard, 16th brig., has exchanged into C batty. 4th brig. R.A.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements in the Adjutant general's Department will take place consequent on Col. Warden, offic. comdt. 4th rifles, reverting to his substantive appointment of asst. adj. gen., Poona div. of the army:

Major Hicks, offic. asst. adj. gen., to offic. in the Mhow div., v. Ross, who reverts to his substantive app. of brigade major, Poona. Major Hicks will travel expeditiously to Mhow by rail and dak at the public expense.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. M. W. Willoughby, staff corps, asst. comy. gen., Dec. 1.

Capt. E. W. West, staff corps, 2nd in com., Kolapore inf., and joint administrator of Sangli, Dec. 1.

Lieut. col. C. W. E. Murphy, R.A., comy. of ordnance, Nov. 29.

Asst. Comy. Hony. Lieut. J. Blair, ordnance dept., Dec. 1.

Major W. Manson, R.E., returned to duty on the 22nd idem.

MEDICAL.

ASHER, Surg. major J. G., Indian med. dept., is placed on gen. duty, Presidency div., from Nov. 12.

GOODWIN—ROBINSON—SHAW—EUSTACE.—The undermentioned officers are app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England per H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar* on the 28th inst.:—Surg. major C. H. J. Goodwin, and Surgs. A. B. Robinson, J. A. Shaw, and E. Eustace.

MCCLOGHRY, Surg. J., is brought on the strength of the Bombay estab., from Nov. 14.

SHEPHERD, Surg. major W. A., assumed charge of the duties of the European General Hospital and Port surg. at Aden on Oct. 6.

MUNICIPAL.—It is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that Mr. Hirachund Mahansa Guzrathi has been appointed a member of the Municipality for the Town of Chander, in Nassick, v. Mr. Sadashiv Tagdeo, deceased.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major T. B. Beatty, civil surgeon, Poona, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. A. B. Steward, acting second assistant collector of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec. to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. M. Murray, G battery 4th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for thirty days, from Dec. 2, preparatory to Europe. Major E. L. Hercy, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to remain in England, from Oct. 23 to Dec. 31. Capt. W. Warren, 2nd battalion 60th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major S. G. C. Hogge, 66th foot, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. W. A. Callaghan, in extension. Lieut. A. Wapshare, 108th foot, in extension, to remain at Mhow, pending arrival of his regiment at that station. Lieut. col. W. Creagh, 2nd in command 19th N.I., from Dec. 12, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. E. L. Elliot, 2nd squadron subaltern, 1st regt. L.C., to remain at Secunderabad, from Dec. 4 to Jan. 2. Condr. D. Mayo, Ordnance department, for one year. Lieut. col. W. Creagh, 2nd in command and wing officer 19th regt. N.I., for 303 days.

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War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 4.

57th Foot.—Lieut. gen. Sir E. A. Holdich, K.C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. F. Murray, transfd. to the 93rd foot; Dec. 11.

Royal Artillery.—Vet. surg. P. Moir resigns his commission; Jan. 5.

1st Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Hughes to be capt., v. A. Moberly, made supy. whilst employed as a capt. instr. of musky., Hythe; Nov. 16. Sub. lieut. V. G. Tippinge to be lieut.; July 3.

6th Foot.—Capt. W. T. Blois, from half-pay, late 14th foot, to be capt., and to be supy. in that rank whilst holding the appt. of adjt. 1st Warwick militia; Jan. 5.

9th Foot.—Capt. W. B. Drinan, from the 1st West India regt., to be capt., v. W. J. Massy, made supy. whilst holding the appt. of adjt., 1st or West Norfolk militia; Jan. 5. Lieut. H. D. Terry to be instr. of musky., v. Lieut. D. Dickinson, apptd. supt. of gymnasia in the northern dist.; Dec. 1.

17th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Lieut. W. B. Stanton, from the 105th foot, to be lieut., v. A. M'Clintock, transfd. to the 26th foot; Jan. 5.

19th Foot.—Lieut. M. C. Caulfield is superseded for absence without leave; Jan. 5.

21st Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Scott-Douglas, from the 19th foot, to be lieut., v. H. R. C. Hewat, prom.; Jan. 5.

25th Foot.—Lieut. G. D. C. Gastrell receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Jan. 6.

34th Foot.—Capt. H. R. Treeve, from half-pay, late 28th foot, to be capt., v. L. Jordan, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of adjt., Royal Cumber.and Militia; Jan. 5.

40th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. Sadler receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Jan. 5.

56th Foot—Sub lieut. F. E. Grainger is superseded for absence without leave; Jan. 5.

60th Foot.—Major W. F. Carleton retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission. Lieut. E. O. H. Wilkinson to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. G. Bagot, retired; Jan. 5.

62nd Foot.—Capt. W. A. Corbett retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Jan. 5.

65th Foot.—Lieut. H. S. Wheatley receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Jan. 5.

73rd Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Doncaster to be capt., v. J. T. Turner, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry; Sergt. major R. How to be qrmr., v. R. Smith, ret. on half-pay; Jan. 5.

76th Foot.—Qrmr. J. E. Bell, from the 89th foot, to be qrmr., v. J. Archer, who exchanges; Nov. 3, 1875.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. H. Read, from the 107th foot, to be lieut., v. J. H. Hardtman-Berkeley, who exchauges; Jan. 5.

85th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Vice receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Jan. 5.

89th Foot.—Qrmr. J. Archer, from 76th foot, to be qrm., v. J. E. Bell, who exchanges; Nov. 3, 1875.

Rifle Brigade.—Sub Lieut. W. B. St. John-Mildmay, from the 31st foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. Fitzgerald, prom.; Jan. 5.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major W. Leach retires upon tempy. half-pay; Nov. 19.

Surg. major D. M. Davidson, M.D., retires upon tempy. half-pay; Nov. 21.

Surg. major C. H. Leet retires upon tempy. half-pay; Nov. 28.

Surg. major J. Madden retires upon half-pay; Dec. 9.

Surg. R. Morgan, M.D., retires upon half-pay; Nov. 19.

Surg. P. G. Power, M.D., retires upon tempy. half-pay; Nov. 23.

Surg. P. P. Lyons, M.B., retires upon tempy. half-pay; Dec. 6.

Surg. A. Lewis, M.D., retires upon tempy. half-pay; Dec. 9.

Surg. J. V. T. Malcolm, M.D., from half-pay, to be surg., v. E. Vallance, who has resigned his commission; Dec. 20.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. surg. F. F. Marshall, 14th hussars, to be vet. surg. of the 1st class; Vet. surg. G. A. A. Oliver, R.A., to be vet. surg. of the 1st class; Jan. 5.

BREVET.

Surg. major J. Madden to have the honorary rank of deputy surg. gen. upon retiring on half-pay; Dec. 9.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. F. Roome, Bombay S.C.; March 30.

Lieut. col. T. S. Warden, Bombay S.C.; Aug. 9.

Lieut. col. A. W. Gordon, 61st foot; Dec. 12.

Lieut. col. B. Chichester, 81st foot; Dec. 24.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement, as follows:—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. K. Clark-Kennedy, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. P. Clarkson, Bengal inf.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. W. Rutherford, Madras inf.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. D. R. Ross, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. L. Christie, Madras inf.; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. B. Ramsay, Madras staff corps; Jan. 5.

To be Colonel.

Lieut. col. G. H. Bassevi, Bengal staff corps; Jan. 5.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers to have the honorary rank of capt.:—

Lieut. and dep. comy. J. Copeland, Bengal estab.; Oct. 20, 1874.

Lieut. and dep. comy. D. Lissenberg, Madras estab.; Aug. 28, 1875.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BARSTOW—At Aligarh, Dec. 28, wife of H. C. Barstow, B.C.S., daughter.

BEETSON—At Sitabuldi, Dec. 14, wife of Surg. major W. B. Beatson, M.D., civil surg. of Nagpur, daughter.

COLLINS—At Meean Meer, Dec. 13, wife of Capt. C. Collins, 51st (King's Own) L.I., daughter.

ELLWOOD—At Lucknow, Dec. 13, wife of Rev. J. P. Ellwood, C.M.S., son.

GREENWOOD—At Bombay, Dec. 18, wife of J. Greenwood, daughter.

HARRISON—At Mazagon, Dec. 17, wife of R. Harrison, H.M.'s Customs, son.

HOCKADAY—At Calcutta, Dec. 11, wife of J. Hockaday, daughter.

KIRKWOOD—At Trimulgherry, Dec. 8, wife of Surg. T. M. Kirkwood, D.D., 44th (East Essex) regt., daughter.

LAW—At Moulmein, Nov. 29, wife of C. W. Law, barrister-at-law, son.

MCLAREN—At Calcutta, Dec. 14, wife of J. G. McLaren, daughter.

MOSELEY—At Purneah, Dec. 12, wife of E. S. Moseley, C.S., son.

PAYNTER—At Madura, Dec. 7, wife of L. W. Paynter, M.I.C.E., exec. engr., D.P.W., son.

RENNY—At Jessore, Dec. 3, wife of H. G. Renny, daughter.

STRUTT—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 10, wife of Major J. R. Strutt, 3rd regt. N.L.I., son. [stillborn.

TOKER—At Agra, Dec. 14, wife of Capt. A. C. Toker, B.S.C., daughter,

WYATT—At Edeyengoody, Nov. 27, wife of Rev. J. L. Wyatt, missionary, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURNES—JARBO.—At Calcutta, Dec. 14, James A. Burnes, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and son of the late Dr. David Burnes, of Montrose, to Emma, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, Chaplain of St. James's.

JONES—LINDSAY.—At Akyab, Dec. 2, John J. Jones, Asst. Engr., P.W.D., to Margaret, elder daughter of the late Rev. A. Lindsay, of Edinburgh.

KNOX—CHAPPELL.—At Bombay, Dec. 13, Francis R. B. Knox, Lieut. 3rd cavalry, H. C., to Edith, daughter of F. P. Chappell, 123, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London.

KRAUSS—RENNY.—At Calcutta, Dec. 13, Henry Krauss, of Rangoon, to Mary H. N., widow of the late Col. Robert Renny, C.B., B.S.C.

MACNEE—WARTENBY.—At Poona, Dec. 14, H. C. Macnee, Headmaster Bishop's High School, to Florence M. Wartenby.

MACDIARMID—SEALES.—At Sanawar, Dec. 4, A. Macdiarmid to Harriet C., widow of the late Richard Seales, of London.

OGDEN—SAUNDERS.—At Landour, Dec. 6, David A. Ogden, Capt. 55th regt., station staff, Landour, to Emily, second daughter of Major J. B. Saunders, Bengal cav.

RATTON—DOVETON.—At Madras, Dec. 7, James J. L. Ratton, M.D., Madras Army, to Marie A., daughter of the late Brevet Lieut. col. H. Doveton, Madras Army.

STEVENSON—STARLING.—At Kidderpore, Calcutta, Nov. 15, Captain G. James Stevenson, Indian General Steam Navigation Company, to Elizabeth M. S., daughter of Capt. Starling.

TOWERS—CARRUTHERS.—At Bombay, Dec. 18, Thomas J. Towers, Cachar, to Mary M., daughter of the late E. M. Carruthers, Toronto, Canada.

WESTERHOUT—BAKER.—At Serampore, Dec. 11, the Rev. Charles Westerhout, to Dora, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Baker, C.E.

DEATHS.

BAILY—On board the P. and O. steamer *Hindostan*, in the Red Sea, Oct. 15, William W., son of J. Baily, of the East and West India Docks, aged 44.

CLARKE—At Bombay, Dec. 19, Matilda, wife of J. A. Clarke, Govt. Telegraph Dept., aged 27.

DUFFY—At Lucknow, Dec. 6, Joseph F., son of 1st class Asst. apoth. D. Duffy, aged 6 months.

EPHGRAVE—At Calcutta, Dec. 13, on board the s.s. *Sir John Lawrence*, John C. L., infant son of G. Ephgrave, aged 6 months.

FORBES—At Chandernagore, Dec. 10, son of J. C. M. Forbes, aged 15 months.

HALLER—At Bombay, Dec. 16, Charles A., son of C. and S. Haller, aged 8 months and 11 days.

LOCKWOOD—At Howrah, Dec. 5, Charles E., son of E. D. Lockwood, C.S., of Monghyr, aged 2 years.

OGBOURNE—On board the *Nizam*, Nov. 22, Neville G. S., infant son of C. H. Ogbourne.

RAMSDEN—At Jubbulpore, Dec. 15, Leonard W., son of J. Ramsden, C.E., aged 12 months.

RUDDELL—At Lucknow, Dec. 8, Arthur C., son of Lieut. col. Ruddell, 1st batt. 25th regt., aged 26 months.

SPENCER—At Sutna, Nov. 28, C. J. Spencer, C.E., for twenty-five years engineer on the E.I. Railway, and dist. engr. of the Allahabad and Jubbulpore line.

TEMPLE—At Umballa, Dec. 12, George F., son of Surg. major W. Temple, M.B., V.C., army med. dept., aged 1 year.

TREMENHEERE—At Negapatam, Dec. 9, May E., infant daughter of G. H. W. Tremenheere, aged 1 month.

WARD—At Madras, Dec. 12, J. Ward, of H.M.'s Madras commissariat dept., aged 54.

EDUCATIONAL.—The *Bombay Government Gazette* notifies as follows:—Mr. P. Peterson is appointed to act as professor in the Deccan College during the absence of Mr. Shute. Mr. A. L. P. Larken is appointed to act as a professor, 4th grade, in the Deccan College during the absence of Mr. Oxenham, or until further orders. Mr. E. H. Aitken is appointed to act as a professor, 4th grade, in the Deccan College during the absence of Dr. Kielhorn, or until further orders.

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Home.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates, in the order of merit, at the open competition held in December, 1875, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich :—

Agar, E.
Chapman, H. A.
Bell, L.
Askwith, W. B.
Dumbleton, H. N.
Heywood, C.
Adair, H. B. N.
Guise, H.
Yolland, W.
Anstruther, R. W.
Wingate, G. M.
Carleton, H. A.
Maxwell, A. B.
Rice, S. R.
Matthews, A.
Jackson, F. B.
Vereker, Hon. J. E. P.
Dyson, E. H.
Leventhorpe, A.
Stockdall, G. H. W.
Honner, W. J.
Heath, A. W.
Massey, H. H.
Gosset-Jackson, M. B.
Prendergast T. J. W.
Meeres, A. D.
Birch, F. H. J.
Rogers, H. H.
Ind, F. W.
Bunbury, W. St. P.
Grierson, J. M.
Toms, F. B.
Kemball, H. V. R.
Leslie, J. H.
Powell, A. F.
Smith, S. G. D.
Shewell, H. W. M.
Townsend, C. C.
St. John, S. W. R.
Freeman, J. P. W.
Paget, W. L. H.
Lane, C. W. M.
Shute, A. B.
Helyar, A. B.
Nicolls, E. G.
Wilson, C. H. L. F.
Earle, W. H. S.

Miscellaneous.

THE JUMNA, Indian troopship, Captain Hawksworth Fawkes, which is about to sail for Bombay with troops, will, on her return to England, proceed to Birkenhead, where Messrs. Laird will fit her with new engines and make other alterations in her.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £700,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were: To Calcutta, £380,000; to Bombay, £300,000; and to Madras, £20,000. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 9⅜d. will receive about 15 per cent., and on Bombay at that price about 14 per cent.; above in full.

THE JOREHAUT TEA COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the offices, George-street, Mansion House, Mr. Burkinyoung, the chairman, presiding. The Chairman moved a resolution declaring an interim dividend of 10 per cent., which was seconded and carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS BY THE QUEEN.—The *Court Circular* dated Osborne, Jan. 6, says :—The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and Lady Abercromby, drove to Parkhurst Barracks yesterday afternoon, where her Majesty inspected the 107th regiment (Bengal Infantry) under the command of Lieut. Colonel Lockhart, on its arrival from India. A guard of honour of the 49th regiment, with the colours and band of the regiment, was mounted on the parade ground. Colonel the Hon. H. Byng was in attendance on horseback as Equerry in Waiting.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BEST.—Capt. the Hon. Frederick Barnewell Best died on Wednesday last. He entered the Bengal Army in 1849, and served with the 2nd European Fusiliers in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1857-58; was attached to the 64th Regiment during the operations at Cawnpore, under Major-Gen. Windham; and was also present at the battle of Cawnpore, and affair at Kalee Nuddee. He had belonged to the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms since August 1867. The deceased gentleman was the second son of the late Lord Wynford, and heir presumptive to the present Lord. He was born in August, 1827, and twice married.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Captain S. W. Bell, half-pay, late 81st Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that employment will very probably be found shortly for Brevet Major East, 41st Regiment, who earned for himself an excellent reputation whilst doing duty with the Quartermaster-General's Department in India.—We are glad to hear that Mrs. Digby Dent, the widow of the young officer who so nobly sacrificed his life at Singapore at the beginning of last year in putting down an outbreak of Chinese convicts, has been elected honorary lady superintendent of the Woolwich Soldiers' Institute.—Captain Arthur Hill, R.E., who is now employed on surveying duties at Bristol, has received orders to proceed to India, in command of the detachment of Royal Engineers which is shortly to leave England to be employed in the Public Works Department in India.

INDIAN TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FAWCETT.—The members of the British Indian Association of Calcutta, who are all natives, have just presented a handsome testimonial to Mr. H. Fawcett, M.P. It consists of a sum of 4,000 rupees, which is invested in the hands of three trustees, Sir C. Dilke, Professor E. B. Cowell, and Mr. J. Da Costa, and is to be applied towards the payment of Mr. Fawcett's future election expenses. The money was raised by subscription in order to pay the expenses of Mr. Fawcett's last election at Hackney, but when news reached Calcutta that those expenses had been already defrayed, it was determined to devote the fund to the purpose mentioned. Another part of the subscription has been invested in the purchase of a handsome ruby necklace for the acceptance of Mrs. Fawcett, and one of the subscribers—Raja Kalinarian Rai—has also forwarded for presentation to the same lady two pieces of Dacca cloth as specimens of native manufacture. The Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association writes that the committee by whom the subscription was promoted desire to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude which they and the people of India owe to the member for Hackney for his many and valuable services in Parliament to the cause of good government in India. He adds:—"Since this country has passed under the direct rule of the British Crown it is more immediately governed by Parliament than it was in times past; and while its millions are unrepresented in that great national assembly, they look up to individual, well-informed, and disinterested members like yourself for a tongue to their voice."

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Euphrates*, Captain Cuming, sailed from Portsmouth on Jan. 5, for Bombay, with the 14th Hussars, consisting of 26 officers, 453 men, 58 women, and 100 children; and various details, comprising 43 officers, 568 men, 43 women, and 49 children. The following are the names of the officers who took passage :—

Lieut.-Col. F. P. Campbell, Major W. Arbuthnot; Capts. Knox, M'Taggart, H. Malone, and J. Kentish; Lieuts. R. Garth, English, Tuthill, Heron-Maxwell, Lindsell, Ricardo, Stokes, M'Call, and Owen; Sub-Lieuts. Burn, King, Hamilton, and Palmes; Paymaster O'Dowd, Lieut. and Adjt. Gough, Surgeon Barrow, Veterinary-Surgeon Marshall, Quartermaster Merill, and Ridingmaster Harran, all belonging to the 14th Hussars. Lieut A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, 3rd Hussars; Lieut. H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars; Lieuts. E. E. Shearburn and Scott Chisholme, 9th Lancers; Lieut. W. E. Phillips, 10th Hussars; Lieut. M'Innes, 9th Lancers; Capt. T. G. Guthell, 13th Hussars; Lieuts. W. Taylor, and R. W. Wynard, C Brigade R.H.A.; Major Shea, R.A.; Capt. Collis and Lieut. Doyne, 6th Foot; Capt. Paddon, 7th Foot; Capt. Phibbs, 54th Foot; Surgeon-Major Corbett and Surgeon Stevenson, A.M.D.; Captain Terrott, 63rd Foot; Lieut. Stawell, 11th Foot; Paymaster S. Murphy, 4th Hussars; Surgeon-Major Matthew and Surgeons Kelsall and Dorman, A.M.D.; Sub-Lieutenants :—Gavin and Studd, 15th Hussars; French, 8th Foot; Stuart, 17th Foot; Burrell, 2nd Foot; Thruston, 14th Foot; Tate, 3rd Foot; Eyre, 6th Foot; Richardson, 8th Foot; Clarke, 62nd Foot; Stubbs, 63rd Foot; Swann 45th Foot; Ford, 65th Foot; Faulder, 62nd Foot; Barrett, 44th Foot; Brown and Hannan, 56th Foot; Harris, 73rd Foot; F. A. Harris, 54th Foot; and Hutchins, 21st Foot. Lieut. J. Dennis, 14th Hussars, will embark at Malta.

India Office.

January 8, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. L. Pearse.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. Martin, Cav.; Lieut. col. G. M. Battye, Staff Corps; Capt. C. Mc. D. Skene, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. F. Williams, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. Baker, 6 mo., s.c.; J. B. N. Hennessey, (Un. coh.), 7 mo., furlough.
Madras Estab.—Mr. A. McC. Webster, 2 mo., private affairs.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. E. Murphy, 6 mo., s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. S. Boyd, W. B. Oldham, H. P. Edwards (Uncov.), H. Dawson (Uncov.), K. Mackay (Uncov.), and W. McIvor (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. Bennett; Col. R. Davidson, Staff Corps; Col. J. L. Nation, Staff Corps; Col. F. Alexander, Staff Corps; Col. C. H. Palliser, C.B., Staff Corps; Surg. major H. W. Bellew; Surg. major C. P. Costello; Surg. major W. P. Harris; Capt. A. Gaselee, Staff Corps; Capt. J. Charles, R.A.; Col. J. M. Cripps, Staff Corps; Col. J. F. Richardson, C.B., Staff Corps; Major C. E. Bates, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Col. E. H. Power, Staff Corps; Surg. major A. Sanderson; Capt. L. Owen, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. Keess; Capt. C. C. Campbell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. B. Cumberlege, Staff Corps; Major T. Montgomerie, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. E. O. Cotton, R.E.; Capt. O. Bourdill, Inv.; Major C. Grant, Cav.; Surg. major L. S. Bruce; Col. G. S. Morris, Inf.; Capt. J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps.

THE Hon. Rivers Thompson has resigned his seat in the Bengal Council.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

AYLMER—The wife of Charles B. Aylmer, late Captain 17th Regt., of a daughter, at Dorchester, Dec. 28.

HARVEY—The wife of John A. Harvey, 42nd Highlanders, of a son, at Malta, Dec. 24.

HENVEY—The wife of Frederick Henvey, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Sneyd-park, Clifton, Jan. 3.

HUNTER—The wife of R. W. Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Brighton, Jan. 2.

JONES—The wife of Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E., of a daughter, at Spa, Jan. 4.

KEENE—The wife of H. G. Keene, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Beau Sejour, Guernsey, Jan. 2.

ROBINSON—The wife of Edgar J. Robinson, 50th Queen's Own, of a daughter, at Southend, Jan. 4.

SARGEAUNT—The wife of Capt. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., of a daughter, at Cheltenham.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—CHESNEY.—At St. John's, Moka, Mauritius, Nov. 13, James D. Campbell, to Mary S., daughter of Col. F. R. Chesney, comdg. R.E., in the colony.

DENNY—GROUNDWATER.—Cuthbert C. Denny, 17th Regt., to Marion A., daughter of the late Lieut. col. J. L. Groundwater, Bombay Horse Artillery, at Notting-hill, Jan. 4.

FISHER—EVEREST.—Hugh D. Fisher, of Bombay, to Elizabeth E., daughter of George Everest, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Jan. 4.

JENKINS—CASTLE.—The Rev. Hinton B. Jenkins to Alice, daughter of the late Robert Castle, at Cleeve, Dec. 30.

MARTIN—AULD.—Rowland H. Martin, 21st Hussars, to Kate B., daughter of the late T. R. Auld, at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, Jan. 4.

NAPIER—LUMB.—The Hon. William J. G. Napier, Master of Napier, eldest son of Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.T., to Harriet B. A., daughter of the late Charles Lumb, at Beddington, Jan. 5.

SCOTT—MCCALMONT.—Alexander J. C. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, to Florence M., daughter of the late Rev. Thomas McCalmont, at Portwood, near Southampton, Dec. 30.

TOWNSEND—HOUCHEN.—At Thetford, Jan. 4, Alfred M. Townsend, Agent of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation at Hankow, China, to Mary A., daughter of John Houchen.

DEATHS.

BEST—The Hon. F. B. Best, son of the late Lord Wynford, formerly of the 104th Regt., at Weymouth, Jan. 5.

CARLYON—Major George Carlyon, late 1st Royal Regiment of Infantry, at Sydney, New South Wales, Oct. 19, aged 51.

CHAMBERS—Susannah E., wife of Walter Chambers, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, at Aberystwith, Dec. 29.

CREAGH—Haidee R., the wife of Col. Creagh, Bengal Staff Corps, at sea, near Aden, on board the P. and O. steamer *Geelong*, Dec. 18.

CROZIER—Harriet, the wife of F. H. Crozier, late Madras Civil Service, at Montriou, Lake of Geneva, Dec. 22, aged 59.

DAVIES—E. G., widow of W. A. Davies, M.D., for many years P.M.O. of the H.E.I.C.S. Depot Hospital, Chatham, at Chelsea, Dec. 29, aged 94.

DOWNING—Margaret C., widow of the late Capt. Downing, late Madras Army, at 25, Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, Jan. 2.

LOW - James Low, at 33, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Jan. 7, aged 71.

PALMER—Caroline G., daughter of Major general J. G. Palmer, Madras Army, Retired List, at Paris, Jan. 3.

PEARKINS—Robert E., the son of Lieut. col. A. E. Pearkins, R.E., at Torquay, Dec. 22, aged 5 years.

PLOWDEN—Col. Alfred C. Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps, at 58, Kensington-park-road, Jan. 3, aged 56.

PROCTER—Charlotte M., widow of the Rev. Thomas Proctor, Chaplain in the H.E.I.C.S., at Cheltenham, Dec. 23, aged 79.

REID—Capt. Andrew G. Reid, late 47th Regt. Bengal N.I., Jan. 1.

SHAW—James W. Shaw, late of Calcutta, at Paisley-road, Glasgow, Dec. 15.

STEVENSON—Emma M., wife of Lieut. col. Stevenson, at Berkeley-street, Cheltenham, Dec. 31.

TALBOT—Emma F., daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gustavus Talbot, at Ventnor, Dec. 31, aged 23.

WILSON—Robert Wilson, M.D., Surgeon major, Madras Army, at Southsea, Dec. 31, aged 48.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 31. Str. Queen Victoria, Calcutta.—Jan. 1. Kingston, Colombo; Benan, Calcutta; str. Yorkshire, Calcutta; Eliza Qucirola, Maulmain; Botanist, Calcutta; Str. Utopia, Bombay.—2. City of Dunedin, Madras; str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; str. Venetia, Bombay; National, Rangoon; str. Agra, Kurrachee; Don Juan, Akyab.—3. Bride, Madras.—4. Libertas, Rangoon.—5. Trento, Rangoon; Waltikka, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31. City of Brussels, Calcutta.—Jan 1. Dursenane, Bombay; Prince Victor, Negapatam; Mangalore, Calcutta; Erin's Star, Bombay; Savernake, Rangoon.—4. Ellen Bates, Bombay; Ravenscliffe, Kurrachee; str. Vespasian, Bombay.—5. City of Seringapatam, Calcutta; Peter Stewart, Calcutta.—6. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Colombo, &c.; str. Nizam, Bombay; Teviot, Calcutta; Reigate, Negapatam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Sutherland, Jan. 6.—From LONDON.—For SUEZ.—Mr. Crokat. For COLOMBO.—Bishop of Colombo, Rev. J. S. Lyle, Rev. and Mrs. Matthews, Rev. N. Moberley, Rev. R. Duthy, Mr. Jolly, Mr. D. Lander, Mr. Ormsby, Mr. Harley, and Mr. Unwin. For MADRAS.—Mr. Law, Rev. A. Rowe, Mrs. Cross, Mr. Butler, Rev. and Mrs. Fryar, and Mr. Mortimer. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Alexander, and Mrs. P. Nicolas and infant.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nizam, Jan. 6.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. J. M., Mrs., and two Misses Cripps, Mr. W. Luke, Mrs. Beaumont, Col., Mrs., and two Misses Alexander, Mr. Finlaison, Col. T. F. Richardson, Miss Cornley, two Misses Howard, Lieut. R. N. Harington, Mr. W. Mackay, Miss MacTier, Surg. W. Tobin, and Rev. A. Walker. For ZANZIBAR.—Navigating lieut. Nankwell, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gribbell. For SUEZ.—Mr. A. J. Manners. For MALTA.—Mrs. and Miss Balderton, Mr. F. W. Robinson, Mr. C. A. Vogwell, Mr. H. S. Bull, and Mr. G. Elliott.

Per str. Geelong, Jan. 14.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. McHinch, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. O'Callaghan, Mr. W. A. Baker, and Mr. J. McDonald. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Bell.

Per str. Geelong, Jan. 17.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Lady and Miss Garth. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. C. Cook, Sir G. Duffy, Mrs. Buckley and Miss Cooper.

We understand that his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, together with his suite and the remainder of the passengers, on landing at Madras, expressed themselves much pleased with their passage in the s.s. Sultan, the accommodation and general arrangements on board being highly spoken of.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Arethusa, for Calcutta, Nov. 25., 4 N., 29 W.
Sussex, for Calcutta, Dec. 2, 8 N., 50 W.
Ivanhoe, for Calcutta, Dec. 2, 7 N., 25 W.
Roslin Castle, Calcutta to New York, Oct. 27, 25 S., 54 E.
Hester A. Blanchard, Madras to Havre, Nov. 16, 35 S., 20 E.
Loch Rannock, from Calcutta, Nov. 15, off the Cape.
Contest, from Bombay, Nov. 20, 30 S., 11 E.
Parkfield, from Calcutta, Nov. 21, 33 S., 13 E.
British Ambassador, for Bombay, Nov. 20, 10 S., 28 W.
Amelia (str.), Suez to Colombo, Dec. 7, 16 N., 41 E.
Havelock, for Bombay, Nov. 10, 5 N., 28 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Ellen Bates, for Bombay, has put into Birkenhead Dock with loss of both anchors.

The Swaledale (str.), from Shields to Bombay, with coal, put into Plymouth on Jan. 3, and reports having experienced heavy weather, during which her cargo shifted, and she shipped several heavy seas.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Buyers, Mr. Campion, Mrs. Monteath, and Dr. Picthall.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Veletta, and Mr. H. Richardson.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Monteath, and Mr. and Mrs. Markby.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Muncaster, Capt. Percival, and Mr. L'Estrange.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. Gould, and Com. A. E. Dupuis, R.N.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Jacob, and Mr. E. Ravenshaw.
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. Carter.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Rev. B. and Mrs. Atlay.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Miss Huffam, and Mr. Dent.
VENICE to HONG KONG.—Sœur Teressa Rossi.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. L. Gordon.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Miss C. Robinson.
VENICE to ADEN.—Mr. P. Baramjie.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. — Ayre, Miss Wells, and Lieut. Ramsay.
SOUTHAMPTON to GALLE.—Mr. Long.

JANUARY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Millett, Mrs. Sibthorpe, Mrs. Blair and Miss Ida Justice, Col. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Smyth and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, and Mrs. and Miss Denneby.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Hon. Justice Pinkey and party.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Huson, Miss Huson, and Mr. and Mrs. Tufnell.
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cook, and Mr. and Mrs. Hodges.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Hilford.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Wood, and Lieut. G. H. Pagan.

JANUARY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Welsh, Miss Finlay, Mrs. Bagram, and Miss Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. W. C. Johnston.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. H. Heelis.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Barlow.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Mudie, Col. Beville, and Major Norie.
SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Rev. J. C. Marks, and Mr. S. Groene.
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. and Mrs. Barker.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Milnes.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE FUTURE VICEROY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that if Lord Lytton were to prove a failure the choice of Lord Mayo might come to be regarded as merely a happy accident. Mr. Disraeli is not the man to be careless of such a call upon his powers, and whatever may be Lord Lytton's qualifications for the post, we may be sure that he has not been appointed without careful regard to them. The circumstances of the time are such as to give a special significance to the selection of a diplomatist for the post. Lord Mayo was distinguished among recent Viceroys by the prominence he gave to Indian foreign policy, and it may fairly be supposed that it is Lord Lytton's views on foreign policy that have most brought him before the eyes, and commended him to the patronage, of the Government. It may be of great importance that Indian foreign policy s ould be reviewed by a Viceroy who has had experience of European affairs. The external relations of England promise more and more to be bound up with that side of European politics in which India has an immediate interest, and it will certainly be a gain if one result of Lord Lytton's administration should be the arrival at a more com-

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plete accord between the Foreign Department of the Governmen of India and the English Foreign Office as to the ends which English statesmen should propose to themselves, and the means by which it is possible to attain them. Lord Northbrook was perhaps, too completely the financier and the administrator to be seen at his best in the discharge of this function, but Lord Lytton's antecedents seem to mark him out as in every way qualified to fulfil it.

The *Daily News* remarks that one can hardly imagine the late Lord Lytton entertaining a higher ambition than that his son should come to occupy so splendid a position, and should occupy it with honour and success. The world is, of course, compelled to take the present Lord Lytton's fitness for the office on trust. Mr. Disraeli, to do him justice, is not given to making the higher appointments which come under his disposal without judgment and a sense of responsibility. In the case of Lord Mayo he showed, as every one cheerfully acknowledged afterwards, that he could discern qualities in a public man which the political world in general had not seen. We must suppose that in the present instance he has carefully studied and correctly appreciated the character and capacity of Lord Lytton. Indeed, the fact, which we were enabled to announce at the time, that the Governorship of Madras had been offered to Lord Lytton and declined by him, before it was accepted by the Duke of Buckingham, would seem to show that Mr. Disraeli is maturely convinced of Lord Lytton's fitness for the business of Indian government.

THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—The appointment of Dr. Blaney to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year reflects much credit on Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government. The honorary office of Sheriff is greatly coveted, because, besides conferring a certain distinction on the holder, its duties are, to say the least, not onerous, while its emoluments are considerable. So valuable a piece of patronage has, of course, frequently been jobbed by the Local Government, who have found it afforded convenient means of succouring a friend in need, or rewarding systematic servility. It must, however, in fairness be added that in some cases the selection of a Sheriff has been made with a single view, apparently, to the encouragement of unofficial merit. Sir Philip Wodehouse—for we understand that it was his Excellency himself who insisted on the nomination of Dr. Blaney—has in the present instance followed the best instead of the worst traditions of his predecessors, by giving the appointment to a gentleman who has no personal friends at Government House or among members of Council and other high officials, who owes nothing to "interest," and who has raised himself from an obscure position and won general respect by his rare energy and public spirit. In spite of the claims on his time of an extensive and not too lucrative practice, Dr. Blaney has put the town of Bombay under great obligations to him by the untiring zeal with which he has worked to improve the administration of public affairs in Bombay. For the last ten years there has been no question connected with sanitary reform, with public works, or with local government in this city, which Dr. Blaney has not taken an active and useful part in discussing; and he may fairly claim a large share of the honour of having created in Bombay a municipality whose constitution and whose working have become a model for other Indian cities to imitate, and in whose development lies the best hope of the progress of self-government in India. Some subjects Dr. Blaney has made specially his own; and to him, more than to any other man, Bombay is indebted for the extension of her water supply, and for the circulation of just ideas regarding the drainage of the town.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Jan. 20.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Jan. 21.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	96¾ 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	96¾ 97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		96¾ 97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		96¾ 97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		89¼ 89½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		90¼ 90¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		94 95
4½ per Cent. of 1870		
4½ per Cent. of 1872		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 9⅝d.	1s. 9⅛d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Madras	1s. 9⅝d.	1s. 9⅛d.	1s. 9⅝d.
Bombay	1s. 9⅝d.	1s. 9⅛d.	1s. 9⅝d.
Colombo	1s. 9⅛d.	1s. 10⅛d.	1s. 9⅝d.
Singapore	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6⅜d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅜d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 8 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		Shut
	India 5 per cent.		106¼ to 107⅛
	India 4 per cent.		105⅜ to 105⅝
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		91½
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		95 to 96¼
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113½ to 114½
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	116 to 117
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 116
20	Ditto (new)	12	1⅛ to 3⅜ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112⅜
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103 to 105
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	112 to 113
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2 to 3 pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	115½ to 116¼
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
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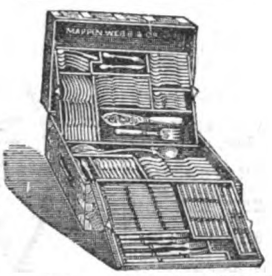


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AND

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	49
CASUALTIES, &c.	53
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Retrospect of 1875	53
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Lord Northbrook's Resignation ...	54
NOTICES OF BOOKS:—	
"A Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India"	55
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
Direct or Indirect Taxation ...	56
"Tempora Mutantur"	56
BENGAL:—	
The Prince at Calcutta	57
The Unveiling of the Statue of Lord Lawrence	57
Station Talk	57
Miscellaneous...	58
Shipping and Commercial... ...	58
MADRAS:—	
The Prince's Visit	59
Miscellaneous...	59
Shipping and Commercial... ...	60
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous...	60
Shipping and Commercial... ...	61
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	61
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	62
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	64
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	65
WAR OFFICE	66
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	66
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous...	66
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	67
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	67
Shipping	67
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	68
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	68
ADVERTISEMENTS	69

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, December 27; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, December 25; Calcutta, December 24.

THE accounts of the Prince of Wales's arrival in Calcutta, which fill the local papers, have been to a great extent forestalled by the telegraph. As a matter of course, a citizen of Calcutta informs his Bombay friends that "it is understood that the Prince of Wales and suite pronounce the reception at Calcutta far superior both to Bombay and Madras." A Bombay paper, on the other hand—while admitting that Calcutta is "a city which, if less interesting than Bombay, is laid out on a better plan, and which, as the seat of Government and the official place of residence of the Viceregal Court, has unequalled facilities for entertaining his Royal Highness with a magnificence becoming the grandeur of the occasion"—flatters itself at any rate that Bombay can beat Calcutta in the way of addresses. The Calcutta address is certainly a miserable piece of lawyer's-clerk English and absurd pretension; and if the Prince's answer could be taken as a test of his private opinions, we might agree with the *Bombay Gazette* that "the metropolis of India has no reason to pride herself on the result of her efforts to show British India what an address ought to be."

IT is said—but of course we cannot vouch for the story's truth—that the Prince of Wales ran his pen through the long list of civil officials whom the Commander-in-Chief of Madras had proposed, with H.R.H.'s permission, to invite to dinner on Friday evening, the 17th December. His Royal Highness at the same time "remarked that he had seen a good deal of civilians, and would be glad to see more of the officers of the Madras Army." The Duke of Buckingham, we are told, was the only civilian present.

THE forty Polo-players sent from Manipur to amuse the Prince had reached Calcutta, under charge of Dr. Brown, the Political Agent, who had also brought over a number of various specimens of manhood from the same country. These included four heralds who, picturesquely dressed, and, armed with their spears and shields, dance a kind of Highland reel; four minstrels, who play on a kind of one-stringed fiddle, accompanying their music with chants in praise of their Rajahs; three nearly naked Tankhool Nagas, of a wild and warlike tribe from the north-east of Manipur; besides three other Nagas from the north, and three from the hills between Manipur and the Burman Valleys, each representing different tribes; three Khongjai Kukies from the south; three Kom Kukies, a peaceful tribe, remarkable chiefly for their enormous earrings; and sixteen Kowpoi males and fifteen females. These latter hail from Kachar. The women are all young and unmarried, dress picturesquely, and dance in a quaint but pleasant manner. Eleven Kacharies, whose tribe at one time were rulers of the entire district, six Thado Kukies, a branch of the Khongjai tribe, and two Loshais, specimens of the tribe which not long ago gave so much trouble by raiding on British territory, and seven Mikars who dance in worship round a wooden shaft fixed on a bamboo support, make up the Doctor's list of curiosities.

THE death of Lord Hastings at Tanjor on the 23rd December was caused by jungle-fever, caught a few days before in the jungle at the foot of the Anamalay Hills, whither he had gone to shoot and collect specimens of natural history. His Lordship had but lately left Tanjor for that purpose.

A BEGINNING is at once to be made with the railway between Agra and Gwalior. The Government of India have advertised for tenders for the construction of the whole line, a distance of seventy-five miles, including the bridge over the Chambal. This line will be another link in the chain of railways that in course of time will run through Central India and Rajputana to Bombay.

SIR F. HAINES left Bombay for England by the Mail steamer of December 27. It is said that Major Blake, of the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force, will take his place till Sir N. Chamberlain arrives.

FROM Lahor we learn that the great bridge across the Chenab, 9,300 feet in length, has been completed, the first train having crossed on Christmas-day. Though the longest in the world, it took only four years in building. It is also said that the Kabul road was again impassable in consequence of marauders.

IT is reported that Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Political Department, will very soon resume his former appointment of Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay. Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, who has acted as private secretary to his father for the last eighteen months, is coming home with the intention, it is understood, of trying for a seat in Parliament.

A MURDEROUS attack took place on the 21st December on the Superintendent of the Agra Jail. Happily, the hurts received by Dr. Tyler are not severe. The assault was made with bricks thrown from several parts of the jail barracks, and the culprits have since confessed.

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A CORRESPONDENT of the Allahabad paper lately broke out into ecstatic praises of the beautiful women he saw in Madras. Where he saw them was to us a mystery, for it was the first time we had heard of such things abounding in the Southern Capital of India. Another eye-witness, at any rate, speaks of the Madras women in very different terms. The Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* was "surprised to find the women the reverse of beautiful." Having carefully examined all the women who appeared in the thoroughfares of Madras during the Prince's visit, he "found no traces of particular beauty in any of them. The women have heavy features; many of them have frowsy black hair; the majority are dirty; and their costumes are dirty also." Such is the conflict of evidence between two eye-witnesses, neither of whom probably dwells in Madras, or has any interest in misstating facts. Will some unbiassed Madrassie be kind enough to tell us which to believe?

WE learn from the *Times of India* that the Indian Government "did not see fit to accept Mr. Saunders's resignation of the Haidarabad Residentship." It has, instead, granted him the six months leave he first applied for, and has "left it for events to decide whether or not Mr. Saunders shall resume his duties at Haidarabad or not." Still more unfounded appears to have been the statement of the *Bombay Gazette* about Mr. Saunders leaving the Residency without a word of farewell to the Minister. On the contrary—writes a correspondent of that paper—

Sir Salar Jung saw not only Mr. Saunders but Mrs. Saunders also at Bolaram Residency two days before they left. He was so shocked at the change in the latter that the interview with the Resident was of a most affecting kind, and considerable emotion was felt by both parties. Your mistake has evidently arisen from the fact that to spare Mrs. Saunders anything like a demonstration, their carriage was uncoupled at the junction outside Haidarabad so that they went on their way without the usual detour to Haidarabad.

THE public feeling of Calcutta spoke out with perfect clearness at the great meeting of December 11, when some eight hundred Europeans and natives assembled at the call of the Justices to demand a radical reform in the Calcutta Municipality. The speakers with much reason denounced the abuses of the system administered by Mr. Stuart Hogg, Chairman of the Justices, protested against his holding that office as well as the headship of the police, and called on Sir R. Temple to give Calcutta a true Municipal Government by election instead of the present sham. Each resolution was carried unanimously, and it is to be hoped that the Bengal Government will grant Calcutta the freedom already won by Bombay.

MR. A. C. LYALL'S first administration report of the Rajputana States, the charge of which he took over from Sir L. Pelly in November, 1874, is full of interest. It appears that very satisfactory progress has been made during the year in most branches of Government in the great majority of the Rajput States. Udaipur, Dholpur, and Alwar are happy in the minority of their respective Chiefs, while their administration is being carried on under English officers. Kotah, once "the garden of Rajputana," promises to become so once again under the responsible rule of one of the ablest and most upright of native Ministers. Trade has been rescued from many of the burdens imposed on it by every little Thakur who claimed the right of taxing goods passing through his district, however often they had paid duty before. There is still, however, a suspicion that the Thakurs sometimes get their pickings, even after the Darbar has realised its "lump sums" in satisfaction of all demands. The primitive arrangements between landlord and tenant are giving place to regular settlements like those carried out in British India; and regular surveys are, or soon will be, started in Bhartpur, Alwar, Kishenghar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Kotah. Mr. Lyall remarks that a religious movement, which is now making way among the non-Aryan tribes of India, has spread among the wild Bhils on the Mewar-Gujarat frontier. It is thus described by the Political Agent of Mewar:—"A reformer, Soorjee, a Bheel guru, has for some years past been at work among his countrymen on the Mewar-Guzerat frontier. He preaches worship of one God, peace, and good-will. His followers take an oath to abstain from all crimes and offences, spirituous liquors, and causing death to any living thing. They bind themselves to live by the produce of the soil, and to bathe before eating. Soorjee has now a following of upwards of 1,000 *bhuguts*, or believers, and three disciples, or *gurus*, ordained by himself to preach and convert."

WE regret to learn by a Calcutta telegram of Jan. 13 that Captain Butler, who was attacked on Christmas-day by a body of Nagas, has died of his wounds. The village of the offending tribe has been burnt. This refers, we presume, to Captain John Butler, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who entered the service in 1861, and was posted to the Assam Commission in 1867. Last year he acted as Political Officer to Colonel Nuthall's force in the successful campaign against the Nagas who had murdered Lieutenant Holcombe.

ON the 10th January at noon the Prince of Wales presented colours to the 1st Battalion of the 14th Foot. After the ceremony, Le Grice and Taylor's Batteries, with the 65th, and 14th Foot, the 6th, and 41st Native Infantry, marched past. The march past of the 6th was much admired. They "went by like the Guards." At 2.30 his Royal Highness started for Cawnpore. On his arrival there, he drove to the Memorial Church with a Guard of Honour of the Buffs and a cavalry escort. There was an Artillery salute. Mr. Prinsep, Colonel Maude, the civil and military authorities, and multitudes of natives were present. The Prince spent some time examining the church and reading the mural inscriptions. Thence they proceeded to the Memorial Well and the Enclosure, which stand in a fair park, with flower beds. The Prince remained inside a quarter of an hour, and walked to the cemetery, close at hand. It is beautifully kept, and forms a strong contrast to the Crimean graveyard. From the cemetery the Prince proceeded to Mr. Prinsep's, where he dined before starting for Delhi.

ON the morning of the 11th the Prince reached Delhi. Lord Napier of Magdala was present, and the Generals and an immense mounted staff rode with the suite through the lines of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry from the station through the city out by the Lahor Gate over the ridge for four miles to the camp, where the Prince held a levée of European and Native officers, lasting two hours. The Prince dined with Lord Napier, who is not yet able to ride. Crowds of natives lined the route. Extraordinary triumphal arches had been erected with inscriptions. The general attitude of the people was very respectful and courteous. The Prince received an address from the Delhi Municipality. His Royal Highness was much interested in passing the memorable sites, surrounded as he was by many who had borne a share in the great siege. The nights were very cold.

ON the following day the Prince of Wales left his camp at 9.30 A.M., and drove to Dahirpur. There he mounted his horse and rode over to the plain north of Delhi, where twenty-four battalions of infantry, thirteen regiments of cavalry, twelve batteries, and a pontoon and Engineer train were drawn up in four lines, the infantry in front, extending over a distance of one mile. Lord Napier and his staff, and the foreign officers, joined the party. The Prince's Staff and his suite rode down the lines, after which the troops marched past. The review lasted one hour and ten minutes. The appearance of the troops was excellent. According to the *Times* reporter, it is difficult to say whether the British or the Native regiments were best. On the right of the Prince were Sindia, the Rajah of Bhartpur, and Holkar's heir; on his left Lord Napier and a general Staff; on the left of Lord Napier, outside the saluting enclosure, in the rear of the Prince, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carington, and others. The guns and cavalry went by at a gallop; afterwards the Native regiments, in good style. The effect was "magnificent." The Prince next presented colours to the 11th N.I., formerly the 70th, who remained loyal in the Mutiny. He then inspected the famous Native Sappers, who received distinctive honours from the Queen for their behaviour at the siege. There was an immense concourse of natives and Europeans. The Prince lunched with the 11th Hussars, and afterwards returned to head-quarters. He went out riding before dining at the head-quarters with the civil and military authorities, Lord Napier, the Divisional and Brigade Generals, Staff, &c. At 10 P.M. he drove to the city. There was a grand ball in the Palace of the Moghuls. The Dewan-i-Khas, where once stood the famous Peacock Throne, was brilliantly lighted and converted into an exquisite ballroom. Large crowds had as-

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sembled to see the Prince enter Salimgarh, the citadel. He also visited the Jamma Masjid.

ON the 13th the Prince drove to the Kutab at twelve o'clock, mounted to the top, and saw the "wonderful divers" in the well. He visited Humayun's tomb, where the Delhi Princes surrendered in 1857. He returned to camp too late to pass through Delhi, which was illuminated. He dined with the Rifle Brigade.

AT 10 A.M. of the 15th, an attacking force, under Major-General Hardinge, moved from positions north of Delhi, covering the Karnal-road; and the Major-General, mounting infantry on gun-carriages, gained the bridge over the canal without opposition. He there laid pontoons and occupied positions extending across the main trunk road, six miles from Delhi, at 4 P.M.; the defending force, under Major-General Sir C. Reid, making no serious resistance, and concentrating upon the ridge. The great plains favourable for Cavalry, or for a defensive force, were apparently neglected, but General Reid's plans had not then been developed. The Prince and his suite left their camp soon after 5 P.M., but found Hardinge's movement had been made earlier than was expected, and the operations for the day were nearly ended. The forces are equal on both sides. Later telegrams report the close of the manœuvres on Saturday, and the defeat of the attacking force. The Prince of Wales was present at the final action. He had spent two days in visiting the chief objects of interest in and around Delhi, including the positions held by the British troops in 1857. He dined with the officers of the 10th Hussars on Saturday night, and with those of the Rifle Brigade on Friday. The Prince started to-day for Lahor.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram from Calcutta, after the close of the Delhi Camp, the Commander-in-Chief will return to Calcutta to discuss finally the scheme for the improvement of the Native Army which has so long been under consideration.

A TELEGRAM received from the New Bank of Bombay announces the declaration of an ad interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, leaving £11,700 to be carried forward.

FROM Shanghai we learn that intelligence had been received of Mr. Grosvenor's expedition to Yunan. On the 12th of December the members of the expedition were well, and were eight days' journey beyond Ichang.

ACCORDING to the *Athenæum* a curious document has been forwarded from India to London for publication. It is a poem written by a Canarese scholar, in honour of the Prince of Wales, to whom it would have been presented by the author himself, had his Royal Highness visited Mysor. A free translation of the opening verses will doubtless satisfy the reader's curiosity:—

Om! Invocation to the God, the Prince of Wales!
What is the use of the rain and the sun?
What is the need of the land and the sea, the air and food?
Why should any other God be worshipped?
God is here amongst us, and in him only will I believe.
I have cast aside the *Trimurti*.
If I ask for rain, the Prince will give it;
If I ask for the sun, the Prince will smile.
Is he not omniscient, omnipresent, almighty, the essence of perfection?
I will breathe him, and he shall be my food.
O may I live in him, and be dissolved in his greatness, as the river is lost in the sea!
I have no need now to doubt in faith; my new religion is one of sight and knowledge.
I have seen the flower-face of my God!

This, we are told, is a fair sample of the two hundred lines which make up the poem. If the reading of it should provoke a smile, we may remember that language of much the same kind was addressed by civilised Frenchmen to the late Emperor Napoleon III., that our own forefathers in the Tudor days paid their sovereign honours almost divine, that the Romans of the Empire sometimes worshipped their emperors as gods, and that polished Athens bowed down before her saviour, Demetrius Poliorcetes, as "a present God, not of wood nor of stone, but a true God."

M. GARCIN DE TASSY begins his valuable Review of Hindustani Literature for 1875 with a just tribute to Mr. C. Markham's Indian Blue-book for 1872-73, as a work of "colossal labour, and yet of remarkable accuracy in details." With regard to the rival claims of Urdu and Hindi to public favour, the Professor brings fresh evidence forward to prove the rich vitality of the former, which after all stands to Hindi much as literary English stands to the vulgar tongue of Yorkshire. It is, in fact, as Mr. Beames points out, "a philological error to regard Urdu and Hindi as two distinct languages." But for the difference in their written character, their substantial identity would be plain enough, and that difference could easily be cleared away by the adoption of the Roman character for both. Urdu seems specially fruitful in poets, seeing that "in the Panjab alone seventy-four poets can be counted up, of whom fourteen are held to occupy the first rank, sixteen the second, twenty-seven the third, and seventeen the fourth or lowest." One native poet, Rajah Siva Prasád of Benares, has just published two grammars, one of Urdu, the other of Hindi, which, according to Professor de Tassy, bear out the conclusion quoted from Mr. Beames, whose great work on the Aryan Languages of India the Professor hails as "one of the most remarkable productions of our time." M. de Tassy glances in succession at all the leading native newspapers, old and new, at the various books published in the year, at the progress of Indian schools and colleges, and at the various literary and scientific societies which are springing up everywhere among the cultivated classes. At Madras, for instance, there has been lately formed a native astronomical society. The Society at Muzaffarpur, numbering five hundred members, has already founded two flourishing colleges at Muzaffarpur and Gaya. We have some interesting details of the Scientific Society of Aligarh, and the Society to Encourage Native Industry at Kasur in the Panjab. A society has been founded at Ajmir, in Rajputana, to uproot the bad customs and attack the superstitions of the people; and a Musulman Society at the same place is trying to establish a Madrasa to revive Mohammedan science. A flourishing Musulman Society has been working for some years at Lahor, and similar bodies have been established at Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Sialkot, Cawnpore, and Bangalor.

WE learn that an experiment of no small interest to India's rulers is about to be made at the Royal Arsenal in Woolwich. India, as we know, abounds in both coal and iron of various qualities, but hitherto the iron has not been utilised on account of the great difficulty of puddling it, the climate forbidding the use of the ordinary puddling furnaces. Some of the iron has been used direct from the ore, but with no very satisfactory results. It is now proposed to introduce some method of puddling by mechanical means, such as the arrangement known as Crampton's revolving furnace, which has been on trial at the gun factories in the Royal Arsenal for some time past, and has been found thoroughly to decarbonise the molten ore without the employment of manual labour. The India Office has therefore sent over a quantity of native coal and iron ore, as well as some pig iron, with a view to work the coal and puddle the iron on the revolving principle. The trial will shortly be made in the Royal Gun Factories, under Mr. Crampton's own superintendence. Should the experiments prove successful, many articles for military use now manufactured at home and exported to India will henceforth be made upon the spot by native workmen out of native material.

Odds and Ends.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has paid a visit to the new Mohammedan College at Aligarh.

THE Rev. E. G. Davis is appointed Chaplain of Mhau, and the Rev. W. Spencer of Lucknow.

THERE has been continual rain at Peshawar for a week, and heavy snow at Simla.

MR. H. BELL, Legal Remembrancer, has been appointed a member of the Bengal Council.

MR. CLEMENT SIMPSON has been appointed Sheriff of Madras.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS arrived in Calcutta, and made his first appearance on Dec. 18.

COLONEL OLIPHANT, Chief Engineer in Burmah, is expected to retire in February, when Colonel Trevor, from the Central Provinces, will succeed him.

ON the return of Mr. Gore Ouseley to Ambala, Mr. McNabb goes to Hissar, Colonel Graham to Multan, and Mr. Braddreth to Jalandhar.

MR. H. M. CHASE is appointed Judge of Aligarh.

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MISS CARPENTER has arrived in Calcutta, and attended service on Sunday, Dec. 12, in the Brahmo Mandir.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. PACKE is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

THE Duke of Buckingham leaves Madras for the Hills about the 1st of March.

MR. T. H. BIGGS officiates as Deputy Accountant-General in the Panjab.

LIEUTENANT G. L. R. RICHARDSON, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Strachey.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. C. J. BROWNLOW is gazetted Commandant of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

MR. J. G. CORDERY officiates as Additional Commissioner of Jalandhar.

OFFICERS who pass in the Beluchi language are to be given rewards of Rs. 800.

MR. D. G. BARKLEY officiates as Additional Commissioner of Ambala.

SIR L. MALLET and party have gone to Lucknow, from whence they would proceed to Delhi, Agra, and Benares, before visiting Calcutta.

BABU SURJA KANT ACHARJIYA CHAUDRI, Zamindar of Muktagacha, has given Rs. 10,000 for the completion of the bridge over the Satua River in the Maimansing District.

A PARSI is about to start a manufactory for brandy and eau de Cologne at Nausari.

CAPTAIN H. V. ELLIS, 25th Native Infantry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Reid.

THE Hon. David Cowie and Mr. W. T. Berners have been elected directors of the Bank of Bengal.

COLONEL SMYLY, Deputy Commissioner of Jhelam, retires this year.

MR. T. J. MURRAY, of the Civil Service, is posted to the Assam Commission.

MR. D. W. MARSDEN has resigned the Civil Service from the 15th September last.

THE Maharajah of Benares took his seat for the first time as a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at the meeting of Tuesday, December 14.

COLONEL HYDE, the Master of the Calcutta Mint, goes home next February on two years' furlough.

MR. G. H. M. RICKETTS has resumed his duties of Commissioner, Allahabad Division. Mr. Drummond will be temporarily appointed to Rohilkhand.

COUNT SECKENDORF, Equerry to the Crown Prince of Prussia, had left for Peshawar.

MR. H. B. LAWFORD is appointed Judge of Hughli.

MR. W. E. WARD officiates temporarily as Judge of Rajshahi.

FOR the first four months of the current financial year there was a large increase in the value of merchandise imported and exported, and of the customs receipts, as compared with last year.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for next year.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. P. D. Vanrenen, Bengal staff corps, adjutant, 5th Bengal cavalry, for two years, on private affairs. Col. H. Hyde, R.E., mint master, Calcutta, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. major A. R. Waghorn, M.D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum, from March 1. The furlough for seventeen months granted to Major C. Shuttleworth, of the Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Nusseerabad, was from Oct. 11. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. N. Perkins, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. H. A. Rooke, Bengal infantry; and Capt. J. P. D. Vanrenen, Bengal staff corps. Sub Conductor J. Townsend, of the Army Commissariat Dept., for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it to visit Bombay, preparatory to furl. Major A. M. Brandret, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., for one year, two months, and twenty-six days, on private affairs. Surg. major J. J. McDermott, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge 15th (the Loodianah) reg. N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. R. H. W. Plunkett, D battery C brigade R.H.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. K. Howard, E battery A brigade R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month from date of departure; and thence for twelve months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, 10th hussars, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. J. Tydd, No. 2 battery 5th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. Jervis, 1-8th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. S. Brown, 1-8th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. D. A. Cutbill, 2-12th foot, to port of embarkation, from Dec. 16 to Jan. 14 next; and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. and Local capt. G. D. Michell, 2-19th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. R. Eccles, 43rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. A. Richards, 44th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. J. Webber Smith, 55th foot, from date of embarkation. Major S. G. C. Hogge, 66th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Sub lieut. H. W. Pearse, to Bombay, from Dec. 2, 1875, to March 1 next. Vet. Surg. G. A. A. Oliver, A brigade R.H.A., by troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. the Hon. C. G. Lascelles, 9th lancers, to remain at Simla from Oct. 14 to Nov. 15, in extension.

BUDDHA'S TOOTH.—Passing into another hall which was unprovided with windows and was lit up by flaring oil lamps, and which was thronged with Buddhist priests, the Prince reached the door of the *sanctum sanctorum*. The door was reached by a short flight of steps, which were guarded by two ferocious looking black sculptured lions. Leaning against these sculptures were several spears, in readiness apparently to repulse any sacrilegious being who should dare to approach the "holy of holies" uninvited. The *sanctum* is a dark little room about twelve feet square, and looks as if it were a gigantic iron safe. Its sides and roof are covered with plain white curtains stamped with lozenges of gold. At the further end of it is the shrine, a dark recess, the walls of which are draped with flowered pieces of red silk. On this occasion numerous candles and lamps illuminated the shrine and the room in which it is situated, and the smell and the heat caused by them were intense. An aged priest swung back the doors of the shrine, which were found to be covered by golden chains, the offerings of devotees The floor of the recess was covered with golden salvers and large circular pieces of gold inlaid with precious stones, and in the centre rose a pyramid of gold like a small Hindoo temple. This pyramid covered eight others, all decreasing in size, the last one containing a golden lotus, in the centre of which the sacred tooth reposes. Every cover has a heavy chain of gold and a brooch of precious stones hung upon it, and some of the emeralds in these brooches were of great size and beautiful lustre. The ancient Buddhist who was spokesman for the fraternity took off each pyramid with great tenderness, and when at last the lotus was reached his disciples simultaneously uttered a sound of awe and admiration. To a Buddhist's eye there may be something in the appearance of the tooth to excite feelings of religious enthusiam; but to the eye of an infidel there is nothing of the kind. Wordsworth remarks of one of his characters that a primrose by the river's brim to him a primrose was and nothing more; and I could not help, when standing in front of a relic which millions of people bow down before and worship, feeling as prosaic as the rustic I have alluded to. To the Buddhists the tooth appears as a throne of gods; to me it simply appeared to be an ugly dirty brownish piece of bone about two inches long and one in circumference. If Guatama possessed a set of teeth like the one that is now worshipped in Kandy he must have had a singularly unpleasant grin—a grin suggestive of cannibalism, of devouring babies, of belonging to such a Raw-Head-and-Bloody-Bones as the imagination of our youth used to conjure up after hearing a goblin story in a dim room on a howling winter's night. The appearance of Guatama's mouth must have been a source of perpetual anxiety to his friends. Philosophical dentists must have regarded it with mingled feelings of envy and fear. No wonder that he lived in such a way as to pass into Nirvana. With such teeth in his head, tradesmen were not likely to trouble him with their bills, and he must have been free from the worries and cares which beset mortals who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and who would like nothing better than a little Nirvana now and then. If Guatama was ever married, his wife must have fled screaming from him into the deepest recesses of the jungle; she could never have kissed him with such teeth. I shudder to think of the acres of tooth-powder he must have used, of the enormous toothaches he must have enjoyed. But of course the whole affair is a fiction. If ever a tooth of Guatama Boodh did exist in Ceylon there is incontestable evidence that it was seized by the Portuguese and carried to Goa, where it was pounded into dust by a sturdy old Archbishop, who refused to aid heathenism by giving it up even for a sum sufficient for the ransom of a kingdom. The Buddhists account for the reappearance of the tooth by saying that when the Archbishop threw it into the water the particles reunited miraculously, and the whole tooth was borne into the bosom of a lotus, where it was duly found one fine morning by somebody or other. It is one of the most extraordinary things in the world how millions of sane men pay abject homage to such an absurd fiction, notwithstanding that they have the evidence of the lie before them in the monstrous thing that is exhibited to them as a human being's tooth.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Morton Maple Harmer, late of the 16th Lancers and 38th Regt., at The Elms, Norbiton, Surrey, Jan. 12.

BENGAL.—Sir E. C. Workman-Macnaghten, Bart., late Master in Equity to the Supreme Court of Calcutta, at Dunderave, Antrim. [The late Baronet is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, Sir Francis Edmund Macnaghten, who served in the Crimea and in the Indian Mutiny.] Major H. L. Hawkins, Bengal S.C., killed at Kota Lama, in the Malay Peninsula, Jan. 4.

MADRAS.—Lord Hastings, at Tanjore, Dec. 22. Capt. J. T. M. Armstrong, H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, at Trichinopoly, Dec. 13.

BOMBAY.—Sub Conductor W. J. Morrod, Commissariat Department, at Belgaum, Dec. 19.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mirzapore, Jan. 24.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell, Miss Cogswell, Mrs. Kenny, Mrs. Haig, and Mr. G. M. Reilly and child.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Baroda, Jan. 23.—From GALLE.—Mr. Henderson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Baroda, Jan. 20.—From SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. Vandergrat, and Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The continuation of "Irrigation in the Bengal Presidency" and "T.'s" Letter are unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, January 17, 1876.

RETROSPECT OF 1875.

THE year 1875 opened in India with the last successful movements of the Daffla campaign, the setting out of Colonel Browne's Mission from Mandalay for Yunan, and the arrest of the Gaikwar of Baroda for attempting to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre. In the first days of January the Daffla Chiefs had purchased peace by the surrender of all their remaining captives. The promising outset of the Yunan Mission was followed early in March by its disastrous failure. One of its members, Mr. Margary, who had joined it at Bhamo after a successful journey across China, was treacherously murdered at Manwain; and the rest of Colonel Browne's party had to retreat fighting for their lives from the attack of a large body of troops sent against them, it was said, by the Chinese Governor of Momain. The English demand for the punishment of those who instigated this outrage was evaded for several months by the Chinese Government. It was not till Mr. Wade's diplomacy had been backed by a show of our naval strength in Chinese waters that the Pekin Government agreed to send a mission of apology to England, and English Commissioners to visit Yunan for the purpose of bringing Mr. Margary's murderers to justice. Suspicions of complicity also fell on the King of Burmah, to whose Court Sir Douglas Forsyth was sent for the purpose of settling a long disputed question of boundary. His Majesty gave way on the point of apparent dispute, but held out for a time against the project of sending an armed English escort through his country to Western China. It was not long however before Lord Northbrook's resolute action, aided by the course of events in China, brought him to his senses on this point also. As soon as he saw that China would not fight us, he too gave in.

The arrest of the Gaikwar was followed in February by his arraignment before a Commission composed of three English and as many Native members, who were to report for the Viceroy's decision the result of their inquiries. After a long and careful hearing of a case which the Gaikwar's English counsel strove to darken by the usual arts of an Old Bailey pleader, the three English Commissioners reported Malhar Rao guilty, while their Native colleagues, including Sindia and the Jaipur Rajah, were more or less doubtful on that point. Acting on his own judgment, Lord Northbrook would have deposed the Gaikwar for his attempt on the life of Colonel Phayre. But the instructions received from the India Office set aside the results of the public inquiry, and the Gaikwar was deposed, perhaps with equal justice, on account of crimes committed by him some time before. His removal to Madras was followed by the selection of a child-ruler in his place, with the wise and able Sir Madhava Rao for Regent and Chief Minister. Sir Lewis Pelly, who had for a time replaced Colonel Phayre at the Baroda Residency, was relieved by Sir Richard Meade, who has now been permanently succeeded by Mr. Melvill from the Punjab. A murderous attack on a survey party in the Naga Hills of Assam, resulting in the death of Lieutenant Holcombe and many of his followers, was speedily avenged by the troops whom Colonel Nuthall led into the Naga Hills. Later in the year a Malay outbreak in Perak, heralded by the murder of the English Resident, Mr. Birch, involved the speedy despatch of a select force from Calcutta to the scene of disturbance. With the help of Captain Channer and his brave little Gurkhas, the discomfiture of the Malays was well-nigh completed before the year's end. With these exceptions, and that of a passing riot in Baroda, the year in India was quiet enough.

The work of legislation also went on smoothly. Among the chief Acts passed in the year was the Bill brought in by the Maharajah of Vizianagram for fixing the legal age of majority throughout India at eighteen. A new Criminal Procedure Act reduced the number of an Indian jury to nine, fixed the majority needful for a verdict at two-thirds, and empowered the Court to examine the accused at any stage of the trial. Another important measure was the new Customs Tariff Act, which abolished all but three of the Export Duties, revised some of the Import Duties, and levied for the first time a duty on long stapled raw cotton imported from England or America. The policy of this last amendment has been loudly called in question by the local Chambers of Commerce, while English manufacturers still clamour for the entire removal of import duties on cotton goods.

Sir W. Muir's Budget Statement for the year revealed on the whole a satisfactory state of things financial, in spite of the hindrances caused by the late famine, and held out the prospect of a moderate surplus at the year's end. Several new railways and sections of railways were opened during the year. In November the new Department of Marine Surveys was formally constituted under the direction of Captain A. D. Taylor, an eminent officer of the old Indian Navy. Early in the year Sir Andrew Clarke, the late Governor of the Straits Settlements, took his seat as the first Minister for Public Works in the Viceroy's Council. The untimely death of Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, left a vacancy, which has since been filled up by the Duke of Buckingham. Lord Napier's term of office being about to expire, Sir Frederic Haines has been transferred from the chief command in Madras to the post which Lord Napier has held for six years with conspicuous credit. In Sir Neville Chamberlain of the Bengal Army the Government has chosen a fit successor to Sir Frederic for the Madras command.

The premature report of a Russian occupation of Merv served for a time to arouse the usual excitement in the Anglo-Indian world. Meanwhile a new excuse for Russian aggrandisement was suddenly offered by a rebellion in Khokan, which resulted in the conquest and partial annexation of that Khanate by Russia. By the latest accounts from that quarter it would seem that much work was still cut out for the conquerors by the turbulent tribes around their new possessions. In Afghanistan and Persia nothing of importance occurred during the year. Sher Ali still held his son Yákub in confinement, and baffled the attempts of Yákub's partisans to win his deliverance by force of arms or intrigue. In Europe the interest of the Eastern Question was revived by the rising in Herzegovina against the Turks, and diplomacy is still engaged in trying to avert the crisis which Turkish misrule and blundering had gone far to bring about. Pending the settlement of the Turkish difficulty, the English Government availed itself of the Egyptian Khedive's financial needs to secure, by the purchase of his Suez Canal shares, a solid guarantee for England's right of way through Egypt to India. The visit of the Sultan of Zanzibar

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to this country has confirmed that ruler in his loyal resolve to aid our Government in the suppression of slavery. An Egyptian raid into his dominions has just been timely arrested by the interference of his English ally.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to India has lent extraordinary lustre to the last days of North Northbrook's rule. From the time of his landing in Bombay, on the 8th November, the Prince's progress has been marked by a succession of striking pageants and an ungrudging display of loyal enthusiasm from all classes of his future subjects. The Prince himself appears to have won all hearts by the courtesies of which by birth and breeding he is an acknowledged master, and no untoward incident has yet marred the warmth and splendour of the welcome prepared for him at every stage of his journey, although the prevalence of cholera in Southern India compelled him to turn aside from some places which he would else have visited. Before the Prince's arrival in Calcutta Lord Northbrook completed his farewell tour among the Native States of Rajputana and Central India.

The rainy season in India was marked by the occurrence of disastrous floods in some parts of the country, and by serious breaches in some of the southern railways. The first stone of a new harbour which will greatly benefit the trade of Madras was laid in December by the Prince of Wales. The returns of railway traffic were generally satisfactory, and Mr. Juland Danvers has gone out to see for himself what improvements can be made in the working of Indian railways. Trade on the whole was fairly prosperous. Several new cotton mills were started in Western India, and in some other directions the prospects of native industry were improving. The harvests on which India depends for her food supplies were generally good; but in some parts of Bahar scarcity has resulted from unusual drought.

In Parliament the chief debates on Indian topics during the year dealt with the claims of the old Bombay Bank to compensation for losses caused by the Indian Government, the question of abolishing the Government monopoly of opium, the grievances of the Indian Civil Services, the progress of Russia in Central Asia, the Indian Coolie Traffic, the hours of labour in Indian Factories, and the Indian Budget, which was brought forward in the very last days of the session. A Parliamentary Committee to consider the claims of Indian officers to Bonus Compensation decided in favour of certain concessions which, under Lord Salisbury's instructions, are now being carried out. In the Indian Council several changes have occurred. The seats left vacant by the deaths of Mr. W. Arbuthnot and Sir F. Currie, by the retirement of Sir W. Baker, and the transfer of Sir L. Mallet to the post of Under-Secretary, were filled up by General Strachey, Sir H. Ellis, Colonel H. Yule, and Sir Alfred Wilde. Among eminent men connected with India we have also to record the deaths of Sir Edward Ryan, Dr. John Wilson, General Hall, Sir J. Hope Grant, and Mr. I. T. Prichard. The Princes of India have lost one of their number by the death of the Rao of Kutch.

Correspondence.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S RESIGNATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Lord Northbrook's resignation of the Governor-Generalship of India can be viewed by those who have watched the course of events in that country only as a protest against the dangerous policy by which our Eastern Empire is being governed.

In the time of the East India Company the administration of that vast dependency was periodically subjected to a careful review, and such changes were introduced in the charter which conferred on them their rights, as that review suggested. These safeguards ceased to exist in 1858, when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, and they were replaced only by the responsibility of the Crown Ministers to Parliament, a responsibility that the inaction of the latter in Indian matters has rendered nugatory. The administration of the country has thus been left entirely to a Secretary of State, whose appointment is dependent on no particular knowledge of the country he is called to rule, and over whose actions, as far as they affect India, there virtually exists no constitutional control or restraint whatever. When the obligations of that officer to the Cabinet to which he belongs and to the political party whose support is essential to the very existence of that Cabinet are carefully considered, no surprise can be felt at the interests of India being so often sacrificed to English interests, and at her finances being wantonly burdened to satisfy English wants and English ideas. Moreover, under a defective combination like the above, watchfulness would often be relaxed, waste and extravagance would creep in, and ultimately lead to the deplorable condition of things so forcibly described in the late Lord Mayo's Budget Speech delivered in 1870, when deficits appeared year after year, although taxation had been pushed to the utmost limit consistent with common prudence, and the permanent debt had likewise been yearly increased. It was also a natural consequence of such a state of things, that, in the anxiety to save the Empire from bankruptcy, little regard should have been paid to the effect that the severity of the taxation resorted to was likely to produce on the material condition and feelings of the people, or the future prosperity of the country; and when we consider those constitutional restraints which we hold to be essential to good government at home, it would be folly in us to expect that an executive, liberated from almost all such restraints, could have withstood all temptations and steered clear of all dangers. No surprise need therefore be felt at the deplorable results referred to by Lord Mayo, when, a few months before his death, he wrote to the Secretary of State that the popular discontent which pervaded every class throughout India would, if it were allowed to continue, amount to a political danger, the magnitude of which could hardly be overestimated.

Such was the state of things when Lord Northbrook accepted the appointment of Viceroy and Governor-general of India. On his arrival in that country, his public assurances promising relief inspired so much confidence that the anxiety and irritation which disturbed the popular mind were soon allayed; and the considerate policy and careful economy subsequently pursued, while they powerfully contributed to the preservation of order and the restoration of equilibrium in the finances, have endeared him to the people of India as no Viceroy had previously been endeared to them.

Reform, such as was needed, could not, however, be effected without the exercise of much firmness in controlling those who had previously been allowed to encroach on the powers and functions of the Viceroy, and without prejudice to many illicit interests that had sprung from the preceding unfortunate condition of things. The Public Works Department, in particular, was in a literally disgraceful condition; and it needed, on the part of the Viceroy, not only incessant labour to detect and rectify faults, but much firmness and resolution to render the responsibility of officials in India a reality, and in discarding the many unsound speculative schemes that were being pressed on the attention of the Government, and some of which had already obtained its sanction.

No Viceroy, since Lord Canning's departure from India, exercised so much personal influence over the administration as Lord Northbrook; but this state of things was not destined to endure; and, by the end of 1873, it became manifest to the public that the position of the Viceroy had relapsed into what it had previously been, that of a chief executive officer charged with giving effect to measures often condemned by him and generally adopted without his concurrence, but to which he had nevertheless to lend the support of his countenance. Under such circumstances, to resign became a duty to oneself as well as the best service that could be rendered to the people of India, as it implied an unmistakable protest against the unsound and dangerous policy by which their destinies are being ruled.

January 8. DELTA.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—The working of the Cotton Frauds Act last year is reported to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. Out of 59 cases, implicating 62 defendants there have been 46 convictions and 47 persons convicted, three of whom were afterwards discharged on appeal. Most of the cases have been in the Southern Mahratta country.

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Notices of Books.

A Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India; to wit, Hindi, Panjabi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, and Bengali. By John Beames, Bengal Civil Service, &c., &c. Vol. I.—On Sounds: Vol. II.—The Noun and Pronoun. London: Trübner and Co. 1872, 1875.

Now that the second volume of Mr. Beames's work on the "Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India" has made its appearance, and the scope of the book is manifest, we have thought that some remarks on what has been done might not be uninteresting to our readers. And we offer them the more willingly because it is the fashion to assert that thorough Oriental scholarship is now to be found only in Germany. Mr. Beames's book will satisfactorily dispel so gloomy a thought; for it abounds throughout with evidences of profundity of investigation, extensive scholarship, logical acumen, and scientific accuracy. It is a book to make the hearts of Orientalists glad, although its pages contain much that is disputable, and more that is incomplete. The work, however, as it is, does for the highly interesting and long neglected Aryan dialects of India what the great work of Bopp has already done for Aryan speech in general. It shows the nature and extent of the relationship subsisting between the seven great languages of Northern India (*viz.*, Hindî, Panjâbi, Gujarâtî, Mahrâthî, Sindhî, Oriyâ, and Bengâlî); and accounts for the differences, and traces the origin of the forms of words and inflexions now current in those idioms. Hitherto we have been content to acknowledge a general relationship between these languages; the work of Mr. Beames enables us to trace with precision the extent and quality of that relationship.

The first volume deals with phonetics only, and this allows the subject to be somewhat fully treated. Mr. Beames begins by showing that Sanskrit is not the direct parent of the modern dialects; but that these took their origin in ancient Prâkrits or spoken dialects, which preceded classical Sanskrit in point of time, and which are to be distinctly traced in the Vedas themselves. These ancient Prâkrits here spoken of are not the Prâkrits of Indian dramatic literature; these latter are so artificial in their character that Mr. Beames, in common with many other scholars, cannot bring himself to believe that the people of India ever spoke such a form of speech (p. 201). The Prâkrits to which Mr. Beames alludes were the actual dialects in daily use, mere caricatures of which are found in the plays; and these workaday dialects necessarily differed widely from the polished (*sanskrita*) language, which latter was evolved from them by learned Brahmans for literary purposes (p. 4). This view of the matter clears away much of the mist surrounding the subject; and will tend towards correcting the superstitious reverence felt for classical Sanskrit.

In the course of his inquiry Mr. Beames is able to remove much of the non-Aryan taint supposed to infect the languages of Northern India. Hitherto, it has been customary to treat all words as non-Aryan for which a Sanskrit parent could not be readily found. This is now shown to be a hasty proceeding; for by well-established processes of sound-change long lists of these seeming strangers are brought within the Aryan fold. The cerebral sounds are very ably treated by Mr. Beames. These sounds, also, were considered to indicate non-Aryan influence extending to even classical Sanskrit itself. This fallacy has been exploded by Mr. Beames, who adduces excellent reasons for believing that the cerebral sounds are in reality more primitive than the dental; and that the latter come from the former by a lassitude produced from climatic influence which disinclined the tongue to lift itself high enough in the mouth to articulate the rough cerebral letters (p. 233). Such a theory accords well with the facts that cerebral letters characterise Vedic forms of words, at a time when the Aryans were a conquering horde; and that they are still found in use among the hardier members of the Aryan race.

It is impossible to particularise more than a few points of interest in a book so full of details. The foregoing must suffice as an indication of the contents of the first volume, so that we may have space for a little criticism. Mr. Beames is wrong in deriving the Bengali *âchchhe* from the Sanskrit *aksh* (p. 215). It is only a corruption of *as*, "to be." We do not quite follow him either in his argument showing that the change of *ksh* into *chh* is an older and more regular process than its change into *kh*. What is said on p. 313 contradicts what has been advanced on p. 311; thus proving that Mr. Beames has not well considered the matter. In reality, it would seem that in the case of *ksh* the sound of the *k* was disregarded in speaking, leaving only *sh*, which latter corrupted on two parallel lines into *chh* and *kh* (see p. 261), neither of which can be considered more antique than the other. Again, Mr. Beames is hasty in asserting that there are no organic changes of gutturals in the modern languages (p. 209); as instances we may cite *Wâsanjî*, a town near Girnar, for *Vâsukî*; *nagîch* for *nazdîk*; and *bechnâ* the causal of *biknâ* (Hindî).

The second volume, which deals with the formation of nominal and pronominal stems and inflexions, is necessarily more generally interesting, although perfectly unintelligible, without a fair appreciation of the phonetic laws enounced in the first volume. The four chapters which the volume contains treat of the Formation of the Stem, Gender, Declension, and the Pronoun, respectively. The first chapter traces the processes by which Sanskrit nominal affixes were at first corrupted along with the words to which they had been attached, until at last word and affix became welded into one indissoluble mass forming a secondary base ready for the attachment of fresh affixes and inflexions. But Mr. Beames is wrong when he says (p. 2) that Sanskrit grammarians "do not admit the possibility of a noun" being derived from anything but a verbal root. This was the doctrine of the Nairuktas; but they were stoutly opposed by the Vaiyâkaranas, a school of grammarians who taught that all nouns were *not* derived from verbs. Mr. Beames is also too vehement in his denunciation (p. 22) of those who refer some irregularities in language to caprice, more especially as, in pp. 34, 89, 115, and 290, he himself has to resort to a similar explanation. But this is far less important than the haze which seems to hang over the Sanskrit inflexion which is held to have given rise to the nominal stem. In p. 76 it is explained that the Sanskrit *oblique* form dwells in the popular mind, "and is used in grammatical formations, while the classically modified nominative is forgotten." In p. 153, however, we learn that it is from "the actual nominative only" that the modern languages take their forms. This latter is the view advocated in Vol. I. p. 210, and is much the more reasonable of the two; indeed, the very instance cited on p. 76 as a "high-flown nominative," is rightly said, on p. 152, to be found in all the seven languages. We must also point out that the affix *thañ* takes vriddhi, not guna, as stated on p. 84; nor does the word *ghatika* prove the absence of guna, because short *a* cannot be gunated. Here, also, it is the absence of vriddhi which is marked. In p. 88 occur *mûkhya*, Sans., and *mûkhî*, Hindî, for *mukhya* and *mukhî* respectively.

The history of the phonetic changes which have produced modern stems lead on to an explanation of one of the worst puzzles of the modern languages, viz.—the apparently capricious gender of their words. The vocables now in use are shown to be the remnants of words possessing distinct sexual affixes, or to be words having natural gender inherent in the ideas they express. At page 173 is given an interesting and extensible list of words, which in the course of time have changed their gender; and at page 177 an opinion is expressed that grammatical gender is dying out. But the assertion that the neuter is "a very useless abstraction" requires modifying; for it is the supersession of sexual forms by a common neuter type that has produced the simplicity of the Persian and the English.

In the third chapter, treating of Declension, Mr. Beames starts the ingenious hypothesis that complication in grammatical forms is an evidence of barbarity, not of culture. He is the champion of the modern vernaculars, and logically enough asserts that they "are not corruptions of the Sanskrit; they are improvements on it" (p. 182). His meaning being that as men progress in culture they effect their purposes with simpler and handier implements; and that, therefore, highly inflexional forms of speech share the fate of all other cumbrous tools. In this, and in all other respects, Mr. Beames yields the palm to Hindî. This language is not only the most important in respect of its wide diffusion; but stands first in its antiquity, chief in its simplicity and regularity of construction, in its conformity to rule in derivation, and in its conservation of Sanskritic sentiment. In connection with this question it may be observed that Mr. Beames explodes the common notion that Bengali is

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the vernacular most nearly allied to the Sanskrit. The fact is exactly the reverse; for if that language were stripped of the pure Sanskrit words borrowed during the last fifty years, what remained (*i.e.*, the real language) would "stand out as a coarse rustic dialect destitute of refinement and precision" (p. 230).

After these preliminary discussions we come to the derivation of the declensional affixes. The oblique singular form is shown, with much ingenuity, to have resulted from a fusion of all the old Sanskrit case-endings into one indistinguishable termination (p. 212); and the oblique plural from a somewhat analogous process (p. 219). Mr. Beames, abandoning the view he took in Vol. I. p. 48, now holds, with Hoernle, that the Hindî affix *ko* is to be deduced from the Sanskrit word *kaksham* (p. 257); and he also follows that scholar in deriving the genitive sign *kâ* from *krita* (p. 287), in preference to the commonly received derivation from the adjective affix *-ka*. He also believes that the pronominal genitive in *-râ* has the same origin (p. 312), but leaves the very natural question unanswered, why *krita*, becoming *karâ*, should corrupt into *kâ* for nouns and into *râ* for pronouns. Besides, how are we to explain the Persian genitive *râ*, and the allied forms *lâ*, *nâ*, of the northern hill-tribes? do they also come from the Sanskrit *krita?*

The reasons which induce Mr. Beames to derive the Hindî instrumental *ne* from the Sanskrit *lag* are very cogent; but as *laun*, from the same source, is tolerably common in a different sense, his derivation infringes his own canon (p. 238) that "the same form can hardly be the origin of two different cases." Setting this aside, the affix *ne*, in common with the other affixes, is more likely to have come from an independent word, than from a corruption of the Sanskrit termination *-ena*, as has been hitherto held, for want of a better explanation. But we cannot hold with Mr. Beames that the absence of the sign *ne* from ancient poetry proves the modern origin of such a form. The antiquity of the objective construction is shown by its presence in all the languages, except Bengali and Oriya, the two most modern members of the group. That the old poets do not use such an affix by no means proves its non-existence; for in all the poetry in the Prema-Sâgara, a work of the present century, the affix occurs only six times, although the prose is dotted with it in the usual manner. Nor is Lallu-Lâl the only modern writer, in common with the ancients, who suppressed this form; for in the Rev. John Parsons's translation of "The Peep of Day," published in 1872, *ne* is nowhere to be found in that gentleman's poetry. The fact is, that in native opinion, the agent or instrumental is only a form of the nominative; Indians, therefore, do not hesitate to employ the latter where, as in poetry, they wish to condense as much as possible. When, however, the base of the agent differs from that of the nominative, the former is employed, as Mr. Beames admits (pp. 267, 269) to have been the practice of Chand, the most ancient writer in the vernaculars extant. This proves that it is the sign only which is suppressed, not the case changed. The poets are invaluable as preservers of ancient forms of words, but they are comparatively worthless as authorities on points of grammar or idiom, owing to the astonishing license they allow themselves. In despite of the cogency of some of Mr. Beames's arguments, his views on this case-ending will not be accepted without much criticism.

The derivation of the Hindî *aru*, *aur*, from the Sanskrit *anu* is hasty. The sense of the latter word resists such treatment, and the fact that the former word also means "other," should have directed him to the much more probable source suggested in "The Laws of Language," page 39. In that book the word is shown to be derived from the Sanskrit *antara*, "other," and to be only one form of the word which has overspread Europe in the shapes *and*, *und*, *et*, *other*, *or*, &c.

It will be evident from the foregoing that there are several matters in Mr. Beames's work which admit of further argument; but these are few in comparison with the large number of details in which most scholars will be disposed readily to concur. These volumes present us with the first attempt ever made to deal comprehensively and exhaustively with all the Aryan languages of Northern India; and the result is alike creditable to the head and to the heart of the learned author. The motive which inspires him is nobler than a mere love of curious speculations; it is a desire to win for the vernaculars of India their rightful place in the estimation of the learned, so that they may become great civilising agents among the humbler classes of Hindustan. In this wish we heartily concur; and, adopting our author's words, say that "If we wish to see this seething mass of ignorance, vice, and superstition permeated by the light of truth and knowledge, we are bound to fight" against those who despise the rustic dialects; "and, by upholding the speech of the land-folk and helping them to purify and improve it, to render it impossible for interested persons to establish any barrier between the free intercourse of all classes of society."

Spirit of the Indian Press.

DIRECT OR INDIRECT TAXATION.

The *Pioneer* does not suppose that, for the present, there is any more danger of a renewed income-tax than of ship-money in India; but we take it that this is a time in which more may be done than will at once appear on the surface towards defining the fiscal policy which is to prevail in India for the future, so far as the mutability of politics allows the future to be at all foreseen. And this being the case, it is obvious that so much of the Indian revenue as indirect taxation yields will have to withstand the pressure of modern fiscal doctrines, which are hostile in principle to indirect taxation, and almost passionately devoted to the extreme developments of free-trade. There are fascinations, for instance, connected with the idea of making India one great free port, which it will be hard for Indian opinion to combat. But we have constantly maintained, in these columns, that the indirect revenue of India ought to be guarded with the most jealous care, and we do not believe that the proclivities of any English statesman who might come to govern this country, no matter how closely addicted he might be in the first instance to the doctrines of scientific finance, would ever lead him into the serious mistake of abolishing Indian custom-duties, small though they at present may be. The impressions he would soon gather in this country would avert such a result. Direct taxation, even in European countries, though it may be the most economical, is the least bearable in its incidence, and twenty-five shillings that even an Englishman pays the State in driblets through his tradesmen, is disbursed more easily than a pound given to that fiend in human shape, the tax-gatherer. In India the same principle applies with a hundred-fold intensity by reason of faults in the national character, which can no more be altered than the colour of the race. We almost think that the worst indirect taxes are better for India than the best which hit a man full in the face. For example, the salt tax is quite indefensible in principle, as judged by the rules of European scientific finance, and yet it is, beyond all difference of opinion among men qualified to judge, the best we have in this country. It is practically no burden at all on the people, and it yields six millions sterling. On the other hand, the land tax is the best direct tax for India that can be imagined, and yet it is a great misfortune, as the state of the Deccan peasantry is showing very clearly at this moment, that we have to rely on it so largely. We do not suppose that any one is now so great an enthusiastic for direct taxation as to justify the alarm of the *Hindoo Patriot* lest the income tax should be revived. That is happily dead and buried beyond redemption, and its memory is *anathema maranatha* on all hands. But the real Real problem before Indian statesmen is this,—how can the area of indirect taxation be enlarged, and the area of direct taxation be contracted? We do not say that on all hands as yet this is admitted to be the problem; but a great point would be gained if it were.

"TEMPORA MUTANTUR."

The *Indian Statesman* remarks that the majority of the periodical absentees return to India with exaggerated ideas of the delights of life in England, which have been all roseate to them from the fact that they have seen crowds of friends who have not had time to forget them, have had money to spend and nothing to do for it, who have in fact seen only the sunny side of home life, and what is even more important, have not stayed long enough to become tired of it. Under similar conditions they would be far more charmed with India, as all travellers in this country can testify. But returning to work is like returning to school; the fancy invests the holiday with far more charms than belonged to it in fact, and everything in India is found disagreeable in a proportionate degree. Of course many men are fond of their work, are glad to get back to it, and soon forget the disagreeables of Indian life in the pursuit of an ambitious or a profitable career. But the tendency of these frequent visits home is to create distaste if not disgust for everything in this country, and is unfavourable to the cultivation of that personal interest in the land and the people, on the part of Anglo-Indians, which has done so much good in days gone by. A deep-rooted dislike of the country, and a distinct refusal to consider it as a home, is a disease fast spreading among all classes of our countrymen in India; and having called it a disease we need scarcely remark that it is far from being a healthy sign. It will be a bad day indeed when the members of the local services—to say nothing of other classes—shall consider themselves to have as little association with the country as a regiment from home sent for a certain term of service. But a feeling of the

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kind is on the increase, and the main object of many men having more or less important work in India is to get out of it as often as they can. We are not of course denying the advantages of going home where health is really concerned, nor undervaluing the enlargement of the mind which comes from a visit to Europe of sufficient duration and beneficially employed. But whatever the gain in health—to those who are strong enough for the exertion—it is impossible that very valuable experience can be gained from these flying trips. Their utility may indeed be described very frequently in the words of a late genial member of the Civil Service, who used to say, "I always go home once a year to see Poole and the new plays." In domestic life the practice leads to complications from which we were once spared. The separation of families was always among the most distressing conditions of Indian life. There was no help for it as concerned the children after a certain age; though many families have rebelled against this general belief, and have kept their olive branches in India altogether, with perfect success both as regards health and education. But as a rule men's wives stood by the domestic colours, and unless actually "ordered home," waited for the time when their husbands could accompany them. But all this is changed. Ladies have grown like the unicorn in Job—so happily quoted by Carlyle—who will not "abide by the crib;" and we might add if we dared—following up the illustration of the latter author—that "they are as much wedded to their desolate freedom as the wild ass of the desert."

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE PRINCE AT CALCUTTA.

The people on the platform pressed upon the Prince so closely when he did arrive that it was only by standing upon the chairs that others could see him. This, of course, shut out all but those in the front rows. Had an open space been preserved in the centre, all would have seen admirably.

At 4.30 P.M., his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, and attended by his Royal Highness's suite, entered the Royal barge under the usual Naval honours of manned yards, and the thunder of guns. The members of the deputation from the Government of India and the officers of the Lieutenant-Governor's suite preceded his Royal Highness to the shore. This ought really to have been one of the "sights" of the landing; but the excess of decoration effectually hid it from one half of the spectators, there being a sort of double screen of "decoration" between them and the river. How far this "excess of glory obscured" the view, may, perhaps, be imagined, when we state that upwards of 400 flags were employed on the occasion.

The Prince of Wales thus landed at Prinsep's Ghaut, under a salute of twenty-one guns from the ramparts of Fort William.

It may be doubted whether the firing of the guns was as telling as the greeting of the Jacks, for we should state that along the sides of the gangway space had been allotted for one thousand sailors, who were thus the first to greet the Prince as he proceeded from the floating stage to actual *terra firma*. Their hurrahs were genuine, and after them it seemed almost useless to attempt anything but a more subdued demonstration, with any hope of success. Behind the sailors there was space for thousands of natives, and this was occupied to the fullest extent from which any possible glimpse of the landing could be obtained. There would also be a possibility of many thousands obtaining a view from the Strand Bank, though of course it would be a distant one, and the raised platforms would shut out all but the mere landing.

His Royal Highness was received on the floating pontoon by his Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his personal staff, and also certain office bearers and others.

Prinsep's Ghaut was profusely decorated. The building itself had of course been duly whitewashed, if such a term may be used for the process that gave it the colour of stone. The river front presented a most lively appearance, the columns having plants at their base, and being themselves covered with decorations; garlands of leaves and flowers wound spirally round them to their capitals. These again were decorated with flags and pennants. The cornice of the ghaut both on the eastern and western front presented a conspicuous legend wrought in flowers, "Welcome to Calcutta;" while over the two small side arches were inscriptions also in flowers. On the river front "God Save the Queen" and "God Bless the Princess of Wales." These again were surmounted with flags and other materials, and in the centre were the "Plumes," also surmounted with flags, pennons, and other forms of decoration in the greatest profusion. These brilliantly coloured flowers, &c., showed to great advantage in the declining sunlight; though we should explain that all these flowers were artificial, not the production of nature. The sun that showed them to advantage would of course have proved speedily fatal to any natural flowers separated from the plants that produced them, as it did to the leaves forming the wreaths. On the eastern front the decorations were similar; flags, wreaths, and flowers, in which were wrought the words "Albert Edward," and "Alexandra" with "Peace" and "Prosperity" at the base; both being trampled under foot by the crowd ere the day closed.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 25.

THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF LORD LAWRENCE.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Lord Lawrence, the site for which had been fixed opposite the South Gate of Government House, took place on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15, at half-past four o'clock. Amongst those present were Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; the Right Rev. Dr. Milman, Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Sir William Muir, the Hon. Mr. Bayley, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Hon. Mr. Hope, General Ranadip Sing of Nipal, the Hon. Mr. Cowie, the Hon. Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, his Highness the Maharajah of Banaras, his Highness the Maharajah of Panna, the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, the Hon. Mr. Louis S. Jackson, the Hon. Mr. Glover, the Hon. Mr. Schalch, the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, the Hon. Kristodas Pal, Babu Digambar Mitra, Nawab Amir Ali Khan, Raja Harendra Krishna, Babu Kunjulal Banarji, Mr. MacEwen, and a large number of other gentlemen. There was also a large attendance of ladies. A few minutes after the appointed hour his Excellency the Viceroy and Sir Henry Norman drove up, and were received right gladly.

After an eloquent speech from Sir R. Temple, the Viceroy thus spoke in his turn:—

Sir Richard Temple, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was with great pleasure that I accepted the request of the Committee that I should unveil the Statue of Lord Lawrence. After the eloquent speech which we have just heard, it is not necessary for me to dwell on the services of Lord Lawrence, to his Queen, and to his country. These services, indeed, are so recent and are so distinguished that the mere mention of the name of John Lawrence is sufficient to bring them to the liveliest recollection of us all. I am glad to see here to-day General Ranadip Sing, the Commander-in-Chief of the Raja of Nipal, because it reminds me that when John Lawrence was holding his own in the Panjab, the forces of Nipal were advanced in support of her Majesty's troops from the Himalayas. (Cheers.) And I am glad to see here worthy representatives of the Native Princes of India, because it reminds me that amidst all the pain that must always remain in connection with the events of 1857, although we may be joining it with deserved honour to those distinguished men who were connected with them—in the midst, I say, of that pain, there is one circumstance which stands without any alloy. That is the fact that the events of 1857 have produced more intimate, more friendly, and more firm relations between the British Government and the native Princes of India. (Hear, hear.) Sir Richard Temple has had singular opportunities, from the high offices he himself filled under Lord Lawrence, of becoming fully aware not only of the more striking public acts of Lord Lawrence's career, but of the simplicity of character, soundness of judgment, and strong common sense which distinguished him in his every-day life of public duty. (Hear, hear.) I myself have had occasion in England to hear many important utterances and weighty opinions of Lord Lawrence, and I can say, from my own personal knowledge, what Sir Richard Temple has said in that particular. The ceremony at which we are assisting to-day differs in one particular from such ceremonies generally. When we unveil statues of distinguished men, and we hear rightly recounted, as has been done so admirably to-day by Sir Richard Temple, their high qualities and their great merits, the honour we do them is mingled with a feeling of sorrow that their services have been lost to their Sovereign and their country. On this occasion we have the good fortune, while doing honour to Lord Lawrence, to be able to wish him a long life, and we are glad to know that, at the present time, he commands the full vigour of his faculties to give his valuable assistance to the counsels of the State. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency then proceeded to unveil the statue amidst loud cheers. The statue is about as good a likeness of Lord Lawrence as could possibly have been executed; and a large number of people flocked round the spot after the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, and others had left.

STATION TALK.

LAHOR, *Dec.* 13.—The state of Lahor at present reminds one of the building of Carthage as described by Virgil in the "Æneid," and, in spite of the cold which has just set in, *fervet opus* in a way to which Lahor is quite unaccustomed. As to the *Fragrantia mella*, I am not quite so sure of the parallel; and I fear the Mantuan bard would have used somewhat different language to express that acrid smoke which arises about sunset and envelopes the station in a pungent mist, which is due to the peculiar kind of fuel wherewith the natives, at the close of their day's work, are wont to warm their bodies, cook their food, and round whose fires they are wont to assemble in circles to discuss pice, and whatever else engrosses the attention of such assemblages. At the present time, indeed, pice must be a very satisfactory subject with these *Cercles de Bouse*, as skilled labourers, or men that call themselves such, whether masons or carpenters, are earning twelve annas, instead of six a day, which was the usual rate of wages for such labour this time last year; and common coolies, instead of the accustomed three annas, are asking, and getting, six. If the increase in the rate of wages be the end and aim of all good government, as certain political economists tell us it is, then the coming of the Prince of Wales has an excellent economic side; and the thirty thousand rupees, or whatever the paltry sum may be which is taken from Peter to assist his Royal Highness in supporting the dignity of the future Emperor of the East, is being given back to Paul half a dozen times over in the form of increased wages and increased profits. The Montgomery Hall is roofed in at last, and the painting of the ceiling and interior decoration is being vigorously pushed forward. The Government College, opposite the kutcherry, which occupies, perhaps, the finest site in Lahor, is almost roofed in; and although the lofty

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tower, which will help to make it one of the handsomest and most striking buildings in Lahor, is not yet commenced, inasmuch as it cannot be finished by January, the great central hall is to be ready for the reception of the Prince of Wales, who is to open the College when he is at Lahore. I suppose there will be some sort of meeting or educational *tamasha* on the occasion, to which plenty of native gentlemen may be bidden; and it is just possible that the cause of education may get a slight fillip from this mark of royal favour and interest. The native gentlemen of Lahor have taken, and still take, a marked interest in the education question, and they certainly deserve a pat on the back. When the absolute success of any movement, especially such a movement as education, is considered, it must never be forgotten that we have not yet held the province for thirty years; and the mere interest taken by the natives themselves in such a subject, whatever may be the immediate results of such an interest, is a great fact in this early history of the British administration of the country. You have perhaps heard that the entertainment offered to the Prince of Wales by the English residents of the Punjab, and which was to have taken the form of a banquet, is to be a dance, and arrangements are being made for such a ball and supper as Lahore can compass. But, however successful the ball may be, the most interesting entertainment which will be offered to the Prince during his stay at Lahore will be the native *fête* in the Fort. As soon as the preparations are further advanced, I hope to give you a full discription; it is enough, at present, to say that the *Shish Mahal* bids fair to rival the "Halls of Dazzling Light," so familiar in play-bill language to our young days of pantomime-going.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MR. W. TAYLER.—Mr. William Tayler has returned to India, and is now at Patna, the scene of his former labours. We, *Behar Herald*, do not know what has brought him to this country at this age; but whatever the cause may be, he is welcome among his large circle of friends, both European and native.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 24.

LORD NAPIER AT DELHI.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Cavalry Division at the Delhi Camp on Friday, December 17. His Excellency was on the ground punctually at ten, and rode down the long line of thirteen regiments. Afterwards taking his stand at the saluting flag the division marched past, then trotted, and then galloped. After the march past the manœuvres commenced, and seemed to result in a dense cloud of dust. A large and mixed assembly had come out to witness the review, amongst whom were a number of ladies on elephants. The troops are keeping in capital health, thanks to the fine bracing weather and excellent sanitary arrangements. An officer of the Rifles unfortunately had a bad fall from his horse the other day at parade, which resulted in a broken leg.—*Indian Daily News.*

PREPARATIONS AT AGRA.—The public and private audience halls of the Moghul Emperors in the Fort at Agra are being restored as nearly as possible to their original perfection; everything must be made ready for the Prince's visit, and the time is limited. The Diwan i-am, or Public Hall of Audience, is a lofty roof of quadrilateral form, supported on pillars of red stone. These pillars were formerly covered with marble plaster, picked out in upright lines with gold and vermillion. The hall is open on three sides, and on the fourth is flanked by the wall of the buildings separating the Diwan-i-am from the quadrangle to the front of the river. On the right hand side of this quadrangle is the Diwan-i-Khas, or Private Hall of Audience, which is faced with marble and inlaid work. It needs but little restoration, for the only damage it has suffered is the loss of several precious stones with which it was inlaid. The Diwan-i-am, on the other hand, was found with its pillars whitewashed. This had been done in the barbaric era of the Public Works Department history. The pillars are now being rapidly restored to their old condition; and so strictly in accordance with the true principle of restoration, that the original lines are to be kept, although they are not all of them perfectly straight. The floor of the large hall is divided into twenty-seven squares, of which nine, fronting the Royal seat, are to be kept, on the evening of the N.W.P. ball, for a promenade, and the rest given up to the dancers.

UNFINISHED BUILDINGS.—There is nothing so disappointing to an engineer or builder as to be obliged to leave his work in an unfinished state. Government engineers are peculiarly liable to annoyance from this cause, and the officers who have from time to time been in charge of the public buildings lately erected in Calcutta have especially suffered. Both the new High Court and Post-office have been shorn of features which would have added much to their appearance. The tower of the former has been dwarfed and disfigured, and the want of the mansard roofs over the corner towers of the latter cannot escape notice. More glaring still is the condition in which the new Imperial Museum has been left. Carried up in its magnificent proportions to one dead uniform sky level, the building which, with its upper features of domes and pyramids, would be one of the greatest ornaments to Calcutta, is, as it stands, an unsightly monument to the incapability of Indian financiers; for want of cash is, we hear, the only obstacle in the way of its completion. A laudable attempt is, however, being made to give the public an idea of the proportions of the completed building. The domes, &c., will be built up in light scaffolding, and their lines and curves will be delineated in light on the night of the illumination. If the night should be fine and the effect what we expect, it may tend to induce the Government to complete the building in something more substantial than blaze and bamboos.—*Pioneer.*

THE CAVALRY AT THE CAMP AT DELHI.—The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—As far as I can make out of the cavalry, they seem to have rather reversed the order of things; by way of commencing the camp, they have turned out in order of battle. There were seven native regiments out yesterday, under Colonel Watson, C.B., V.C., and they seemed to have their hands full in repelling an almost ubiquitous foe. First he was evidently heard of in the Alipore direction, for the whole division moved that way in column of route, with advanced guards, feelers, flankers, and all the usual precautions. Then he must have made a fine flank march, for change of front was made to the right; the reserve brigade went at him, and the second brigade in support came up, and finished any survivors, and what was the original leading brigade formed the reserve. However, the enemy must have had a reserve with seven-leagued boots; for, when operations were over, the division seemed to be almost facing towards the ridge, its original rear. It was a pretty sight, and the Bengal Cavalry made a very creditable show; but, surely, this opening of the Camp of Exercise with such extended movements as of questionable advantage. In each movement Colonel Watson placed in rear, and near the flanks of his front or fighting line, squadrons from the supporting or second line, whose duty would be to repel flank attacks, or fill up gaps. I should like to hear the opinion of cavalry officers on this arrangement. The advisability, nay necessity, of having squadrons so placed has been acknowledged, and of late years all commanders with any idea of drill have worked in that formation; but, surely, instead of having squadrons of other corps to fill up gaps, it would be better to increase the strength of the first line by a complete regiment, and let the flank regiments drop a squadron 100 yards in rear before advancing to attack. Then, if occasion required, comrades would be amongst comrades when the gaps were filled up, and not strangers and men of other corps, and perhaps different nationalities. However, this is a matter of detail; but it is attention to trifles that ensures perfection.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 16. Lochgoil, Cardiff; City of Lucknow, London; Sea Gull, London.—19. St. Enoch, Dundee; Ranee, Liverpool; Simla, London; Dharwar, Liverpool.—21. Pendragon, Liverpool; Berengaria, Liverpool; Russia, Liverpool.—22. Carlet Castle, Sunderland; Patna, Bombay; City of Canterbury, Liverpool; Serapis, Madras; Osborne, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 17. Great Victoria, Dundee.—18. Mirzapore, Southampton; Dunloe, London.—21. Ben Nevis, London.

MEN-OF-WAR LYING IN THE RIVER.

Serapis, Doris, Topaze, Immortalite, Osborne.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 24, 1875.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 12 to 101 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 10 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 2
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	107 12 to 108 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10d. to 1s. 10 1-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	545 to 550
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1435 to 1440
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1400 to —
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	129 to 130
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	610 to 615
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	268 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 182
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	400 to 410
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	40 to 41
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	110 to 111
Punjab Bank	100 ...	70 to 75
Simla Bank	500 ...	530 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 29

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

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FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	... £2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

The illuminations of Madras certainly deserve a few words, and those of praise. It must be remembered there are here few long streets of shops whence from lamp to lamp may hang graceful festoons of lights. Indeed, in what I have ventured to call the boulevards there are no lamps, and thus the Madras artists are not tempted as in Bombay to affix to the post hideous triangles and clumsy circles, which to my mind represented crucified geometrical problems. The grounds of Government House were perfectly brilliant with Chinese lanterns, converting the sombre carriage drives and the shady walks into vistas leading into an enchanted land. The banquet hall and the Governor's mansion glittered with devices in lamps, and the pretty little boat-house, resting snugly by the river-side—itself a perfect little gem—was covered with radiant lights of every colour. The graceful bridges which span the river, too, showed their lines of flickering golden lights, above which were festoons of variegated lamps, and the private houses displayed both gas lights and transparencies. The latter, of course, consisted of portraits of the Prince, generally in uniforms of a pattern which no one ever saw; and sometimes he would be accompanied by the Princess of Wales in a dress similar to the one in which, according to copper-plate engravings, Mary, Queen of Scots, "suffered the extreme penalty of the law." The Prince of Wales's plumes and other appropriate designs were also numerous. Occasionally one saw a representation of a red-faced young lady with a regulation helmet on her head, and seated in an extraordinary fashion on the edge of a shield bearing the device of a cross. This interesting creature languished towards a hay-fork, which she held in her hand, while a peculiar cast of the eye showed her anxiety for a ship which was seen far away in the offing. A legend beneath informed the gazer that the picture represented "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean." The Madras people, however, occasionally struck out for themselves a more original line. On the Stamp-office was a series of transparencies representing postage stamps of all values, while some of the shopkeepers were careful that the decorations of their houses should give a gentle hint of the nature of the business conducted within. One enterprising firm placed a motto immediately over their signboard, and written in precisely the style of letter, so that the motto read with perhaps a weak attempt at a pun, "God preserve the Prince of Wales, direct importer of marmalade, jams, English stores, ale, wine, spirits, and boots and shoes;" and there were several others equally amusing.

The transparencies were for the most part well painted on black ground, so that when carefully lighted nothing was visible but the brilliant colours of the paint itself, which gave the picture a strong appearance of reality. Coloured talck, too, was brought into use in the matter of crowns, &c., which were punctured for the jewels, and the light shining through the talck made the representation as faithful as if the crown had been bedecked with living gems.

I will just add that the Madras people are a spirited and wideawake community. Not many men would have thought of using the rails in stock at the yards of the station for barricades, seats on the stands, and a host of other purposes. The gharrywallahs, however, overstepped their mark by asking on the day of the Prince's arrival Rs. 25 a day, or Rs. 100 a week, for a gharry (much better ones by the way than the Bombay ones). No one seemed inclined to pay at that rate, and such is the force of political economy that the next day the price fell to Rs. 5 a day. On the day of the Prince's arrival in Madras the *Madras Standard* was printed in blue ink.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE RANGOON PLOT.—Thirty-one prisoners have been already committed for trial at the forthcoming Rangoon sessions charged with being implicated in the recent plot to destroy the town of Rangoon and massacre all the European inhabitants. Four others will be discharged on their furnishing substantial security.

SOLDIERS' DINNER.—Our festivities—says a Madras paper—have just ended with a dinner, given to the soldiers and volunteers, at the Royapooram terminus before the holiday fittings are dismantled. This is about the only feature in which we have been left behind Bombay, if we except the Masonic Ball, which after all was a private, rather than a public demonstration. It was impossible to get up the dinner during the stay of his Royal Highness, but it has been none the less a success for coming in at "the heel of the hunt."

SIR W. GREGORY.—His Excellency Sir William Gregory, the Governor of Ceylon, arrived at Madras on Thursday, the 23rd December, on board the P. and O. steamer *Malwa*. His Excellency was on his way to Calcutta, on the invitation of the Prince of Wales, to be present during his Royal Highness's visit to that city.

THE HARBOUR.—We presume our harbour works will now be pushed on as expeditiously as circumstances will allow. The Government of India, upon the requisition of the Madras Government, have sanctioned an advance of £50,000, so that no delay for the want of funds need take place. Upon this Government devolves the duty of establishing a Port Trust for Madras, and making such arrangements in connection therewith as will ensure a revenue sufficiently large to pay the interest with total cost of the undertaking, which is at present set down at £628,000.—*Madras Athenæum.*

DEATH OF LORD HASTINGS.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Hastings, at Tanjore, on Wednesday last, the 22nd inst. His Lordship arrived in Bombay a little more than a month ago on a shooting expedition to this country. From Bombay he proceeded to the Western coast of this Presidency and made his way through the Wynaad district to Ootacamund, enjoying such sport as he could find. He, however, evidently made too long a stay in the feverish tracts of the Wynaad, where the seeds of fever must have been sown which ultimately resulted in his death. From Ootacamund he proceeded to Tanjore and Point Colimere, at which latter place there is good shooting. Here he exposed himself too much to the sun, and the seeds of fever which had been sown in the Wynaad consequently developed themselves into a dangerous brain fever, which resulted in his death at Tanjore, on the 22nd inst. Lord Hastings was accompanied on his tour by his friend Lord Ebrington, who fortunately has escaped an attack of fever.—*Madras Athenæum.*

PLOTS BY THE EX-GAIKWAR.—The Baroda correspondent of a vernacular paper relates the following:—Notwithstanding the strict surveillance exercised over him, the ex-Gaikwar has contrived to open communication with Baroda by forming a league with his halallore in Madras, who was instructed to convey a letter, surreptitiously placed within his reach, to a certain banker in the former city. The banker was requested to forward the missive to the notorious Dosoomea, and to effect this he employed the services of a bairagi, in whom he could confide. This latter mysterious messenger was found prowling about Lal Baugh on the night of the Prince's arrival in Baroda, and having excited the suspicions of a native official, was forthwith arrested, and confessed the plot. The same authority states that a quantity of jewellery has been discovered buried underground at the residence of Bulwuntrao Ravulkur, late Dewan to the ex-Gaikwar Mulharao, and now dwelling at Cullianee in enforced banishment. The Baroda authorities have caused this precious hoard to be dug up, which is valued at two lacs of rupees.—*Times of India.*

THE WHITE TOWN OF MADRAS.—The houses in the European quarter of Madras are remarkable for their size and the spaciousness of the compounds attached to them. The hotel I am staying at has several acres attached to it. Large trees are sprinkled about the vast compound; one corner of it is a swamp, where huge bullfrogs croak the whole day long, and lead like the fair Gulnara—that is the name, is it not?—in the "Arabian Nights," a very happy life at the bottom of the sea; behind the house there is a tank which is at least two acres in extent; and here the dhobies in the neighbourhood come and wash their clothing, the bullocks of a company of several joint-stock milk companies wallow in it, and every morning and sometimes, as when the sun is setting, lank naked human figures disport in the browny-green water side by side with the buffaloes. The residents need not get out of the compound for their "constitutional;" they might ride a half mile race round it; if the trees and shrubs were a little more numerous they might even have a day's shooting in it with tolerable success. At present some young Haileybury men are staying in the hotel, and they have found out the capabilities of the compound as a cricket-field. . . . All the hotels in Mount-road—which you must know is the principal highway in Madras, being the means of communication between White Town and Black Town—have compounds of a similar description. Even the shops adjoining the thoroughfare have compounds that would astonish a Bombayite by their size. The houses are suitable to the compound. They are large, lofty, and generally have heavy porticoes. At the same time, considering their size and extent of the grounds attached to them, they are wonderfully cheap. A very large house, situated in the middle of a park, can be rented for from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 a month. I hope the time is not far distant when rents in Bombay for really good houses will be as reasonable as they are in Madras. Certainly in the matter of cheap and extensive house accommodation Madras is superior to Bombay. But although it is very fine to have parks attached to your bungalows, such luxury cannot be obtained without considerable drawbacks. The result of the ample accommodation that the Europeans have provided for themselves in what I shall still call White Town is, that Madras is prodigiously scattered. Parallel to the shore it measures nine miles, it is three miles in width, and the Municipal boundaries enclose an area of twenty-seven square miles. This makes the distances enormous between private Residences and the places of busi-

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ness in Black Town. Almost the first thing that a stranger admires is the palatial dimensions of the Residences; but his first cause of complaint, unless he has been exceptionally teased by the impudence and effrontery of native coachmen and servants, are the distances. Ordinarily a visit from one house to another cannot be made under half an hour, consequently a day's calling is a very serious business. It is considered a good joke now in Madras to allude to a person living three or four miles away as your next door neighbour. This matter of enormous distances is the cause of a great waste of time.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 20. Str. Mirzapore, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 20. Mirzapore, Galle, Aden, and Suez.

Commercial.

Madras, Dec. 25, 1875.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 9-16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
,, ,, at 3 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
,, ,, at sight	1s. 10¾d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	20 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ... 9½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ... Nominal.
4½ per cent.	1870 ... 105
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...
Ditto	1835-36 ... 102¼
Ditto	1842-43 ...
Ditto	1854-55 ...
Ditto	1872 ... 3¼ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Ligh Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

ADMINISTRATIVE.—Mr. Gonne arrived at Bombay by the last mail, and it was understood that Mr. Ravenscroft would hand over charge to him of the Political Department, and resume charge of the Revenue Department from the Acting Secretary, Mr. Pedder, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

CARWAR.—Advices from Carwar of 30th Nov. state that the steamer *Prior*, of about 2,000 tons burthen, was loading cotton there for Odessa; 5,000 bales had gone on board, and she will take altogether nearly 10,000 bales. Carwar consequently presents a lively scene, especially at the bunder. Carts and bullocks line the whole way from the bunder to the town.

THE SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE DR. BAPTISTA.—We hear on good authority that Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, L.M., a graduate of the Bombay University, now in charge of the Government Dispensary at Bassein, is to be nominated to the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Baptista, and will be appointed to minister relief to the poor European pensioners and others residing in Poona Cantonments. Mr. Gonsalves is spoken of in highly complimentary terms by the heads of Departments with whom he has served, and they are those who have had the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with his merits.—*—Dakhan Herald*, Dec. 20.

POLITICAL.—We recently called attention to certain political complications in Wadwan consequent on the appointment of Mr. Naradbhai as sole Administrator of that State during the minority of the Thakur. The usual course in such cases has hitherto been to appoint two administrators, one representing the British Government and the other the family of the minor. We learn by telegraph that Mr. Naradbhai has been called upon to resign his post in Wadwan, and that the fact has been notified to all concerned in a proclamation issued by Captain Wodehouse, the Political officer. The mother of the Thakur has been asked to designate a Minister who may be associated with an administrator nominated by our Government.

MILITARY.—The s.s. *Dalhousie* sailed from Aden on the 12th December, carrying a detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers Regiment Native Infantry to Vingorla. A detachment of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry arrived at Aden in the *Dalhousie*.—Our Carwar correspondent, writing on the 18th December, says:—The Commander-in-Chief is expected here on the 3rd, with thirteen tons weight of tents, about ten tons of luggage, and nine horses. He remains here three days, and goes on by dawk to Honore and Gairsappa. There is no cholera at present at Chendya, but the weather keeps dreadfully hot, 88 deg. is the general thing at four o'clock in the afternoon.—*Times of India.*

CAPTAIN HOGG'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.—Lord Mark Kerr has sent us the following letter:—

My dear Hogg,—There are two sayings which have become proverbial. One is "What's in a name"? and the other is "Give a dog a bad name, and hang him." Why do you give your pamphlet a bad name? I recommended you to call it by what I think should be its right name—"Dismounted Cavalry," and you still call it "Mounted Infantry!"

Read Verdy du Vernois and Boguslawski. You quote the latter, indeed, as an opponent to mounted infantry. And so he is. And so am I. But, if you read to the end of the sentence wherein he condemns mounted infantry, you will find he approves of dismounted cavalry. You will find in Verdy du Vernois's second volume, "Etudes sur Part de Conduire les Troupes," on "The Division of Cavalry forming part of an Army," some remarks strongly in favour of dismounted cavalry. His only fear is that, in their training, they may *attempt infantry drill and movements.*

I say to you—No lines of skirmishers on foot advancing to attack, followed by lines of supports on foot. No marching. No manœuvring as infantry. Gallop a regiment or a squadron to the retired tactical point, dismount half of them, or three-fourths of them. These can defend themselves and their horses equally well as infantry, no doubt, if attacked by cavalry. But do not dismount them anywhere, except where their horses can be in some safe place, close at hand. No marching, no manœuvring on foot! Remember you are always light cavalry, with the power, in addition, of making good shots on foot, from advantageous positions, when required to do so.—Yours, &c., MARK KERR, Major-General.
—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE LATE M. MUNZINGER.—The Khedive's schemes of territorial aggrandisement must needs suffer, in some degree, by the death of M. Munzinger, C.B., or Munzinger Bey, as he was styled of late. Most things, however, seem working together for the Khedive's good. While the cosmopolitan Pashas and Beys are all zealous for the Khedive's triumph, poor Munzinger is not likely to be missed for very long by the Egyptians. It is we who miss him to this day. Our Government allowed M. Munzinger to change English for Egyptian employment. Had he been kept at Aden, in some position like that held before by Mr. Rassam, the Foreign Office at home would never have been so ignorant as it has shown itself of the permanent occupation of all Western and Southern Arabia by the Turks, and the wholesale aggression of the Egyptians on the African side of the Red Sea. M. Munzinger, as an Arabianised Swiss, was far superior to the Chaldean *protégé* of Mr. Layard; both in sagacity and usefulness. He it was who, during the long period of suspense before and after the ill-judged mission of Mr. Rassam, supplied Sir William Merewether, then Resident at Aden, with all the authentic information that could be obtained as to the proceedings and disposition of King Theodorus. He then held an appointment as German Consul for the Western shores of the Red Sea. The emoluments of this post must have been but slender; and when the opportunity arose for him to be employed directly on our behalf, as a pioneer of British justice in those regions, he readily accepted the offer. In this character M. Munzinger was simply invaluable. Lord Napier could no doubt point out many mistakes connected with our entrance into the country, the subsequent strategy, and the dealings with the coast tribes and the Abyssinians proper, into which we must have fallen but for M. Munzinger's careful observations and circumspect conclusions. Some part of the credit no doubt is due to Sir W. Merewether in the first instance; and the praise awarded to the great and successful chiefs is due to them partly because of the good sense they showed in trusting their scout as they did. M. Munzinger has been spoken of having "become a simple adventurer, eager to carve out a kingdom for himself in Africa." But a good deal of evidence is wanted before this view can be accepted.—*Pioneer.*

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.—Another matter which has not, we believe, escaped Sir Louis Mallet's attention is the peculiar state of the relations between the Bombay Port Trust and the private enterprise of the port. A Port Trust, according to English ideas, represents the interests of the whole community, and one of its special functions is to encourage every kind of enterprise that is likely to be of service to the Port. But in Bombay the Trust consists of a number of nominees of the Government, who are told that it is their first business to convert into a paying property a great extent of reclaimed land and wharves purchased by the State for an enormous price. There are, at the same time, other wharves belonging to private companies or firms to which a great portion of the trade of Bombay might more conveniently resort than to the wharves of the Port Trust. Inspired, therefore, by a feeling of loyalty to the Government, rather than by any regard for the interests of traders, the trustees have deliberately adopted the indefensible policy of trying to crush private enterprise and to compel the whole trade of Bombay to use their property alone. With the cordial assistance of Government, they are at present using their utmost efforts to destroy the usefulness of the Sassoon Dock,—a property which has cost Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. from £150,000 to £200,000—by forbidding the firm to export opium from their own dock, though Messrs. Sassoon are the chief exporters of opium from Bombay

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There is no pretence even that the revenue can suffer if permission be given for the export of opium from the dock, for the duty of Rs. 600 a chest is paid before the drug enters Bombay, and, besides, Messrs. Sassoon are charged Rs. 1,100 a month for a Custom House at which every parcel of goods passing into or out of the dock is examined The prohibition is avowedly maintained for the sole purpose of obtaining the wharfage fees on the export of opium to swell the revenue of the Port Trust. To a man trained in the best English school of political economy this abuse of power by the State and the Port Trust must seem something infamous. The Trust will be a curse instead of a blessing to the place if it is to go on ruining private enterprise for the purpose of paying interest on the money the Government of India chose to invest in an unproductive estate ; and either the Govern must consent to forego receiving interest on this capital, and so allow the trustees to give private enterprise fair play, or it must go a good deal further and buy up all the foreshore properties now in private hands.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20. Str. Ethiopia, Calcutta; H.M.S. Daphne, Ceylon.—21. Str. Nyanza, Cardiff; Roma Capitole, Liverpool; Persia, Cardiff; H.M.S. Undaunted, Ceylon.—22. Str. Khedive, London; str. Vixen, Liverpool; Harmonia, Liverpool; Princess Somawatty, Cardiff.—24. Str. Zerbino, Liverpool; H.M.S. Newcastle, Ceylon; Golden Age, Shields; Prince Oscar, Liverpool.—25. Varuna, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Perreau and infant, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Anderson, Mrs. and Miss VanHeythuysen, Miss Castle, Mr. T. Fielden, Surg. I. B. Lyon, Major and Mrs. F. H. Chalon, Mrs. J. King and child, Mr. R. Tickner, Mr. H. D. Pender, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Swinhoe, Rev. C. S. and Mrs. Cooke and two infants, Miss M. C. Aston, Mr. A. Olphert, Mr. Broadbent, Mr. and Mrs. M. Latham, Miss Le Lievre, Miss E. M. Connor, Miss L. Connor, Mrs. Richardson and two infants, Miss Hume, Master Kennedy, Mr. R. T. Simpson, Mr. H. Bryan, Mr. H. J. Rollings, Mrs. Shirt, Capt. Ludlow, Mr. F. Passy, Mrs. A. Eastall, Mr. A. T. Russell, Mr. Dunnett, Mr. T. East, Mrs. Lynch, Miss Shegog, and Mr. W. Hind. From MALTA.—Mr. C. H. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Green and three children, Mr. G. T. Royds, and Miss Holloway. From VENICE.—Mr. A. F. Peterson, Mrs. Manson and infant, Lieut. col. F. A. Smith, Mr. Douherty, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mr. D. Andrew, and Mr. J. Rohde. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Ellis, Mr. R. S. Eaton, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. A. Cohn, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. T. McMeekin, Mr. Steel, Rev. J. McDonough, Mr. J. W. F. Lowndes, and Mr. Birkmyre. From SUEZ.—Mr. Fachiri, Mr. D. Mavroyeni, and Mr. E. Meakin.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20. Str. Tartar, Jeddah and London; str. Guy Mannering, Aden, Jedda, &c.; Cashmere, Hull; City of Aberdeen, Galle; str. Cathay, Southampton; H.M.S. Briton, Aden.—23. Str. Zampa, Liverpool; str. Stelvio, Liverpool.—24. Str. Umballa, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. James Drake, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cathay.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. J. A. Forbes.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. T. M. Filgate, Mr. Duncan Cryder, Lieut. gen. Sir P. Haines. For VENICE.—Mr. A. Gray, Capt. A. F. Lambe. For SUEZ.—Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Elliott and five children.

Commercial.

Bombay, Dec. 27, 1875.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 9 d.
6 ditto ditto	... ...	...	1s. 10 1-16 Credit Bills.
5 ditto ditto	... ...	...	1s. 10 1-16 Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	92 xd.
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3200
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1425
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1350
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1080
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3600 xd.
Cooria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1950
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	85
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1025
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	254
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1180
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	677½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	480 xd.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	695
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 101 13-16 ¾
,, , Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 102½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 102¾
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 107½

Gold Leaf 93½ touch	per Tolah.	17-10-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.		17-14-0
Ditto Pekin		17-7-6

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs.	11-1-0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	290
Mexican Dollars	Do.	224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	212
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas...		107-1-8
Sycee Silver		109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

Ceylon.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.—The discussion of what is grandiloquently called the Church Disestablishment question has lately been revived in India and Ceylon, and both the dependency and the colony have produced their Mialls and their Liberation societies. The question, however, is one not so much of disestablishment as of disendowment ; and the Chairman, Mr. Leechman, at a recent public meeting held at Colombo, very properly stated it as follows :—"Whether it was right or expedient that the bishop, clergymen, and ministers of one or two Christian denominations should be maintained at the cost of a population utterly at variance with them in matters of religion." The population of Ceylon, according to the census of 1871, amounted to very nearly two and a half millions, of whom 1,320,000 were Buddhists, nearly half a million Hindus, about 171,000 Mohammedans, and about 500 Veddahs. Of the remaining quarter of a million the vast majority were Catholics, while the Protestants of all denominations were fewer than 60,000, only a fourth of whom derived any benefit from the funds devoted to Church establishments. In the memorial which the Ceylon people are forwarding to her Majesty on this subject, it is stated that the total ecclesiastical expenditure is Rs. 140,000, about a sixth part of which is drawn by the Bishop of Colombo, "who has not more than twelve chaplains, five aided clergymen, and a few catechists to supervise." The memorial goes on to state that "the only justification offered for the ecclesiastical department is the need of providing for the religious wants of the servants of the Government in the island ; but that many of these do not belong to the subsidised churches, or are placed beyond the reach of the chaplains, whose congregations chiefly consist of members of the general community ;" these "members" being subsequently described as "that section the best able, from position and wealth, to perform the Christian duty of supporting its own pastors and religious ministrations." The "disestablishment" petition has been strongly supported throughout Ceylon. The agitation, if we may venture to call it so, has been conducted in the friendliest spirit ; and the Liberationists have been at great pains to show that, in objecting to Bishop Coplestone's two thousand five hundred a year, they have been influenced by a far deeper regard for principles than for rupees. They would agitate even if his Lordship's income were only twenty-five pice.—*Pioneer.*

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Peshawar on Oct. 26, 1875, Private W. Cummins, 1st battalion 17th regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—Charges : 1. Having, at Peshawar, on or about Sept. 23, been drunk. 2. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Peshawar, on or about Sept. 23, struck with his clenched fist in the face Corporal J. Crotty, of the same battalion, the said Corporal J. Crotty being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. 3. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Peshawar, on or about Sept. 23, when in confinement in the prisoners' room of the 1st battalion, 17th regiment of foot, wilfully damaged a door to the extent of three annas or thereabouts. Finding : Guilty of all the charges ; but the Court finds that the amount of damage done to the door of the prisoners' room 1st battalion 17th regiment is one and a half anna, and not three annas, as set forth in the third charge. Sentence : The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years ; to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of one anna and a half, the amount of damage done by him to the door of the prisoner's room. Approved and confirmed. In consideration of the Court's recommendation to mercy, and the prisoner's fair character during the nine years' previous service, I commute the sentence to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.—NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander-in-Chief in India. Camp Dhurampore, Nov. 9, 1875.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Bareilly on Oct. 22, 1875, Private W. MacCready, of the 1st battalion 18th Royal Irish regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—Charges : 1. Having, at Bareilly, on or about Sept. 12, been drunk. 2. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Bareilly, on or about Sept. 12, struck with his clenched fist Corporal and Acting Orderly Sergeant E. Evans, of the same battalion, the said Corporal and Acting Sergeant E. Evans being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. Finding : The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the charges. Sentence : The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. Approved and confirmed.—NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander-in-Chief in India. Simla, Nov. 8, 1875.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 18.)

CADELL—TREVOR.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Col. A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., chief engr., 1st class, N.W.P., the following transfers take effect:—Col. A. Cadell, R.E., to rejoin his app. as chief engr. and secy. to the agent to the Gov. gen., Central India, in his substantive rank of chief engr., 3rd class, from Nov. 24. Lieut. col. W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., to return to the military works branch as suptg. engr., 1st grade, from Dec. 7.

DIXON, J., inspr. of police in British Burma, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, from June 15.

FANSHAWE, R. A. L., asst. revenue settlement officer in British Burma, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, from July 1 last.

HEWSON, F. T., Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of the Punjab his arrival at Lahor on the 30th ult.

LOGAN-HOME—NORTH.—The following R.E. officers attached to the Sappers and Miners are graded as follows in the P.W.D.:—Lieut. W. J. Logan-Home (since deceased), as exec. engr., 4th grade, from July 7, 1873. Lieut. W. North, as exec. engr., 4th grade, from Feb. 9, 1874.

MCLEAN, J. J., Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of the N.W.P. his arrival at Allahabad on Nov. 22.

OLLIVER, C. A., is app. a tempy. sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, from Nov. 8.

RATHBORNE.—The services of Capt. W. H. Rathborne, R.E., on the Establishment of the Director of State Railways, are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal in the P.W.D.

SEDGWICK, Capt. W., temp. transfd. to the engr. in chief's office, resumed charge of No. 2 Jaipur div., Northern Bengal State Railway, on Nov. 1.

TAWNEY, J. W., Bengal C.S., who has reported his return from furl., is re-attached to the Central Provs.

TENNANT.—The services of Col. J. F. Tennant, R.E., on special duty, are replaced at the disp. of the P.W.D., from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties at Roorkee.

TREVOR, Capt. E. A., R.E., controller, public works accounts, reported his return to duty from furl. to England on Dec. 6.

WOLSKI, Lieut. F. R. de, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, and offic. exec. engr. of the Port Blair div., is prom. to asst. engr., 1st grade, from Sept. 26.

WOODBURN, J., C.S., asst. comr. of the 2nd grade in Oudh, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 3rd grade during the abs. on furl. of Lieut. col. F. E. A. Chamier.

CONSULAR DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements have been confirmed by H.M.'s Govt.:—

The recognition by the Govt. of India of M. H. de Closets as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Madras.

The recognition by the Govt. of India of Mr. F. Heyer as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Bombay.

The recognition by the Govt. of India of Mr. F. Heyer as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

The recognition by the Govt. of India of Mr. E. M. Laponyade as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab.

The recognition by the Govt. of India of Mr. A. C. Gumpert as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. H. J. Pryce, offic. 1st officer Indian Govt. steamer *Nemesis*, to be 1st officer of the Indian Govt. steamer *Tenasserim*, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. E. R. Wells, 2nd officer of the Indian Govt. steamer *Nemesis*, to be 1st officer, v. Mr. Pryce.

Mr. G. H. Pierson to be 2nd officer of the Indian Govt. steamer *Tenasserim*, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. R. B. Stevenson to be 3rd officer of the Indian Govt. steamer *Tenasserim*, to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of Messrs. J. Nickels and C. J. Wortley, asst. superints. of the 2nd and 3rd grade respectively, in the Marine Survey Dept., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Marine Dept.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 22.)

The orders of Nov. 5, 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, placing the services of Mr. Ernest Montague Money, asst. mag. and coll., at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home dept., are cancelled.

Mr. P. Nolan, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Serajgunge, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act X. of 1870, for the purpose of taking up the land required for the Chandaikona and Pangasi roads, in the dist. of Pubna.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury, sub divl. officer of Sewan in Sarun, is vested with the powers of a coll., Act. X. (B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. R. F. Rampini, asst. and joint sessions judge of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, is app. tempy. to have charge of the dist. of Julpigoree in add. to his own duties.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, B.A., asst. mag. and coll., reported his arrival at Bombay, on his return from furl., on Dec. 21.

Mr. H. Bell, M.A., supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, is app., under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th Sections of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be a member of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Presy. of Fort William.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

Capt. W. F. Trotter, offcg. asst. comy., 2nd grade, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills dist., to act as asst. secy. to the chief comr. of Assam.

Mr. C. E. F. Tonnerre, asst. supt. of police, 2nd grade, in charge of the Gurjhat Mehals, is posted to Cuttack on being relieved by Mr. D. J. Poole of his present duties.

The following officers are app. temp. to be additional dep. comrs. of police, Calcutta, under Section 5, Act IV. (B.C.) of 1868:—

Mr. C. P. Crouch, asst. supt. of police, 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Bayley, offcg. asst. supt. of police, Gya.

Mr. H. N. Harris, dist. supt. of police, who reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furl. on Dec. 21, is appointed to be dist. supt. of police, Backergunge.

Mr. W. B. Christie, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is app. to act as asst. prof. in the Civil Engr. Dept. of the Presy. College from the 20th ult., until relieved by Mr. J. S. Slater.

Mr. J. S. Slater, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is app. to the 4th class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from Nov. 22.

Mr. W. Francis, asst. sub dep. opium agent, is app. to offic. as sub dep. opium agent, Ghazeepore, during the abs. on leave of Mr. A. H. Turnbull, or until further orders.

The orders of Nov. 11, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, posting Mr. F. O. Lemarchand, asst. conservator of forests, second grade, to the Chittagong Forest Division, are cancelled.

Mr. J. C. MacDonell, asst. conservator of forests, 1st grade, is app. to have charge of the Julpigoree Forest Division.

Mr. E. Fuchs, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is app. to have charge of the Buxar sub div.

Surg. E. Palmer, offcg. in med. charge of 4th regt. N.I., stationed at Bhagulpore, is app. to have med. charge of the civil station of Bhagulpore, in addition to his own duties, during the abs. on leave of Surg. major N. B. Baillie, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

Mr. D. M. Gardner, joint mag., who reported his return from furl. on Nov. 18, the usual sub. leave.

Mr. G. Butt, C.S., who reported his return from furl. on Nov. 24, the usual sub. leave.

Mr. D. M. Gardner, joint mag., to Allahabad.

Mr. G. Butt, asst. mag. and coll., to Shahjahanpur.

Surg. major W. R. Hooper, civil surg., Benares, held med. charge of the central and dist. jails at that station from Aug. 12 to Oct. 23, both days included.

Mr. H. M. Chase, civil and sess. judge, from Agra to Aligarh.

Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall, asst. coll. of the 1st class in the Budaun dist., to be invested with the powers described in section 100, Act XVIII., 1873, to be exercised within that dist.

Lt. Col. E. Davidson, R.E., returned on the 30th ult. from the privilege leave granted to him in notific. No. 352 E., dated Aug. 20, and took over charge on the same date of the office of supdg. engr., 2nd circle, and depy. secy. to Govt. N. W. P., P. W. dept., from Major C. S. Thomason, R.E., ex engr., 1st grade.

Major C. S. Thomason, R.E., ex. engr., 1st grade, will continue to be employed as a supdg. engr., 3rd grade, and depy. secy. to this govt., on special duty.

With reference to notific. No. 877 E., dated 4th ultimo, Mr. C. J. Sheridan, asst. engr., 1st grade, reported his arrival at Ghazipur on the 22nd idem.

With reference to notific. No. 877 E., dated 4th ultimo, Babu Khetranath Ghose, asst. engr., 2nd grade, and Abdul Razaq, supervisor, 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Mainpuri dist., Agra provincial div., on the afternoon of the 23rd idem.

With reference to notific. No. 877 E., dated 4th ultimo, Babu Khetranath Ghose, asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Ghazipur on the afternoon of the 25th idem.

The services of Mr. T. E. Heaford, ex engr., 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the Benares municipality for employment on the drainage scheme of that city, with effect from the 1st Dec.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Dec. 9.)

In modification of Order No. 3,532, of Sept. 24, Mr. A. H. Benton is app. to offic. as judicial asst. of Amritsar, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from Nov. 30.

Surg. major J. E. T. Aitchison is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Jullundur, with effect from Dec. 4.

Mr. D. G. Barkley, dep. comr. of Jullundur, is app. to offic. as additional comr. of the Umballa div., for two months, with effect from Nov. 17.

Mr. F. F. Moore, judicial asst., Amritsar, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Jullundur during the absence of Mr. Barkley, with effect from Nov. 13.

Mr. J. D. Cordery, dep. comr. of Kangra, is app. to offic. as additional comr. of the Jullundur div., with effect from Nov. 9.

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Mr. W. Coldstream, judicial asst. of Kangra, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Kangra during the absence of Mr. Cordery, with effect from Nov. 16.

The following proms. are made with effect from June 22, v. Mr. E. A. Marshall, dec.:—

Mr. J. Turnbull, from the 4th to the 3rd grade of dist. supts. of police.

Mr. J. G. Allsopp, from the 1st grade, of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police, to the 4th grade of dist. supts. of police.

Mr. H. W. Jackson, from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Mr. W. J. Lemarchand, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Mr. H. Beck, from the 4th to the 3rd grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Mr. L. N. Broome, from the 3rd grade of the 2nd class to the 4th grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

The following apps. are made with effect from Oct. 10:—

Mr. D. H. Hunter, to be an asst. dist. supt. of police of the 3rd grade, 2nd class.

Mr. W. G. Goldney to be an asst. dist. supt. of police of the 3rd grade, 2nd class.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

Mr. F. Venning, C.S., asst. comr. and offic. dep. comr., Balaghat, on being relieved by Col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr., is directed to proceed to Nagpur and report himself to the sec. to the Chief Comr. Mr. Venning reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 3rd inst.

The following order, issued by the Brigdr. gen. comdg. Nagpur Force, is confd. by the Chief Comr.:—

Surg. major A. Smith, M.D., attached to the 2nd L.C., to assume med. charge of brig. staff, Lock and Cantonment Hospitals, v. Surg. Johnson, M.D., attached to the 35th regt. N.I., relieved.

Mr. W. H. MacGowan received charge of the office of the chief inspector of post offices in these Provinces from Mr. M. Lebreton, offic. chief inspector, on the 2nd inst.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., asst. comr., received charge of the Jubbulpore treasury from Mr. Nobin Chandra Banerjea, extra asst. comr., on the 4th inst.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

During the absence on leave of Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson the following offics. appts. are made:—

Capt. H. J. Peet, asst. secretary to the chief comr. of Assam, to act as secretary.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, offics. asst. comr., 2nd grade, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills dist., to act as asst. sec. to the chief comr. of Assam.

Lieut. M. A. Gray, B.A., offics. asst. comr., Sibsagar, is transfd. to the dist. of Darrang, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Tezpur.

Mr. R. Lea, extra asst. comr., 5th grade, is transfd. from the dist. of Darrang to the dist. of Sibsagar, and is posted to the Sudder station.

Mr. C. H. Ringwood, asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as executive engr., Upper Assam div., during the absence of Mr. J. Vernon on leave.

The following gentlemen are app. to be members of the District Road Committee, Sibsagar:—

Messrs. R. Pringle and F. Stevenson.

Dr. J. E. C. Ferris, civil surg., who was app. to the med. charge of the dist of Goalpara by the chief comr. during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Slane, assumed charge of office at Dhubri on Nov. 20.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 18.)

JENINGS, R.E., has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency.

RUNDALL, Lieut. F. M., 49th foot, offics. 2nd wing sub. 4th regt. N.I., on prob., services are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

WRIGHT, Brig. gen. T., C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, dep. adjt. gen., and offics. comdt. of the Hyderabad Contingent, to be comdt. of the contingent from Dec. 16, in succession to Brig. gen. H. D. Abbott, C.B., whose tour of staff service has expired.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The candidates named below are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards:—

Arabic: Capt. C. D. Swete, 10th N.I.

Persian: Capt. V. Rivaz, 4th Sikh inf.; and Lieut. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 37th N.I.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have reported their return from England:—

Capt. H. C. Kemble, late 3rd European L.C., 3rd squad. officer 2nd Bengal cav.

Capt. H. Paterson, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 23rd (Punjab) regt. N.I. (Pioneers).

Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein, Bengal staff corps, qrmr. 24th (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Condr. J. Key, ordnance commissariat dept.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., are admitted to the col.'s allowance:—

Major gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I.; Dec. 12.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. Hopkinson, C.S.I.; Dec. 12.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors H. T. Forbes, F. B. Foote, H. T. Oldfield, H. L. C. Bernard, and W. A. Garden; Dec. 11.

Majors T. Buttanshaw and W. Gordon; Dec. 12.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Dec. 6 to Dec. 15).

BERTIE, Capt. the hon. G. A. V., Coldstream Guards, is app. provisionally A.D.C. to Major gen. F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., comdg. the Allahabad div., subject to his passing the required examination.

COLLINS, Qrmr. G., from 65th foot, to be qrmr. to 108th foot, v. Linford, who exchanges, subject to approval by H.M.

ELLIS, Capt. W. V., staff corps, adjt. of the 25th N.I., is app. to offic. as A.D.C. to Lieut. gen. Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., comdg. the Lahor div., from Nov. 13.

HEWETT, Lieut. W. S., to be interp. to 1st batt. 14th regt.

LINFORD, Qrmr. J., from the 108th foot, to be qrmr. 65th foot, v. Collins, who exchanges, subject to approval by H.M.

MACAUSLAND, Lieut. R. C. S., 39th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt., 35th N.I., on prob., v. Hayes, on furl.

MELVIN, Lieut. L., to be interp. to 109th regt.

NICHOLLS, Capt. T., 2nd wing subalt., 32nd Pioneers, to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Jackson, offics. as qrmr.

PIPON—YOUNG.—The following movements of officers of the R.A. are ordered:—Col. P. G. Pipon, C.B., 23rd brig., from Barrackpore to Allahabad, and Col. C. M. Young, 11th brig., from the latter to the former station, to join the brigades into which they have exchanged.

RUTHERFORD.—Eastern Frontier dist. order confd., dated Oct. 29, directing Capt. W. E. Rutherfurd, offics. 1st wing sub. 42nd N.I., and to which regt. he is to be transfd., to join the wing of that regt. at Dacca, at once, travelling at the public expense.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. B. J., to be interpreter to 92nd highlanders.

WATSON, Lieut. col. J. T., comdt. Fort Shabkadar, to be 2nd in com., 37th N.I., v. Montriou, dec.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Dec. 6:—

Lieut. T. S. Lett, R.A.; Surg. T. Moriarty, M.D.; Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E.; Surg. C. J. McCartie, M.D., 3rd Sikh inf.; Surg. G. S. A. Ranking, Med. Dept.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Art.—Lieut. H. F. Smyth to be capt. from April 1, 1875; and Lieut. W. H. F. Sorell to be capt. from June 24, 1875.

108th Regt.—Capt. G. B. Stokes to be major from Dec. 9, 1872.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. C. D. Broadbent to be major, from Nov. 30, 1875.

Army Medical Dept.—Surg. A. Thomson, M.D., to be surg. major, from Sept. 30, 1875.

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been perm. to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

25th Foot.—Capt. and Local major J. Harger, 1st batt., and Capt. S. P. L. Konanski, 2nd batt.

Capt. G. R. J. Shakespear, staff corps, entered on his duties as offics. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Saugor dist., on July 7.

MEDICAL.

BEATSON.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 751, of July 24, Dep. Surg. gen. J. F. Beatson, M.D., surg. gen. with tempy. rank, is confd. in the app. of surg. gen., Indian Medical Service, with permanent rank, from Nov. 24, in succession to Surg. gen. Sir J. C. Brown, K.C.B., who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

BENNETT.—Order confd., directing Surg. major T. Bennett, att. to the 85th (King's) L.I., to assume med. charge of E.F R.H.A. from Surg. P. J. M'Quaid, M.D., who reverts to duty with the 15th hussars.

BERKELEY.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Nov. 5, directing Surg. major R. W. Berkeley, in med. charge 10th hussars, to proceed to Umballa, for duty with the 11th hussars, on being relieved by Surg. major W. Cattell.

BOMFORD.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated Nov. 17, the services of Surg. G. Bomford, acting resident surg., Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

BROWNE, Surg. W. R., M.D., 3rd inf., Med. Dept., Hyderabad contingent, to the med. charge, v. Surg. A. F. Dobson, M.B., resigned.

CARMICHAEL.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Nov. 3, directing Surg. J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., to assume med. charge of the left wing 39th N.I. at Alipore, in addition to his own duties, v. Surg. W. R. Murphy. Dated Nov. 10 and Nov. 12, directing Surg. Carmichael to assume med. charge of the 37th N.I., v. Surg. J. Armstrong, and of the detachment 19th Bengal lancers at Alipore, in add. to his other duties.

GILLESPIE—DUDLEY.—Surg. major R. Gillespie, M.D., gen. duty, Presy. Circle, is app. to the med. charge of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium, v. Local surg. major W. E. Dudley, whose tenure of the appt. has expired. On being relieved by Surg. major Gillespie, Surg. major Dudley will proceed to Bombay to await embarkation for England.

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GODWIN—ROBINSON—MORAN.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Nov. 13, directing Surg. major C. H. Y. Godwin to assume med. charge of the time-expired men leaving Allahabad on Nov. 14, and Surg. A. B. Robinson to accompany that party. Dated Nov. 18, directing Surg. J. Moran to proceed to Chunar, and offic. as garrison surg. there during the abs. of Surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D.

GORDON, Dep. surg. gen. H. G., M.D., app. to the Bengal Presy., having reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 1, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, v. Depy. surg. gen. T. Best. Dr. Gordon is app. to med. supt. of the Peshawar circle.

GRIFFITHS.—Dinapore station order confd., dated Nov. 1, directing Surg. W. E. Griffiths to do duty with the 2nd L.N.I., with effect from Oct. 15 last. Dating 4th Nov., directing Surg. W. E. Griffiths, doing duty with the 2nd N.I., to proceed to Dehra Doon for duty with the 2nd Goorkhas.

HOPKINS.—Mooltan brig. order confd., dated Oct. 19, app. Surg. major E. Hopkins, 92nd Foot, to the med. charge of the brigade staff, from Oct. 5.

MARTIN—FERGUSON—GUPTA.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated June 15, directing Surg. D. N. Martin, M.D., 30th Punjab N.I., to perform the duties of station staff surg., Peshawar, during the abs. of Surg. major R. P. Ferguson. Dated Oct. 17, re-app. Surg. major R. P. Ferguson, station staff surg. of Peshawar, v. Surg. D. N. Martin, M.D. Dated Nov. 17, directing Surg. B. Gupta to assume the offieg. med. charge of the 20th N.I.

MCCARTIE.—Rawal Pindi div. order confd., dated Sept 8, placing the services of Surg. C. J. McCartie, M.D., at the disposal of the Brig. gen. comdg. the Punjab Frontier force, and directing him to proceed to Kohat.

M'GRATH, Hosp. apprentice M., attached to the 4th batt. rifle brigade, is dismissed the service.

SUTHERLAND, Surg. major P. W., in joint med. charge of Simla, is app to the med. charge of the head quarters staff and establishments remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 11, and until further orders.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be surgs. in H.M.'s Indian military forces in the Presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Dept.—Surgs. R. D. Murray, D. W. D. Comins, P. F. O'Connor, J. Moran, W. Beatson, W. A. Simmonds, R. Macrae, T. E. L. Bate, and S. Borah.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The untaken portion, three days, of the privilege granted by notific. No. 987 A, dated June 3, to Capt. J. Liston, assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, is hereby cancelled. Major E. A. C. Lambert, cantonment magistrate of Peshawar, privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from Nov. 1. The late Mr. A. R. T. Robertson, judge Small Causes Court, Peshawar, obtained privilege leave for ten days, with effect from July 1, 1875. Mr. H. B. Condon, sub assistant conservator of forests, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Dec. 1. Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Jan. 1, 1876. Mr. J. Vernon, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Upper Assam division, for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. Venning, C.S., asst. comr., six months' special leave, with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 8th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Surg. major N. B. Baillie, civil surgeon of Bhagulpore, for fifteen days, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. J. F. Blumhardt, dep. magistrate and deputy collector, for three months, in extension. Mr. E. M. Money, assistant magistrate and collector, Mozufferpore, for one year. The services of Mr. R. F. Major, assistant superintendent of telegraphs, are dispensed with, from Dec. 8. Mr. C. J. Nuttall, an assistant superintendent of the 3rd grade, privilege leave for seventeen days, from Nov. 2. Major V. E. Law, general list, cavalry, superintendent, Madras, Rajpootana State Railway police, subsidiary leave for one month, from Nov. 11, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

HORSFALL, J. G., Madras C.S., reported his return from leave and arrival at Bombay on Dec. 9.

KITTS, E. J., Bengal C.S., offic. asst. comr., serving under the Resident of Hyderabad, has passed in Criminal, Civil, and Revenue Law only, according to the Lower Standard.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 21.)

BARTLETT, W. H., 2nd asst. master attendant, Madras, to act as master attendant at Cochin during the absence of Capt. Graves on sick leave, or until further orders.

CRUICKSHANK, A., to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras.

HORSFALL, J. G., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevelly during the absence of Mr. W. H. Comyn on leave.

WILLIAMS, R., dep. conservator of forests, to be in charge of the Kurnool Forests, and to join at once.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Most Noble the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has been pleased to accept the office of Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the Madras Volunteer Guards, with effect from Nov. 23, 1875, the date of his Grace's arrival at Madras.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 21.)

PEREIRA.—With reference to G.O.G. No. 1 of 1875, republished in Madras G.O.G. No. 1, dated Jan. 4, 1875, Lieut. col. C. L. Pereira, of the S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from this date, on a pension of £365 per annum, with an extra annuity of £205. 10s., payable in England.

TREVOR—BOWLBY.—Lieut. col. F. C. Trevor, R.A., to offic. as adjt., R.A., during the abs. on furl. to Europe of E. H. Couchman. Capt. P. E. Bowlby, 48th foot, to be a brig. major of the estab., v. Twentyman, who vacates on embarkation for England.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col. are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet:—

Lieut. col. A. J. M. Rainey, Madras staff corps; and Lieut. J. Michael, Madras staff corps.

The following proms. are made in the Madras staff corps:—

Majors W. R. Johnson, J. A. Campbell, and C. J. Godfrey, to be lieut. cols., having completed twenty-six years' service.

Capt. R. F. Litchfield, to major, having completed twenty years' service, from Dec. 20.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Nov. 29 to Dec. 3.)

GADSDEN—WELCH.—Order confirmed, dated Nov. 18, by the comdt., 9th regt. N.I., making the following appts. from this date, v. Lieut. col. A. F. Williams, 2nd in com. and wing officer, proc. on furlough:—Major F. Gadsden, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, 2nd wing sub. and offieg. adjt. and qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, until the arrival of Capt. H. C. Davies, or until further orders.

LEGGETT.—Order confirmed, dated Nov. 3, by the comdt., 10th regt. N.I., appt. Capt. J. B. Leggett to offic. as wing officer, from this date, without prejudice to his duties as adjt., v. Major J. Lampen, relieved.

LONGLEY.—Adverting to G.O.C.C., Oct. 29, Capt. Longley, 43rd foot, who is now at Bellary, will, on receipt of this order, proceed to Ramandroog and relieve Capt. Sedley of the command of the Ramandroog depot.

MOSS, Capt. L. N., 67th foot, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, 2nd dist., v. Major Franklin, app. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry.

READ.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India, Lieut. H. Read, H.M.'s 107th regt., is perm. to remain in India on the departure of his regt. for England, pending receipt of orders from the Horse Guards respecting his proposed exchange into the 83rd regt., on the understanding that the State is put to no additional expense hereafter should permission to exchange be denied.

TWENTYMAN.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India, Capt. (brevet major) W. L. Twentyman, 8th hussars, is perm. to remain in India on the departure of his regiment for England, pending receipt of orders from the Horse Guards respecting his proposed exchange into the 14th hussars, on the understanding that the State is put to no additional expense hereafter should permission to exchange be denied.

ORDERS CONFIRMED.

Dated Dec. 9, 1874, by the officer commanding H.M.'s 76th regt., app. Lieut. J. B. M. Taylor, asst. instr. of musketry to the regt., v. McDonald, relieved.

Dated Jan. 26, 1875, by the officer commanding H.M.'s 76th regt., app. Capt. J. Talbot asst. instr. in musketry to the regt., v. Taylor, relieved.

Dated July 28, 1875, by the officer commanding H.M.'s 67th regt., app. Lieut. R. F. Atkinson, asst. instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. J. S. White, app. instructor.

Dated Nov. 14, 1875, by the comdt. 33rd regt., M.N.I., making the following apps., v. Col. W. C. Rich, on Court-martial duty, with effect from Oct. 17, 1875:—

Lieut. col. R. V. Handyside, offieg. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

Lieut. col. J. L. Benwell, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

Capt. and qrmr. R. E. Cox, to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his own duties.

Dated Nov. 26, 1875, by the officer commanding Mercara, app. Lieut. S. R. Rawlinson, 28th regt. N.I., as station staff officer, Mercara, from this date, v. Capt. E. M. Stevenson, relieved.

Dated Nov. 26, 1875, by the comdt. 9th regt. N.I., app. Capt. H. C. Davies, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, from this date until further orders, v. Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, relieved.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. F. Richmond, 20th brigade R.A., from Oct. 20 to Jan. 19 next, on private affairs. Major A. Templeman, 1-21st fusiliers, to remain in England until Nov. 4, on

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which date he is to embark for India. Major C. B. Knowles, 67th regt., from Oct. 31 to April 30 next. Lieut. col. G. W. Cole, wing officer 1st regt. N.I., for two days, on private affairs, to enable him to join. Brigdr. gen. C. Cooke, staff corps, commanding Northern District, for one month, from Nov. 25. Capt. E. G. Morrough, 1st wing subaltern 26th regt. N.I., for one month, from Nov. 1 or date of departure, to Madras, preparatory to obtaining final certificate. Col. E. H. Couchman, Madras R.A., assistant adjutant general, R.A., for twenty months. Capt. G. H. Tillard, staff corps, assistant superintendent of police, for one year. Capt. C. J. Johnson, general list, infantry, 32nd N.I., for two years. Capt. J. G. R. D. Macneill, general list inf., for two years. Brigdr. gen. C. Cooke, staff corps, commanding northern district, for six months.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 11.)

ALLEN—FROST.—Messrs. W. Allen and C. E. Frost acted as 1st and 2nd asst. colls. of Tanna.

COOKE, H. R., acted as 2nd asst. coll. of Nasik.

CORDEAUX, E., received charge of the office of senior asst. judge and sessions judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur.

DRUITT—ALLEN—BATTY.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. G. Druitt to be a supernum. asst. to the coll. of Nasik; Mr. W. Allen to be a supernum. asst. to the coll. of Tanna; Mr. H. Batty, on being relieved of the office of acting asst. judge, Khandesh, to act as a supernum, asst. to the coll. of Khandesh.

DUGGAN, H. J., acting asst. superint. of police, Panch Mahals, was in charge of the office of superint. of police, Panch Mahals, in addition to his own duties, from July 20 to Oct. 19.

LISTER, Col. J. F., resumed charge of his duties as acting political superintendent, Sawant Wari, on Dec. 2.

NASH, E., barrister-at-law, town mag. of Sukkur, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

PRESCOTT, W. B., was in charge of the office of Bheel agent and superint. federal police, Rewa Kanta, from Oct. 20 to Oct. 24, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties as acting district superint. of police, Panch Mahals.

RICHARDSON, E. T., Huzur dep. coll. and mag., 1st class, in the dist. of Belgaum, is app., in the place of the coll. of the dist., to take part with the sessions judge in the preparation and making of the list of jurors and assessors qualified to serve in the Court of Sessions of Belgaum, and in hearing objections and revising the said list in accordance with law.

SHEWAN, A., supernum. asst. coll. in the dist. of Satara, is app. in the place of the coll. of the dist., to take part with the sessions judge in the preparation and making of the jurors and assessors qualified to serve in the Court of Sessions of Satara.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 23.)

AITKEN, E. H., took charge of his appt. as acting prof. in the Deccan College on the 8th inst.

BIRDWOOD, H., judge and sess. judge of Surat, is allowed priv. leave for twenty-eight days, from Jan. 2.

DRUITT, G., is app. railway mag., Thal Ghat, and cantonment mag. of Deolali. Mr. Druitt is also app. to be a mag. of the 1st class within the limits of the mily. cantonment of Deolali, and in the Nassick, Khandesh, and Tanna dist.

FFENNELL, Rev. W. J., B.A., is app. to do gen. duty at the Presidency. Mr. Ffennell will act as chaplain of the fort, Belgaum, during the absence of the Rev. A. L. Onslow, B.A., and thereafter as chaplain of the camp of that station during the absence of the Rev. C. Walford, M.A.

JARDINE, J., M.A., barrister-at-law, has been app. Perry Professor of Jurisprudence in the Govt. Law School.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. MacFarlan having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. C. Trevor to be 1st asst. coll. of Broach, but he will continue to act as extra 1st asst. coll. of the Panch Mahals during the absence of Mr. Propert.

Mr. G. H. Johns to be 1st asst. coll. of Kaladgi, but he will continue to act as dep. comr. of customs and opium, during the absence of Mr. Jacomb.

Mr. G. W. Vidal to be 2nd asst. coll. of Poona, but he will continue to act as 1st asst. coll. of Satara during the absence of Mr. Hogg.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 23.)

CONOLLY, Capt. A., Bengal staff corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on m.c., under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut. col. M. W. Willoughby, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following reversions in the commissariat department are ordered to have effect from the 9th inst.:—

Lieut. col. A. Phelps, acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to his grade of acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major A. M. Shewell, acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major J. S. D. Bolton, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. E. S. Walcott, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to revert to the grade of sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to revert to the grade of acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The undermentioned officer passed through a course of garrison instruction in England:—Lieut. F. S. F. Stokes, 83rd foot.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Crocodile* on the 31st Jan.:—Surg. major A. Maclean, and Surgs. W. E. Dudley, H. Comerford, and T. S. Cogan.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Dec. 24.)

GEORGES, Lieut. W. P., 4th brig. R.A., has been prom. capt. into B baty. 24th brig. R.A., and he is directed to proc. to England.

GREIG, Capt. P. H., R.H.A., to be station staff officer, Kirkee, v. Capt. Campbell.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. D. G., 2nd wing sub. 3rd N.I., to be 2nd squad. sub. to 2nd regt. Sind Horse, v. Hope, in civil employ.

MACMAHON, Lieut. G. F. W., 55th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt. 3rd N.L.I., on prob., v. Mackenzie, app. 2nd squad. subalt. 2nd Sind horse.

PEIRSE, Lieut. J. dela B., 66th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their regimental depots notified in G.O.C. of Sept. 15 last.

STOPFORD, Lieut. A. B., R.H.A., having passed the prescribed examination, is confd. in the app. of A. de C. to Major gen. G. S. Montgomery, C.S.I., comdg. Mhow div. of the army, from Jan 1, v. Major Freeborn, resigned.

WAY, Capt. C. F. L., 12th regt. N.I., having completed five years' service in the app. of 1st wing subalt., with the rank of capt., is reapp. 1st wing subalt., dated Dec. 11.

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

H.E. the C. in C. will proceed on a tour of inspection to the Belgaum dist. accompanied by the undermentioned officers:—

The deputy adj. gen. of the army; the dep. qrmr. gen. of the army; the mily. secy. and one aide de camp.

The following memorandum of the dates on which H.E. will be at several stations is published for information:—

Embarks at Bombay, Jan. 1; Karwar, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Jan.; Honore, Jan. 6; Dharwar, Jan. 20; Belgaum, Jan. 23; Kolhapur, Jan. 25; Satara, Jan. 27; and Poona, Jan. 29.

All communications for the adj. gen.'s and qrmr. gen.'s dept. to be forwarded to Poona as usual.

Letters for the mily. secy. to H.E. are to be directed to the care of the adj. gen., Poona.

PLACED AT DISPOSAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.:—

Surg. major C. W. Watling; Capt. W. H. Daniel, 2-15th regt.; Lieut. A. F. Makellar, R.A.; Lieut. W. R. LeG. Anderson, 8th N.I.; Lieut. R. E. Grey, 3rd hussars; and Capt. H. D. Cathcart.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. H. Payne, 3rd class asst. comr. of customs and opium, privilege leave from Jan. 19 to Feb. 8. Mr. W. Sandwith, judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, privilege leave for fifty-four days, from Jan. 3. Mr. F. S. Chapman, chief Secretary to Government, in charge separate department, and Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, has three months' extension. Mr. T. M. Filgate, inspector general of registration and stamps, three months' privilege leave, from Jan. 3.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec. to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. M. Murray, G battery 4th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of departure. Paymaster (hony. capt.) R. S. Forlong, 2nd battalion 25th foot, to Bombay, from Dec. 15 to Jan. 14, in extension. Surg. major S. S. Skipton, M.D., to remain in Poona, from Nov. 29 to Dec. 28, in extension. Lieut. J. W. S. Mercer, 66th foot, to remain at Bombay, from Jan. 10 to March 10, in extension, to study the language. Col. J. H. Champion, commandant 12th N.I., to Mahableshwur, from Dec. 16 to Jan. 15. Captain J. M. Madden, 1st wing subaltern 16th regt. N.I., to remain in Poona, from 1st to 31st Dec., in extension. Lieut. H. F. Berkeley, 3rd hussars, to remain in Bombay, from 11th to 15th Dec., in extension. Major W. H. McCaushand, E battery 9th brigade R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Mahableshwar. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. A. Renny, V.C., C brig. R.H.A., from 1st to 21st Jan., to visit the Camp of Exercise, Delhi. Sub lieut. H. C. Jackson, 3rd hussars, in extension, to remain in the Punjab, from Dec. 9, 1875, to Jan. 9, 1876. Lieut. B. Briescoe, 68th foot, to Bombay, from Dec. 22, 1875, to March 22, 1876, to study the native languages. Surg. Major J. G. Asher, M.D., to Matheran, from Dec. 22, 1875, to Dec. 21, 1876. Capt. A. Conolly, Bengal staff corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency. Surg. major G. C. Bell, M.D., civil surgeon, Dharwar, for two years, from date of de-

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parture in Feb. next. Surg. H. De Tatham, in medical charge 20th N.I., for one year, from date of departure in Feb. next. Lieut. col. R. Burd, staff corps, wing officer 10th N.L.I., for fourteen months, from date of departure in Jan. next.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 14.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut col. and Brevet col. A. E. H. Anson, upon the seconded list, to be col. upon the seconded list; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. S. E. Gordon, C.B., to be col., v. E. Price, C.B., removed as a general officer; Dec. 23. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., to be col., v. M. B. Forde, who retires upon full pay; Jan. 15. Major W. L. Younge to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Gordon, C.B., promoted; Dec. 23. Major C. B. Brackenbury, upon the supernum. list, to be lieut. col. upon the supernum. list; Major E. Markham to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. Gage, C.B., prom.; Jan. 15. Capt. G. S. Harvey to be major, v. Yonge, prom.; Jan. 1. Capt. S. C. Kyle to be major, v. E. Markham, prom.; Jan. 15. Lieut. F. L. Graves to be capt., v. G. S. Harvey, prom.; Jan. 1. Lieut. G. S. Parry to be capt., v. S. C. Kyle, prom.; Lieut. F. W. J. Barker to be capt., v. D. F. Huyshe (late Bengal) placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. C. A. Empson to be capt., v. H. T. T. Sandes, placed upon the supernum. list; Lieut. W. F. de H. Curtis to be capt., v. C. E. Souper, placed upon the supernum. list; Jan. 15. In consequence of the death upon Dec. 22, of Major gen. A. Benn, the prom. of the undermentioned officers to be antedated to Dec. 23, viz., Major E. R. Cottingham, Capt. W. S. Langley.

BREVET.

Col. M. B. Forde, retired full pay, R.A., to have the hon. rank of major gen.; Jan. 15.

The following proms. to take place consequent upon the death of Major gen. A. Benn, R.A., viz.:—

Col. E. Price, C.B., R.A., to be major gen., dated June 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 23.

Major E. T. Shiffner, 54th foot, to be lieut. col.

Capt. G. N. Pepper, 31st foot, to be major; Dec. 23.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAYLY—At Rangoon, Dec. 9, wife of Lieut. col. Bayly, asst. adjt. gen., Burma div., daughter.

BEATSON—At Sitabuldi, Dec. 14, wife of Surg. major W. B. Beatson' M.D., civil surg. of Nagpur, daughter.

BONNETT—At Aichnara, in the Banda dist., Dec. 17, wife of J. A., Bonnett, supervisor, P.W.D., daughter.

BRADFORD—At Calcutta, Dec. 15, wife of Major E. R. C. Bradford, Madras staff corps, daughter.

CONSTANT—At Byculla, Bombay, Jan. 8, wife of F. F. S. Constant, daughter, still-born.

DARLING—At Cochin, Dec. 11, wife of Robert Darling, of the Bank of Madras, son, prematurely, still-born.

MCLEOD—At Sylhet, Dec. 11, wife of G. E. McLeod, asst. comr., daughter.

MELVIN—At Kalbadevi, Dec. 23, Mrs. W. Melvin, daughter.

PALLISER—At Dharwar, Dec. 17, wife of Harry G. Palliser, exec. engr. for irrigation, daughter.

PARTRIDGE—At Haiderabad, Deccan, Dec. 16, wife of Joshua J. Partridge, son.

RICE—At Meerut, Dec. 11, wife of Lieut. J. T. Rice, R.E., son, who lived but a few minutes.

ROBERTSON—At Ajmere, Rajputana, Dec. 14, wife of Donald Robertson, Madras S.C., and assistant commissioner, Beawur, daughter.

SNEDDON—At Midnapore, Dec. 13, wife of Alex. Sneddon, P.W.D., son.

STEWART—At Bombay, Dec. 24, wife of W. S. Stewart, daughter.

THORP—At Bellary, Dec. 18, wife of Capt. T. E. Thorp, 1st wing suba t. 27th regiment M.N.I., daughter.

TOKER—At Agra, Dec. 14, wife of Capt. A. E. Toker, B.S.C., daughter, still born.

MARRIAGES.

BLOOMFIELD—MURRAY.—At Calcutta, Dec. 13, G. A. F. Bloomfield, of Tewarrah, Tirhoot, to Mary A., youngest daughter of the late John Murray, of Sar Bank, Cumberland.

JONES—HEFFERAN.—At Kidapore, Dec. 16, Henry E. Jones, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late James W. Hefferan, and grand-daughter of Capt. W. May, B.N.E., Hastings.

DEATHS.

ALLDRITT.—At Madras, Dec. 17, Camo Northey Alldritt, solicitor, son of Capt. Alldritt, R.N., of Ashby-de-la Zouche, Leicestershire.

CONINGHAM—At Tuticorin, S. India, Dec. 11, Mary C., wife of Major H. Coningham, Madras Civil Service, aged 27.

GIBBS—At Roopur, Dec. 5, infant son of the late James Gibbs.

KAVASJEE.—At Lower Colaba, Dec. 22, Dhunbaeejee, wife of Pestanjee Kavasjee, solicitor, aged 32.

MCMULLEN—At Dehra Dun, Dec. 13, Robert McMullen, aged 60.

MOLECEY—At Bombay, Dec. 23, Harriett, wife of George T. Molecey, architect P.W.D., aged 35.

WICE—At Calcutta, Dec. 18, James M. Wice, aged 64.

Home.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.—The announcement is made that the competitive examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service will commence in April next.

THE NEW BISHOP OF COLOMBO.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Rev. Reginald Stephen Copleston, D.D., to be Bishop of the See of Colombo.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE ARBITRATION.—Mr. Francis S. Reilly, the arbitrator, has given notice that all persons in India or the Australian colonies having policies or contracts with the European Assurance Society, of which proofs have not yet been admitted in the Arbitration, will be barred absolutely unless such claims are brought in and proved before the 31st of August next.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The latest exports recorded in Mr. G. de Quetteville's *Indian Circular*, Jan. 6, were as follows:—By the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, from Southampton, per *Peshawur*, Dec. 23rd—Gold, Aden, £1,000; per *Australia*, Dec. 30th, Bombay—Silver, £85,500; Ceylon, gold, £1,135; Penang, silver, £23,050; per *Nizam*, Jan. 6th—Silver, £32,000.

ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—At the open competition held in December before the Civil Service Commissioners, for first appointments to the cavalry and infantry, the following Queen's and Indian cadets passed a qualifying examination:—Queen's cadets: C. F. H. Medhurst, D. T. Cruickshank, E. R. N. Walton. Indian cadets:—J. H. H. Ansley, G. H. M. Conran, F. G. Delamain, A. R. Duncan, A. H. G. J. Hervey, G. H. Lumsden, M. A. F. Taylor.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The depot 18th Hussars, under the command of Capt. Hooper, and comprising two officers and 168 men, besides women and children, has arrived at Colchester. The service troops from India are expected to reach Portsmouth on the 17th inst. The 2nd Battalion of the 16th Regiment, under the command of Col. W. C. Bancroft, has been placed under orders to leave Chatham and embark for India on Feb. 3, and the regiment will be replaced at Chatham by the 76th regiment, the depot of which is already quartered there. Lieut. Edward F. Dawson, R.A., under orders to join the 20th Brigade at Secunderabad, embarked in the *Euphrates* on the 7th inst. The command of the C Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, Peshawur, having become vacant by the appointment of Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Hills, V.C., C.B., to the Indian staff, Major C. E. Nairne, from the 24th Brigade, has been transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery, and will proceed to India to take up the command of the C Battery.

ALTAF ALI KHAN v. AHMED BUX AND OTHERS.—This was a suit instituted by the respondents to establish right to considerable property belonging to one Bunnoo Jan, deceased, the appellant, who was the defendant, and is Bunnoo Jan's husband's son, being in possession. Bunnoo Jan had executed a power of attorney in favour of her agent, for the purpose of having the Wajib ool-Urze drawn up. In this power of attorney she declared her will to the effect that on her demise these respondents should succeed to her property in equal moieties, besides which, three witnesses deposed to having heard her declare that such was her will and intention. For the appellant it was contended that such expression of her will was not sufficient under Mohammedan law to pass her property after her death. The High Court (N.W.P.) held (modifying the order of the Sub-Judge of Bareilly) that the intention of the testatrix to bequeath all her property was amply proved, and that she had declared her will in a manner conformable to Mohammedan law. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. D. Nasmith were for the appellant; Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. Arathon, for the respondents. Their Lordships upheld the order of the High Court appealed against, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

SUICIDE OF A MEDICAL STUDENT.—Dr. Hardwicke held an inquiry on Monday afternoon at the Court-house, King's-road, Camden-town, on the body of Manatzi Nasarvaneja Dalac, aged twenty years, a native of Bombay, who having gained the Gilchrist Scholarship of £100 at the Bombay University, came to this country to study medicine. He attended the classes at the University College Hospital, and lodged at 188, Euston-road. The evidence of K. A. Dantra and Homhormusjee Dantra, cousins of deceased, and other witnesses, showed that he was a quiet, steady young man, and had been depressed in spirits from over study. On Wednesday night he was seen reading in his room. When the servant took up his breakfast on the following morning she found him lying in bed, partially dressed. She spoke to him, but receiving no answer, called some of his brother students, who found that he was dead. On the pillow a bottle containing cyanide of potassium was discovered, and on a further search being made, an envelope was found, on which was written "Don't blame any one." Mr. H. R. Croker, resident medical officer, University College Hospital, made a post-mortem examination, which proved that the cause of death was poisoning by cyanide of potassium. A verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind was returned.

RAIN is now wanted for the cold weather crops in most parts of Bengal.

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India Office.

January 14, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. Venning, and G. W. Vivian (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. B. Irwin, Staff Corps; Col. E. N. Parkins, Staff Corps; Major gen. J. T. Shakespear, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. Litster, Adjt. Gen.'s Office; Major A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Cav.; Col. C. L. Brown, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. D. MacNeill, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. D. Jones, Staff Corps; Major T. P. B. Walsh, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. Lane, 5 mo. and 25 days, furlough; H. Osborne (Uncov.), 4 mo., s.c.; R. P. Colvin (Uncov.), 3 mo., special; J. A. E. Miller (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; G. Fitzgerald (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; G. Stratford (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major T. Duka, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. A. K. Comber, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. A. Fletcher, Cav., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. R. B. Byrch, Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. T. Constable, H. C. Richardson, W. E. Neale, J. A. Crawford, R. Savage (Uncov.), and J. Porter (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. D. Goldingham.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Balbi (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. O'Donell, Staff Corps; Capt. J. E. W. Howey, Infantry.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Ewing, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. T. Pollok, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. A. Beville, Inf.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

CLARKSON—The wife of Capt. Frederick W. Clarkson, 39th Regt., of a daughter, at Weymouth, Jan. 7.

CLOSE—Lieut. col. F. Close, R.A., of a son, at Amwell-hill, Ware, Jan. 2.

DAWSON—The wife of Capt. G. A. Dawson, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son, at 29, Claverton-street, Jan. 7.

DICKSON—The wife of John Frederick Dickson, of the Ceylon C.S., of a son, at Harmondsworth, Slough, Jan. 43.

FINNIS—The wife of John Finnis, of a daughter, at Dover, Jan. 4.

HOLROYD—The wife of J. H. G. Holroyd, late Capt. 65th Regt., of a daughter, at Conneragh, County Waterford, Jan. 6.

JOHNES—The wife of Capt. H. Owen Johnes, formerly of the 7th Hussars, of a daughter, at Llanaintffraid, Jan. 5.

MITCHELL—The wife of Capt. H. L. Mitchell, R.A., of a son, at Shoeburyness, Jan. 10.

MUIR—The wife of Sir William M. Muir, K.C.B., Director General, Army Medical Department, of a son, at Blackheath, Jan. 9.

RYBOT—The wife of Lieut. col. G. O. Rybot, late R.A., of a son, at Bedford, Jan. 7.

SHIPLEY—The wife of Major gen. Reginald Shipley, C.B., of a daughter, at Swiss Cottage, near Farnham, Jan. 7.

SZCZEPANSKI—The wife of Major H. C. C. Szczepanski, B.S.C., of a son, Dec. 26.

MARRIAGES.

BEAUMONT—PALMER.—William S. Beaumont, late Capt. 14th Hussars, to Honora, daughter of J. C. Cooper, and widow of the late Capt. W. H. F. Palmer, at Margam, Glamorganshire, Jan. 11.

BURGE—VICARY.—Robert S. Burge, Lieut. col. Madras S.C., to Rebecca, daughter of John Vicary, at Highweek, Newton Abbot, Jan. 11.

GROUNDWATER—PRESTON.—Lieut. col. T. Lane Groundwater, Bombay Horse Artillery, to Clara, daughter of the late William Preston, at Regent's-park, Jan. 11.

HUDSON—MILLS—George F., son of the late Capt. Hudson, 67th B.N.I., to Helena L., daughter of Henry Mills, at Streatham Common, Jan. 11.

JENKINS—ALLAN—Richard P. Jenkins, late B.C.S., to Mary C., daughter of T. W. Allan, at Glenfeochan, Jan. 6.

LYNCH—MCLEAN.—Lieut. col. Wm. W. Lynch, late 2nd Queen's Regt., to Mary F., daughter of the late J. D. McLean, at Christchurch, Lancaster-gate, Jan. 5.

LAMB—ROBINSON.—William, son of the late Col. W. Lamb, 51st Bengal N.I., to Harriett E. M. L., daughter of Major G. C. Robinson, late R.A., at Willoughby, N. Shore, Nov. 3.

NOLAN—MUTER.—William Nolan, M.D., civil surgeon, Aden, to Frances E., daughter of Major gen. Muter, Bombay Army, Retired List, at Bathwick, Bath, Jan. 4.

POLLOCK—PIPON.—Walter H., son of Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., to Emma J., daughter of Col. Pipon, at Chester, Jan. 11.

VALLANCE—RENFRY.—Major J. Vallance, late Madras S.C., to Emma E., daughter of William Renfry, at Brompton, Jan. 11.

VIZARD—KELLY.—Lieut. col. W. J. Vizard, Madras S.C., to Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Kelly, at Kingston-on-Thames, Jan. 13.

WEBB—FROOM.—Capt. James A. Webb, late 13th hussars, to Annette E., daughter of Chas. P. Froom, at St. James's, Paddington, Jan. 13.

WILLIAMS—FOLKARD.—John P. Williams, to Clara R., daughter of the lase Charles Folkard, at Campbell, Jan. 6.

WILSON—COBBE.—The Rev. Alfred Wilson, M.A., assistant priest of St. John's, to Fanny, daughter of the late C. H. Cobbe, major 66th Bengal N.I., at Hammersmith, Jan. 13.

DEATHS.

CURETON—Charlotte A., widow of Brigadier gen. Charles R. Cureton, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, late 16th Lancers, at Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 11, aged 79.

HAMLEY—Major gen. Francis G. Hamley, late 50th Regt., at Cheltenham, Jan. 12, aged 60.

HARMAR—Morton E. Harmar, late 16th Lancers and 38th Regiment, at The Elms, Norbiton, Jan. 12, aged 34.

HAWKINS—Major Henry L. Hawkins, B.S.C., killed at Kota Lama, Malay Peninsula, Jan. 4, aged 41.

MACNAGHTEN—Sir Edmund C. W. Macnaghten, at Dundarave Bushmiles, Jan. 6, aged 86.

OUCHTERLONY—James Ouchterlony, at Cairo, Egypt, on his way to India, Dec. 3, aged 67.

SMALLEY—Agnes, widow of the late Edward Smalley, of the M.C.S., at Upper Norwood, Jan. 12.

WINCHESTER—Jean, wife of W. H. B. Winchester, F.R.C.S., daughter of the late Col. J. Dalrymple, 30th Regt., and relict of Thos. Grigg, Surgeon, H.E.I.C.S., at Barnes, Jan. 6, aged 66.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7. Ceferina, Calcutta.—8. Sampo, Sourabaya.—9. Accrington, Bombay.—10. Str. Hydaspes, Calcutta; Seaflower, Rangoon.—11. Loch Rannoch, Calcutta; Glenesk, Calcutta; Margaret Pugh, Rangoon.—12. Blackwall, Tuticorin; Duke of Athole, Calcutta; Alice Buck, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7. Reigate, Negapatam; str. Teviot, Colombo, &c.; L. M. Lamb, Penang; H.M.S. Ironsides, Zanzibar; str. City of Mecca, Calcutta.—8. Mirzapore, Calcutta.—9. Str. Europa, Bombay; Wild Rose, Calcutta; Dorothy, Kurrachee.—10. Star of Persia, Calcutta; str. James Barras, Bombay; Camperdown, Bombay.—11. Deveron, Calcutta; Lucy A. Nickels, Bombay.—12. Str. Bengal, Bombay.—14. Kingdom of Fife, Cuddalore; str. Queen Anne, Calcutta; str. Halley, Bombay; str. James Shaw, Suez; str. City of Carthage, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Europa, Jan. 9.—From LIVERPOOL.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Hugh and Mrs. Fraser and child, Mr. Nicholl, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Kertland and child, Capt. L. and Mrs. Owen, Miss F. and Master B. Owen, Capt. Campbell, Mr. J. T. Pearson, Mr. G. T. Williams, Mr. G. and Mrs. Petman and child, Mr. Paterson, Miss Drakeford, Rev. W. Wingate, Mr. Yule, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Cassidy, Mr. J. H. Laver, Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. G. Granger, Mr. W. Glen Henderson, Mrs. E. Alexander and three daughters, Miss M. Grant, Mr. W. V. Rosslett, Mrs. Murray, Mr. R. and Mrs. Gallen, Mr. W. D. Campbell, Mr. H. B. Murphy, Mr. H. Barker, Mr. J. W. Gough, Miss M. A. Cory, Mr. John Leadbetter, Mr. Shaw, Mr. A. Brandon, Mr. J. Freeman.

Per Overland Route.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Buyers, Mr. Campion, Mrs. Monteath, and Dr. Picthall. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Gould, and Com. A. E. Dupuis, R.N. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Jacob, and Mr. E. Ravenshaw. For HONG KONG.—Miss Huffam, and Mr. Dent. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. L. Gordon. For MALTA.—Rev. Mr. Ayre, Miss Wells, and Lieut. Ramsay. For GALLE.—Mr. Long.

From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Monteath, and Mr. and Mrs. Markby. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Muncaster, Capt. Percival, and Mr. L'Estrange. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. B. and Mrs. Atlay. For MADRAS.—Miss C. Robinson.

From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Veletta, and Mr. H. Richardson. For CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Campbell, and Mr. Carter. For Sœur Teressa Rossi. For ADEN.—Mr. P. Baramjie.

We understand that Capt. Harris, of the India, one of the Anchor Line steamers, received a flattering testimonial from his passengers on the last passage to Bombay.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

British Army, for Bombay, Dec. 2, 8 N., 25 W.
Southern Belle, from Madras, Nov. 27, 10 S., 12 W.
Monarch, from Calcutta, Dec. 12, 1 N., 23 W.
Charlotte Croom, for Calcutta, Nov. 13, 29 S., 33 W.
California, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, Jan. 5, near the Singels.
Rialto, for Bombay, Nov. 25, 24 S., 28 W.
Marpesia, for Bombay, Dec. 7, 3 S., 30 W.
Sarah Hignest, for Calcutta, Nov. 12, 13 S.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Millett, Mrs. Sibthorpe, Mrs. Blair and Miss Ida Justice, Col. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Smyth and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Mrs. and Miss Donnehy, Mrs. G. C. Grant and three children, Capt. J. Charles, Brig. gen. and Mrs. Kempster and two daughters, Lieut. Hayley, Col. Barras, Mr. Kellock, and Mr. G. B. Macdonald.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Hon. Justice Pinkey and party, Col. and Mrs. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Dr. and Mrs. Costello, and Mr. Coke.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Huson, Miss Huson, Mr. and Mrs. Tufnell, Mr. and Mrs. Mayall, and Mr. Gibbs.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, and Mr. Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Hilford.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Wood, Lieut. G. H. Pagan, Lieut. Allen, and Capt. Leigh.

JANUARY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Welsh, Miss Finlay, Mrs. Bagram, and Miss Wilson.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Nation.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Stock, and Mr. and Mrs. Trevithick.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Mudie, Col. Beville, Major Norie, and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. O. Bullock.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. W. C. Johnston.

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SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. H. Heelis, and Mr. Robertson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Barlow.
SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Rev. J. O. Marks, and Mr. S. Greene.
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. and Mrs. Barker.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Milnes.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. McAlister.

A SOCIAL AMALGAM.—An interesting meeting recently took place at Dr. Atmaram Pandurung's house in Bombay. Professor Monier Williams was received by a number of distinguished Hindu gentlemen at a social gathering. We give the description of the meeting as sent to us by a friend:—"Dr. Williams, Mrs. Williams, and their daughter dined with Dr. Atmaram on Monday last. After dinner they were met by a few friends, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. K. T. Telang, B. M. Wagle, Dadoba Pandurung, Gunputrao Bhaskur, Shamrao Vithal, and N. M. Paramanand. Mr. Williams had a long conversation about the Vedas and the religious practices of the Hindus, and expressed himself much interested. His family assisted the hosts in musical performance and in conversation. The whole evening passed off pleasantly, and the cordial reunion of European and native families was delightful to behold. I think Mr. Williams feels that Englishmen here have caught the contagion of *caste* from the Hindus, and, like all good imitators, have possessed themselves of a bad imitation of the original institution. But there is no help for it in the existing state of European and native society, and all good men among both must lament the evil."—*Indian Mirror.*

"PANIC SUNDAY."—Meanwhile, on that 14th of June, there was great excitement in Calcutta. It was reported that the sepoys at Barrackpore had risen in the night; and soon the rumour ran that they were in full march upon Calcutta. They also went abroad the story, and ready credence grasped it, that the Oude people at Garden-reach were to rise at the same time, and to join in the threatened massacre of the Christian people. So the hearts of many failed them through fear, and some, terror-stricken and bewildered, left their homes, seeking refuge wheresoever safety could be found. From an early hour in the morning a great shudder ran through the capital, and soon the confused activity of panic flight was apparent. The streets, in some parts of the city, were alive with vehicles. Conspicuous among them were those great long boxes on wheels, known as "palanquin carriages." Within might be seen the scared faces of Eurasians and Portuguese, men, women, and children; and without, piled up on the roofs, great bundles of bedding and wearing apparel, snatched up and thrown together in the agonised hurry of departure. Rare among these were carriages of a better class, in which the pale cheeks of the inmates told their pure European descent. Along the Mall on the water-side, or across the broad plain between the city and the fort, the great stream is said to have poured itself. The places of refuge which offered the best security were the fort and the river. Behind the ramparts of the one, or in the vessel moored on the other, a safe asylum might be found. So these fugitives are described as rushing to the gates of the fort, or disgorging themselves at the different ghauts, calling excitedly for rowing-boats to carry them to the side of ship or steamer. There was a prevailing feeling that the enemy were on their track, and that swift destruction would overtake them if they did not find shelter within the earthworks of Fort William or the wooden walls of the shipping on the Hooghly. Hard work had Colonel Cavenagh to dispose of all these refugees—harder still to persuade them that all the wild stories with which they were full to bursting were nothing more than the figments of an excited imagination. But he contrived to dismiss them at last, and sent them back to their homes.—Extract from Kaye's "History of the Sepoy War," Vol. III.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Jan. 20.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Jan. 21.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the po tage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.		96¾ 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1834-35 (Sicca)		Actual	96¾ 97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		Sales.	96¾ 97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			96¾ 97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			89¼ 89¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	—
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			90¾ 90¾
4½ per Cent. of 1870			
4½ per Cent. of 1872			
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			94 95
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 9⅝d.	1s. 9⅛d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Madras	1s. 9⅛d.	1s. 9¼d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Bombay	1s. 9⅛d.	1s. 9⅛d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Colombo	1s. 9⅛d.	1s. 10⅛d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Singapore	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 0⅝d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅛d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 8 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106¾ to 107 xd.
	India 5 per cent.		106¾ to 106¾
	India 4 per cent.		88¼ to 89¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		93 to 95
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	116¼ to 117¼
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115½
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112¾
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	112
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	108
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	114
	Ditto Debentures (*a*)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	111¼ to 112½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112½
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1¼
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	106
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8½ to 8¾
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	17 to 18
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 25
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	45 to 47
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7 to 7¼ xd.
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	23
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	10¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60 xd.
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2 to 2½
50	Assam Tea Company	20	55 to 58
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5¼
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	6¼
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 8
5	Do. New	4	1¼ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	6½ to 5¾ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	16¼ to 17¼
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	110
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	¾ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	40 to 42
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	30 to 34

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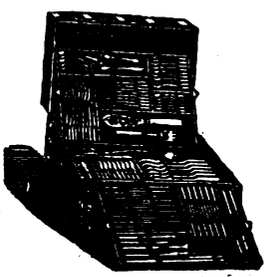


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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW ...	... 73
Casualties, &c.	... 77
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Majors of the Indain Ordnance Corps	... 77
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Land Tenure in India—II....	... 78
Irrigation in the Bengal Presidency.—IV.	... 79
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
Local Army for India ...	... 80
The Indian Mussulmans and the Suez Canal Purchase ...	... 80
BENGAL:—	
Chapter of the Star of India	... 81
News from the Delhi Camp	... 81
Miscellaneous...	... 81
Shipping and Commercial...	... 82
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous...	... 83
Shipping and Commercial...	... 83
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous...	... 83
Shipping and Commercial...	... 84
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c.	... 85
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c.	... 86
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c.	... 87
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	... 87
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous...	... 88
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	... 88
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	... 88
Shipping	... 89
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	... 90
STOCKS AND SECURITIES ...	... 90
ADVERTISEMENTS	... 91

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 3; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, January 1; Calcutta, December 31.

THE previous week in Calcutta was entirely taken up with the ceremonies and festivities of the Prince's visit. The Belvedere Garden Party, the Viceroy's Ball, the Illuminations, the Native Fête at Belgatchia Villa, and the Chapter of the Star of India, formed a chain of incidents which might well justify the *Friend of India* in saying that "the last seven days have certainly been the merriest the people of Calcutta, in their collective capacity, have ever spent since the year old Job Charnock first came sailing up the Hooghly." At the Native Fête, after the Prince was seated, a Pandit held before his Royal Highness a gold plate containing a cocoanut, a quantity of paddy or rice, a few blades of *dhub* grass, a gold coin, and flowers, as the national emblems of fertility, plenty, and wealth, and three Vedic students blessed the Prince in a Mantra from one of the Vedas. Another Pandit, with his two pupils, then chanted a hymn from the Sama Veda, and was followed by four native amateurs singing a welcome song in Bengali, and also a translation of the same into English, set to native music.

THEN followed a native concert, in the course of which Babu Kali Prasana Banaji played upon two flutes by "blowing with his neck;" so at least it was announced in the programme. After the Babu had *salaamed* to the Prince, he sat on the ground, and putting a flute on either side of his neck began to draw in his breath, and by some means or other caused the flutes to play. The flutes were handed up to the Royal party, who examined them rather curiously, Sir W. Gregory putting one against the side of his neck, but apparently to small purpose. After some vocal music by another Babu with instrumental accompaniment, and a trio on a *sitar*, came a *natch* by a group of native dancing girls, eight in number, richly dressed in silk and gold brocade, and profusely adorned with jewellery. They were accompanied by a native band. It would be interesting to know what his Royal Highness thought of the music. As to the *natch*, we hope he will bear up under the lectures which Dr. Duff and other mouthpieces of Mrs. Grundy have been reading him on that and other incidents of his travels.

WITH regard to the attack on Captain Butler's Survey party in the Naga Hills, we have yet to wait for full particulars. As yet we only know that on Christmas-day the savages attacked Captain Butler and his followers at a spot somewhere between Lakhuti and Pangti. Captain Butler was severely wounded by a spear in the right breast—a wound which afterwards proved mortal. The savages were, of course, repulsed, and the surveying party quietly pitched its tents on the scene of the outrage. The assailants in this case seem to have been some of those who attacked Captain Butler's party the year before. Allied with the Wokhas they had then attempted unsuccessfully to surprise the camp close to the Wokha village. Captain Butler retaliated by burning the village. It appears that the Wokhas had from the first been ill-disposed towards Captain Butler and his party. But the direct cause of hostilities was the murder of one of the camp servants, a Kuki coolie, who while collecting grass was decoyed away by the Wokhas and had his throat cut. Captain Butler demanded the surrender of the murderers, but the headmen of the village declined to give them up, and very shortly afterwards the Survey Camp was attacked.

THE reason why the Prince of Wales did not join the pig-sticking party from Calcutta was a swelling in his knee, to which he has been liable for some years past. As it did not prevent him from attending a ball on the 31st December, and dancing till three A.M., we may hope that his ailment was not of long duration. Another bit of news connected with the Prince's visit is the fact of his having consented to become the Patron of the new Indian Institute, the founding of which at Oxford is now being advocated in India by Professor Monier Williams. It is said that Sir R. Temple, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir D. Forsyth, and many others have already promised their support to the same project. Dr. Williams was Sir R. Temple's guest at Belvedere. As yet we do not hear of any contribution having been made to the Institute by natives of India; but, as the *Pioneer* remarks, "it must be borne in mind that Dr. Monier Williams's immediate object is, not so much to propound a cut-and-dry scheme which rich Rajahs and others will be invited to support, but to gather information." It should also be understood that the Institute is intended for the benefit of native Indian as well as English students, and in his address to the Puna Association Professor Williams dwelt very strongly on the advantages to young natives of a two or three years' residence at Oxford, adding the hope that rich natives might be induced to found scholarships, or in other ways contribute to the funds of the institution.

THE Indian papers mention the death of the Maharajah of Karauli, a little Rajput State on the right bank of the Chambal, once tributary to the Marátha Peshwa, whose rights were transferred to the English by the treaty of Puna in 1817. Jai-Singh Pal, who has died childless, was an intelligent, well-meaning ruler, who latterly got through a good deal of work himself. Succeeding to the chiefship in 1854, he rendered good service during the Mutiny, in return for which a dress of honour was conferred upon him, and his salute raised from fifteen to seventeen guns. He had also the right of adoption.

WE hear that MR. W. W. Hunter, who arrived in Bombay on the 18th December, after seeing his "Life of Lord Mayo"

through the press, will remain in India for some months going about the country to see how the work of preparing the Presidency Gazetteers is making way. Besides these gazetteers, which when completed will form the most comprehensive and elaborate survey ever undertaken of any country, an Imperial Gazetteer is to be published on a reduced scale for general reference. The first part of the Imperial Gazetteer will probably be issued early in 1877.

A CALCUTTA correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* deems it "a disgrace to the City of Palaces" not to have brought the railway over the river, since "an extension of a quarter of a mile is all that is wanted to make the approach to Calcutta one of the most picturesque in the world. As it is, one has to drive over the bridge in a broken down shigram very inconvenient and tiresome to the tired traveller." He was much pleased, however, with the Strand, a noble drive of two miles or so along the riverside, where "in the evening all Calcutta turns out, and the *toute ensemble* of the river crowded with shipping and the drive with carriages forms a magnificent spectacle." A house he visited in Russell-street, Chowringhee, "certainly deserves the name of palace, with its marble verandahs, magnificent stained wooden staircase, ball-room with polished floor, boudoir and other rooms all laid down with shining marble pavement, the furniture and appointments equal to any mansion in Belgravia." What the writer took for marble must have been merely the fine *Chunam* or plaster made of shells, which for hardness and polish might sometimes pass for marble itself.

WE learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that of the thirty-five lakhs lately remitted to India on account of the Nizam's State Loan effected in England, twenty-five lakhs will be invested in shares of a State Bank at Haidarabad. It is a curious thing, remarks our contemporary, "that, at the very moment when the Government of India is severing its connection with the Presidency Banks, on the ground of the difficulty the most careful of Governments must experience in maintaining an effectual control over the management of such institutions, the Haidarabad Government should be anxious to add to its responsibilities by undertaking an extensive banking business. The capital of the Bank is to consist of fifty lakhs of rupees; and the State will hold one-half of the whole, while of the remaining half ten lakhs will be reserved for the Haidarabad sowcars, and the balance of fifteen lakhs will be offered to the public of Bombay. It is probable, however, that the Bank will not restrict itself to mere operations in exchange. We look upon it as the nucleus of an extensive scheme for developing the mineral and other resources of the State of Haidarabad—a scheme which is legitimate and even laudable in its way, but which will drive the unhappy Government of India, mindful of past exploits of Haidarabad financiers, to its wits' end."

THE late murderous attack on the Superintendent of the Agra Jail can hardly, as the *Pioneer* remarks, have surprised any one familiar with the mode of enforcing prison discipline in India. The astonishing part of the matter is that attacks on superintendents and warders are so very rare. "In the Allahabad Jail—perhaps the largest in India—there are"—says the *Pioneer*—"or at any rate there were four or five months ago, only two European warders; the only other Europeans being the superintendent himself, and two or three supervisors over the various industries carried on in the jail. It is no doubt true that certain circumstances combine to secure peace within an establishment containing between 2,500 and 3,000 prisoners—perfect organisation, and the fact that only comparatively few of the prisoners belong to the worst classes. But among these last there is always a possibility of an outbreak; and the ease with which an attack may be made on a warder or superintendent will be evident to any one who has walked down the long corridor at Naini, on either side of which squat, in long rows, the fettered criminals convicted of murder and other foul crimes. Though fettered round the ankles and wrists, these convicts can use their arms, and even walk about. Under a sudden impulse of fury they might overpower a man with blows from their irons, before anybody could come to the rescue."

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs some further details of the Prince of Wales's visit to Delhi and the Camp of Exercise. His entry into Delhi "was worthy of the Imperial occasion, but it may be that it partook rather too much of the character of a purely military ceremony, the entry of a conqueror. There was no music, indeed, to enliven the march, and so it could not be said there were strains of triumph. Next, there was nothing inside the lines of soldiery, extending for five miles, but uniforms, swords, lace, plumes, bayonets, lances. Outside sat the multitude on platforms, a crowd of authorities, Lord Napier, his hand resting in a bandage, the Staff of the Army, glittering in gold lace, orders, and medals, and strange uniforms. There was a guard of honour outside and an escort. All was pomp and circumstance which it would take too long to describe by electricity. When the Prince, in a Field-Marshal's uniform, had mounted, his Staff formed four abreast on horseback from left to right, three deep, in front; then Sir H. Davis, on the left of the Prince, and Lord Napier of Magdala on his right. Behind came Major Bradford, Lord Suffield, the Duke of Sutherland, and Lord A. Paget, on horseback abreast, and the rest of the suite in Royal carriages. As the Prince arrived a battery of the 19th Brigade fired a salute. From the railway station to Lothian-road, the 11th Bengal Lancers, 7th Bengal Cavalry, 15th Hussars, and 15th Bengal Cavalry were stationed, lining the road. The esplanade was lined by a battery of the C Brigade, C Battery 19th, A Battery 8th, B Battery 8th Brigade, and 6th Bengal Cavalry. In front of the exquisite Jamma Masjid were the 5th Regiment and the 28th Punjabi. As the Prince came in sight of the grand flight of steps leading to the grand gateway, the immense multitude, which had been sitting down, rose as by one accord. The effect was wonderful, like the bursting forth of innumerable flowers, for there were many hundreds of native gentlemen and European ladies waving parasols and kerchiefs, and the many coloured dresses and turbans were all revealed at once. The Chandni Chauk, or main street, was lined by the 31st Punjabis, 62nd Regiment, 5th and 26th Punjabis, 6th, 8th, and 85th Foot, 32nd Punjabis, 12th Foot, 15th Sikhs, and 45th Sikhs (Rattray's); and then came outside the 11th Hussars, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Central India Horse, 39th and 51st Foot, 8th Native Infantry, and then three batteries. On the ridge itself were no less than six green regiments, including the 1st Punjabis, the 60th Rifles, and the 2nd Gurkhas, opposite Hindu Rao's house, which they held during the siege, and where the Prince stopped and expressed his pleasure at seeing them. The 3rd Gurkhas and 4th Gurkhas came next; afterwards some Sappers and Miners, a Mountain Battery, 33rd and 11th Native Infantry, and the 73rd Regiment. From the ridge to the Camp the road was lined by the 28th Punjab Cavalry, 14th Bengal Lancers, 4th Bengal Cavalry, two batteries, and the 10th Hussars. The guard of honour at the railway consisted of 100 of the Rifle Brigade and 100 of Rattray's Sikhs. At the Prince's camp, the guard consisted of 100 of the Rifle Brigade and 100 of the 8th Native Infantry. The escort consisted of a battery of the A brigade, a squadron of the 10th Hussars, and one troop of the 4th Bengal Cavalry. The Chandni Chauk was crowded from basement to roof, and was gaily decorated. On the top of the ridge the Prince turned to look at the city, and passed slowly by the monument on the summit."

ON the 14th the manœuvres began. Expecting a collision between General Hardinge and Sir C. Reid some ten or twelve miles north of Delhi, the Prince and suite drove in the afternoon to Alipur, and rode towards the firing across the country; but it was clear that Sir C. Reid did not intend to fight in the open, and he scarcely made a show of defending the approaches north of the cross cut canal. Operations were begun by General Hardinge making a clever dash at a bridge over the cross-cut on the Karnal road. Mounting eighty Infantry on gun-carriages, he moved down on it as fast as he could go along eight miles of road, halted his guns, advanced his Infantry, and opened fire on two guns, covered by a regiment of Cavalry, which Sir C. Reid had sent to seize the bridge, but who had neither crossed nor destroyed it. Reid's outpost fell back, Hardinge seized the bridge, and a pontoon bridge was soon laid nearly alongside it, to make the most of the Karnal road, the bridges on the old Imperial road, on the right of it, being bad and the country under water. There was no fighting, for "Reid was determined to stick to the ridge whereon he gained well-deserved honour, so he fell back on a tremendous line, intrenched himself here and there, called in his outposts, and left all the villages in front of Hardinge to be occupied without any struggle."

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ABOUT 10 A.M. on the 15th the Prince's suite were galloping over the plain towards the Jumna to see a Cavalry fight, for General Watson had obtained leave from General Hardinge to take all his six regiments and two troops to his left and engage Miller's Horse. "There was a pretty but dusty charge executed by two regiments, but it did not occur until his Royal Highness had ridden away to the eastward, attracted by heavy firing, caused by Hardinge's advance and successful occupation of the villages in front. The charge, however, was not fortunate. There were certain 40-pounders of Reid's posted on the far flank of Watson's Horse, as they advanced in column, and they were also exposed to the fire of field batteries, and the Umpires adjudged that he had lost heavily, and put some of his squadrons out of action. Great disappointment was experienced by the cavalry officers, who were stopped in full career by the imperious Umpires with a positive assurance that certains puffs of smoke in the remote distance had put man and horse to rout and death. . . . Meanwhile Hardinge's advance continued till he reached the angle of two roads of Delhi and the junction with the canal in front of the ridge. He then found it would be impossible for him to carry out his project, and General Stuart, to whom he gave over the Infantry, considered he might still effect his object and establish himself on the ridge. Hardinge saw that he must renounce his project of massing his force on the right and carrying the Subji Mandi; indeed, he was in danger, as it is said that Sir C. Reid declared that had not the hour for suspending operations arrived before he could put his men in motion, he would have attacked Hardinge." Soon after 1 P.M. the firing suddenly ceased along the line, save where the guns from Reid's right swept the plain towards the villages in front. The action was over, and General Hardinge frankly acknowledged himself checkmated.

BEFORE leaving Delhi the Prince of Wales reviewed the whole of the cavalry in the Camp. On the morning of the 18th his Royal Highness reached Lahor, and was received at the railway station by the Lieutenant-governor, the Judges, and other high officials. He was also welcomed by a large gathering of Europeans. On the plateau facing the fort were a number of feudatory chiefs mounted on elephants, and attended by their sirdars, retinues, and followers, forming a most picturesque spectacle. The route to Government House was tastefully decorated, and was lined partly by the troops of the native Princes and partly by the garrison forces. The crowd, which was not numerous, gave his Royal Highness a cordial reception. On arriving at Government House the Prince received addresses from the Municipality and the Masonic body. He afterwards visited the Jail and released thirty prisoners. A ball given the same night in honour of the Prince was largely attended, and was a great success. His Royal Highness danced till late. On the 19th he returned the visits of the Rajahs of Kapurthalla, Nabha, and Bhawalpur, and opened a soldiers' industrial exhibition at Mian Mir. Answering the General's address, the Prince expressed his pleasure in opening the Exhibition. He dwelt upon the great benefits and the delight felt in promoting institutions where the results of the soldier's industry and the good use of his leisure might be exhibited to his comrades and the public. In conclusion, his Royal Highness expressed his regret at the absence of Lord Napier of Magdala. In the afternoon his Royal Highness held a levee, and received visits from the principal rajahs, after which he visited the fort, Ranjit Singh's palace and tomb, and other objects of interest. A grand ball was given in honour of the Royal visit that night.

THE Prince of Wales arrived at Jammu, in the Kashmir highlands, on January 20, and was met seven miles outside the town by the Maharajah. The route from the River Tawi to the town was lined by the Maharajah's troops in very picturesque uniforms, some of them wearing chain-mail in the old Sikh fashion, others cuirasses and helmets, and many of the rest antique, gaudy costumes. The procession formed a splendid pageant, surpassing anything of the kind yet witnessed. Numerous native bands played the National Anthem, and salutes were fired at different stages. Dusk set in after reaching the gate, when the town was brilliantly illuminated with lamps and blue lights. The Prince met with a respectfully cordial welcome from the people assembled to witness his arrival. His Royal Highness was conducted to a splendid palace specially built for his reception. On reaching it the Prince proceeded to the terrace, and witnessed a display of fireworks. The effect of the landscape lit up for miles around was very striking. After dinner there was some Natch dancing. His Royal Highness continues to enjoy excellent health. Lord Carington, Lord Aylesford, and Lord Suffield remained at Lahor, indisposed.

THE Prince dined at the Old Palace of Jammu on Friday, and afterwards witnessed a display of fireworks and an extraordinary dance of Lamas from Ladak. He proceeded to Wazirabad on Saturday morning, and took breakfast with the officers of the 9th Lancers. At Sialkot his Royal Highness opened the Chenab Bridge—a splendid structure—9,300 feet long—in the presence of a large company. After the ceremony he presided at a railway banquet. His Royal Highness reached Lahor in the evening, the town being brilliantly illuminated, and after dining he attended a grand native fête. He proceeded to Amritsar, *en route* for Agra to-day.

A DESPATCH of the 13th January from Achin has been received at the Hague, announcing that the Dutch forces have occupied the positions of Bitallamtermin and Sambong, and continue to advance. The inhabitants of those districts and their chief Lampager appear disposed to offer their submission. The district of Mukim is now entirely in possession of the Dutch.

TELEGRAMS received in St. Petersburg from Tashkand state that order prevails in Namanghan and its neighbourhood. General Scobeleff had crossed the Narin river without encountering any opposition. A detachment of troops under Colonel Baron Möller-Zakomelsky, while reconnoitring on the Andijan Road near Sirmak, was surprised by a party of the inhabitants. The assailants were, however, defeated. A reconnoitring expedition was expected to proceed to Upper Zarafshan about the middle of the present month.

A TELEGRAM received at the Admiralty on Wednesday last from the Commander-in-Chief on the China station states that the operations against the Malays in the Perak river have been altogether successful; and that the completeness of our success renders it no longer necessary to maintain the Naval Brigade, the men forming which will now be withdrawn and embarked on board their respective ships.

A TELEGRAM from Sir W. Jervois, to Lord Carnarvon, states that Sir William returned to Singapore from Penang and Malacca on the 20th January. At the beginning of this month he had obtained information that Ismail and some followers were in the mountains near the source of the Perak River. He immediately sent a body of armed police and trusted Malays under Mr. Hewick to communicate with Che Karim, a friendly chief at Solama, and to obtain his co-operation in surprising and, if possible, taking the party. He had since learnt by telegram from Penang that Ismail, with most of his people, escaped with the loss of four men killed, two wounded, and three captured. Seventeen elephants were also taken. Pandak Indut, the actual murderer of Birch, was amongst the killed; also one of Ismail's chief rajahs. A Reuter's telegram from Penang tells us that Superintendent Hewick, with 120 friendly Malays, has returned from the interior of Perak, after incurring great dangers in seeking for prisoners. Rajah Kadda has been killed while enlisting hostile Patani men. Ismail was warned, and escaped.

INTELLIGENCE received at Penang on Jan. 21 from Perak announces that the troops have attacked the village of Rathalma with artillery and rockets. The Malays fled. The troops afterwards burnt the place. There were no losses on the British side.

A HONG KONG telegram of Jan. 20 states that Mr. Grosvenor and his party reached Chingkiang, in the Province of Yunnan, on the 30th of December.

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram Mr. Grey has arrived at Lucknow, having nearly recovered. Jung Bahadur's son was left behind at Delhi, ill of dysentery. Captain Glyn also is indisposed, but is getting better.

MAJOR J. JOHNSTONE of the Bengal Army, has given us through the *Times* a few particulars regarding the late Captain

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Butler, whose death was mentioned in our last issue. After six years of regimental duty Captain Butler in 1867 was appointed to the Assam Commission. In his new post he worked so well and gained such distinction that in 1869 he was appointed to succeed the late Captain Gregory as Political Agent in the Naga Hills, which divide Assam from Burmah. From the very first he threw his whole soul into the work. "Possessing a powerful frame and a commanding manner, he rapidly gained the respect of the manly though savage people among whom his lot was cast, at the same time that, by even-handed justice, he secured their esteem. Able to walk forty miles at a stretch on the hills, he could tire out the strongest Naga, and when at his desk he could compete with any man in application to the drudgery of office work." His favourite project was to get his district thoroughly surveyed; and, when his prayer was granted, he led successive expeditions into countries hitherto unknown, "in most of which expeditions he had to play the part of a daring and astute General, as well as Political Agent." In the session of 1874-75 he led a party in concert with that under the ill-fated Lieut. Holcombe, and on the murder of that officer he was selected to accompany the retributory force as Political Officer. This cold season, much to the surprise of all who knew his worth, he was not allowed to command the Survey Expedition, but only ordered to accompany it as Political Officer, because the Commander-in-Chief objected to placing troops under the command of an officer in civil employ. He was to have started for the interior of the hills in November last. How he came by his death is still unknown, but "his fearlessness in exposing himself, and his anxiety to avoid bloodshed, which often caused him to run to the front with a flag of truce, thereby rendering himself an easy mark to his savage adversaries," lead Major Johnstone to think that "he lost his life by some misadventure, and not in fair fight."

IT was but the other day that we announced the appointment of Sir Alfred Wilde to a seat in the Council of India; and now we have to report another vacancy caused by the retirement of one of the oldest remaining Councillors, Sir George Clerk, K.C.B., and G.C.S.I. The last two or three years have witnessed great changes in the composition of the Council which replaced in 1858 the old Board of East India Directors. Of the old school of Company's officers, civil and military, Sir George was one of the ablest and most distinguished representatives. An old Bengal civilian, Mr. George Clerk was Governor-General's Agent on the North-Western Frontier, when the Kabul disasters in 1842 brought out in sharp and prominent relief the high qualities of a statesman equal to the sorest need. To him belonged the credit, not only of selecting Henry Lawrence for one of his assistants, but of keeping the Sikh Court at Lahor true to its engagements with the Indian Government, and of hurrying forward through all kinds of hindrances and discouragements the preparations for Pollock's victorious march to Kabul. For such pre-eminent services Mr. Clerk was promoted to the Government of Agra, that is, of the North-Western Provinces, from which he retired with a knighthood in 1848. His next post of dignity and usefulness was the Governorship of Bombay, but failing health soon cut short his tenure of an office in which he might else have done great things. Some years later he went to the Cape as Commissioner to settle important boundary disputes. During the Mutiny he was again at home as Secretary to the Board of Control. Sir George strove hard but vainly against the amalgamation of the Indian and English Armies. In 1860 he again held for too short a time the Government of Bombay. Not long afterwards he became a member of the Indian Council, from which he now retires, full of years and honour, to give way to some younger, but hardly to a better man.

LORD LYTTON, the Viceroy elect of India, arrived in London from Lisbon on Wednesday last. Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

THE Indian Government has lost no time in acting on the concession wrested from the King of Burmah touching the despatch of an armed escort through his dominions. We learn by telegram from Rangoon that two hundred European and a hundred native troops have been detailed for an escort to Mr. Stuart to Bhamo on receipt of orders from the Resident at Mandalay.

MAJOR H. L. HAWKINS, who was killed on Jan. 4, after sharing, under Brigadier general Ross and a small party, in the capture of a village on the Perak River, was posted as Ensign to the 30th Regiment of Bengal N.I. in 1853, and became Lieutenant in 1856. He served at the siege and capture of Kotah in 1858, and commanded a detachment of Mayne's Horse at the action of Seekur in 1859. He became a Major in 1873.

COLONEL A. C. PLOWDEN, of the Bengal Staff Corps, whose death on furlough was lately announced, entered the Bengal Army in 1837, served against the insurgents in Bundelkhand in 1842, and in the second Sikh campaign of 1848 49, including the siege and surrender of Multan. During the Indian Mutiny campaign he commanded a division of the Gurkha army under Sir Jung Bahadur. He engaged and defeated the rebels at Pipraich, Shahganj, and other places, and assisted at the siege and capture of Lucknow, after which event he succeeded to the command of the Gurkha army, conducting it throughout Oudh to Segauli, and occupying on the way Faizabad, which surrendered on the approach of the Gurkha force. Since 1861 he had served in the Bengal Stud Department. He became a Colonel in 1869.

WE are glad to see that the success which attended the *Castalia's* trips across the Channel last season has emboldened her owners to make a fresh appeal to the public in aid of their endeavours to utilise the principle of Captain Dicey's twinship. The results hitherto achieved are shown by the fact that during the nineteen days of August last, when the *Castalia* commenced her regular Channel service, she carried a daily average of thirty-eight passengers, whereas in September the daily average was sixty-four, in October one hundred and fifteen, and in November she carried at the rate of one hundred and fifty-nine per day. The great increase of passengers in the last two months was probably owing in some measure to the example set by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Nothing is wanting to the complete success of this experiment but the construction of another twinship with greater steam-power. In view of the help which the public are invited to give to an end so desirable, we may note that preliminary arrangements have been made with one of the largest shipbuilders in England for the construction of a new ship with a guaranteed speed of not less than fourteen knots per hour, and with such other improvments as experience has shown to be advisable.

IT appears to be settled that Lord Napier will proceed to take up the post of Governor of Gibraltar on his retirement from the Indian command.

Odds and Ends.

MR. CARR STEPHEN has published a work called "The Archæology and Monumental Remains at Delhi."

LIEUTENANT H. R. ROSE, of the 34th Regiment, is appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. R. WAGHORN retires in March next on a pension of £220 per annum.

THE Siamese Government has ordered a fresh survey of all the coasts of Siam by Captain Loftus.

COLONEL GASTRELL'S tour of service as Superintendent of Revenue Surveys has been extended to March next.

CAPTAIN C. K. MACKINNON officiates as second in command of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, in the place of Major G. N. Saunders, who goes on furlough.

MAJOR WARD, Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur, has been thrown from an elephant when out tiger shooting, and sustained serious injuries. A native Jamadar, who was with him, was seriously mauled by the tiger.

THE number of unemployed Europeans and Eurasians in India at present is estimated by the Railway Society at 3,182.

A CENSUS taken in February last shows that, as compared with the census of 1868, there has been a decrease in population in no less than in eighty-four towns.

MISS CARPENTER gave a long address on prison discipline and reformatories of the Social Science Association on Saturday, Dec. 18.

AMIR ALI KHAN BAHADUR was invested by Sir R. Temple with the title of Nawab, at Belvedere, on Friday, December 17.

THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 11th of December show an increase, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, of £6,970. Those of the Jabalpur line show a decrease of £714.

SIR SALAR JUNG is about to establish a State Bank at Haidarabad with the money lately raised on loan in England.

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THE Gaikwar of Baroda has sent Rs. 25,000 to be divided amongst the most deserving characters in Bombay, in commemoration of his late visit.

MR. C. A. SMITH has been struck off the roll of attorneys of the High Court in Calcutta, for misappropriation of a client's money.

MR. MULOCH has been appointed Extra Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces during the Prince's visit.

THE MAHARAJA OF KARAULI died on the 19th December.

MR. E. M. MONEY is going on furlough for one year.

MR. JUSTICE WEST, of the Bombay High Court, goes on leave to England when Mr. Justice Pinhey returns.

MR. K. G. BURNE, Assistant Commissioner in Burma, is going on sick leave.

SANCTION has been given for the continuation of the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway to Allanmyo, on the Burmese frontier.

MR. T. E. ELLISON, C.S., is appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jabalpur.

IN consequence of Mr. Melville's promotion to Baroda, Mr. McNabb becomes a Commissioner in the Punjab, and Colonel Smyly a Deputy Commissioner of the first class.

THE Bahar Memorial Industrial School is to be erected at Pusa.

NAUROZ KHAN, with his band, has removed about thirty miles from Fort Michni, and the Tatra pass is now open.

THE Calcutta races commenced on Friday, Dec. 17. The Derby was won easily by Khaja Asanulla's Prince Regent.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. WRIGHT, C.B., is confirmed in the appointment of Commandant of the Haidarabad Contingent, in succession to Brigadier-General H. T. Abbott, whose tour of Staff Service has expired.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—That influence as well as education is a stepping-stone to natives seeking Government or other situations, an illustration was offered (says a native paper, the *Dnyan Prakash*) some days ago in Poona. There was a vacancy in the District Court of Poona of a writer on a salary of Rs. 25. There were thirty applicants for the situation. Of these two were Government servants, eighteen matriculated students, and of the rest some five had submitted to the Little-Go Examination three or four times. The applications being so numerous it was rather a difficult matter to select one to fill up the place. There was no other alternative but to subject them all to an examination in which portions of a minute by Sir Michael Westropp and an indenture were set for translation. Now if for the ordinary writership of Rs. 25 the candidates were put to such a test, it is difficult to say what might be the ordeal for a head clerkship.

THE LATE DR. WILSON.—The Senate of the Bombay University have passed the following resolutions concerning the late Dr. Wilson:—"1. That this University place on record its deep and unfeigned regret at the death of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., one of the Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, late Vice-Chancellor, and for several years and at his death Dean and Syndic in Arts. In its foundation on a sound and permanent basis, in the preparation of those rules and regulations which were necessary for carrying out the objects for which it was established, in the prominent part he took in the examinations for its prizes and honours, and in the constant attendance he gave to the meetings of its various governing bodies, Dr. Wilson showed the great and never-failing interest he took in this Institution—the success of which is in no small degree due to the able advice and fostering care of this great and good man; and while lamenting his removal, the University would point to the bright example of his life and conversation as a pattern to be followed by all engaged in the work of education, as well as by those who profit thereby. 2. That although Dr. Wilson's memory will be preserved in the University by the "Wilson Philological Lectureship," which was founded in his honour in the year 1870, yet as that testimonial was provided by friends and admirers of Dr. Wilson outside of the University, it would, in the opinion of this meeting, be specially appropriate that the Senate as such should in some manner to be hereafter determined, commemorate the distinguished services rendered by Dr. Wilson to this University."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. col. J. Bradish, 105th regt., at Sherborne, Jan. 14. Capt. G. Kittoe, late 4th Royals, at Ealing, Jan. 14.

BENGAL.—Major gen. T. W. Bristow, Bengal retired, at Penrith, Jan. 15, aged 68. Mr. W. S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, at Rome, Jan. 15. Rev. C. Wimberley, late chaplain H.E.I.C.S., at Kensington, Jan. 17.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. E. J. Ferrers, Madras retired, at Maidenhead, Jan. 12. Lieut. col. W. Macleod, Madras retired, Dec. 29.

ROYAL NAVY.—Capt. J. H. J. Alexander, R.N., late of H.M.S. *Forte*, East India Station.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Khiva, Jan. 31.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Pannel, Mr. G. Dightley, Col. F. H. Hommer, Mrs. Tyrwhitt, Miss Conde.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Bangalore, Jan. 20.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Bousfield, Mr. Madan, Major McLeod, Mr. D. Cryder.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Bangalore, Jan. 23.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Smith, Dr. Simpson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, January 24, 1876.

MAJORS OF THE INDIAN ORDNANCE CORPS.

THE case of the Majors of the Scientific Corps serving in India between July, 1872, and April, 1875, as put forth in the statement now before us, is one of such manifest hardship that we are lost in wonder at the obstinate withholding of full reparation for the wrong done. In the statement itself the facts of the question at issue between the aggrieved officers and the India Office are set down with unanswerable clearness, and the case for the officers gathers fresh strength from the entire absence of rhetorical comment. In July, 1872, the First Captains of Engineers and Artillery were by Royal Warrant turned into Majors, in order that the officer commanding a battery should hold his proper position in relation to the other branches of the service. In the Home Army the new majors at once received the pay of their new rank. But officers of the same rank serving in India were denied the pecuniary advantages of their changed position. Majors in name only, they continued to draw the pay of captains, on the plea that the profits reaped from their contract allowances more than made up the difference in their pay. Their claims to redress were supported by Lord Napier, and in 1873 the Indian Government recommended the grant of the higher pay accompanied by the abolition of the contract system. Majors of Engineers, it was added, received no contract allowances whatever, while the profits of the Artillery officers were likely to disappear on active service. The officers themselves pleaded that, in the matter of contracts, they had performed the work for which they had been ordered to contract. These allowances moreover had no necessary connection with the pay of a first captain; they were drawn by the officer commanding a battery, whatever his rank might be, and the profit resulting from the discharge of special duties could not be taken into account in a question of increased pay.

In April, 1874, the Indian Government urged this point on Lord Salisbury as a reason for granting the higher rates of pay. "As officers"—they wrote—"have been given a certain rank, they not unnaturally look to receive the pay of that rank, and the reply that the higher pay is not given because they are assumed to make a certain profit out of battery contracts will never be satisfactory to those concerned." In the same despatch the Indian Government admitted that the profits from the contracts averaged only a fourth of the allowances. In other words, a Major of Horse Artillery in India might gain about £237 a year by his contracts against a loss of £439 in respect of his pay; while the Major of a Field Battery would find the balance against him nearly as heavy; that is, he would

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be worse off than a major of infantry by nearly £200 a year. Lord Salisbury himself admitted the right of the claimants to the full pay of their rank. But it was not till last year that the pay of their rank was conceded to the Indian Majors, nor was the concession allowed to take effect before the 1st April, 1875, from which date the contract allowances also were to cease. It was thus virtually admitted that the new Majors were entitled to the pay of their rank. But if they were so entitled last year, why not in 1872? It may be contended that the higher pay was only an equivalent for the surrender of the contracts. To this the plain answer is that the contract allowances had nothing to do with the question of rank and pay. They had been granted for a special pupose not to First Captains as such, but to the officer, whether Captain or Subaltern, in charge of a battery, and the profit he made for them was his recognised perquisite for the work done by him as contractor. It was admitted, as we saw, by the Indian authorities that the average profit still left the new Majors short of their proper pay and allowances by about £200 a year each, while those Majors of Engineers who had no contracts, nor consolidated pay from the Public Works Department, have been losers by twice that amount. In strict justice, every officer promoted by the Warrant of July, 1872, should get back the difference —say £350 to £400 a year—between Captain's and Major's pay from July, 1872, to April, 1875. But a near approach to justice might at least be made by giving each claimant the balance of actual money loss during that period, after reckoning up his gains from contracts and other sources. This is the least that any righteous Government can do. The plea sometimes urged, that Royal Warrants do not run in India, is at once set aside by reference to the recent practice of Indian Governments. The Warrants of 1867 and 1873 for example, which increased the British soldier's pay by twopence a day and otherwise improved his position, were both carried out in India with effect from the date of issue in this country.

Correspondence.

LAND TENURES.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I ought to apologise to your non-official readers for asking them to discuss so dry a subject as that of land tenures, but they will acknowledge hereafter, if not now, that this subject is of vital importance, and intimately connected with the peace and welfare of India; and if they have kinsmen or kinswomen in that country, or any shares in Indian railways or in tea, coffee, or indigo plantations, or any interest in Indian Four per Cent. Government Securities, their worldly comfort is concerned in forcing Parliament to respect customs which Sir Henry Maine has shown should be the basis of our Administration in India.

The Rajpoots (Kshatriyas) have a tradition that they are to possess the soil of the Gangetic plain from Behar (Maghadha) to Sirhind, and from Fyzabad Oudh to Mirta Oodeypoor and Gujarat. To secure their possession uninterruptedly they have a custom, in obedience to which no stranger, either of their own caste, or of any other caste, can become a shareholder. Formerly, whenever a mortgage was effected, it was to one of the co-shareholders of the village, who was also a kinsman, and ready to be a fellow-soldier in times of trouble.

The village communities persistently refused to allow even Kshatriyas of a different clan to gain any footing in their respective villages. It is well known that a Rajpoot father usually aspires to marry his daughter to a man of another clan of higher rank than his own; but his son-in-law was formerly never allowed to own a foot of land in his father-in-law's village. Indeed, the landholders of Pergunah Bidjeygurh unanimously rose in rebellion in December, 1857, not because they had any dislike to the British (I do not believe that any of the Chundele Kshatriyas would have hurt me if I had fallen into their hands), but because they were furious with their widowed Queen for having executed a deed of gift of the land in favour of her son-in-law.

The instinct of Kshatriyas, or the wisdom of their lawgivers has urged them to prevent any interference by any stranger with the affairs of the village community; but the British Government has refused to recognise their ancient customs, and has acted on the principle that an embarrassed shareholder should have perfect liberty to transfer his share to anybody he pleases, whether that person be an usurer, a harlot, or a gambler, who hopes, by sowing dissension among the members of the village community, to acquire gradually by Champerty and by other dodges the proprietary right to the whole village.

We should carefully bear in mind the fact that two qualifications used to be required for shareholders in a Rajpoot village community as long as the latter continued to be a durable institution—

1st. Kinsmanship, learnedly described by Sir Henry Maine in my quotation on the 28th ultimo.

2ndly. Ability to perform military service insisted on by Schlegel as indissolubly connected with the idea of property in land.

Now usurers, even of the priest caste, can never be legitimate kinsmen of the Kshatriyas, neither have I ever met with a mahajun moneylender qualified to perform military service.

Young candidates for the Indian Civil Service are, I believe, recommended to study Sir H. Sumner Maine's writings. How astonished will they be on reaching India to find how diligently the local Governments have been destroying the system of village communities which Sir Henry has shown to have been recognised as the basis of administration by the most beneficent systems of government. Sir Henry has compared the land tenures in Russia with those which formerly existed in Behar and in the North-West Provinces, and which still exist in Rajpootana.

In the assumption of an agnatic connection between the villagers, in the blending of personal rights with privileges of ownership, and in a variety of spontaneous provisions for internal administration, the Russian village appears to be a nearly exact repetition of the Indian community; but there is one important difference which we note with the greatest interest. The co-owners of an Indian village, though their property is blended, have their rights distinct, and this separation of rights is complete and continues indefinitely. The severance of rights is also theoretically complete in a Russian village, but there it is only temporary. After the expiration of a given, but not in all cases of the same, period, separate ownerships are extinguished, the land of the village is thrown into a mass, and then it is redistributed among the families composing the community, according to their number. This repartition having been effected, the rights of families and of individuals are again allowed to branch out into various lines, which they continue and follow till another period of division comes round.—Maine's "Ancient Law," page 267, fourth edition, 1870.

The periodical repartition of lands according to the means of cultivating them, which custom the yeomen of India as well as the peasantry of Russia formerly observed, is the necessary consequence of absence of capital. As long as a shareholder does not possess capital, the death of plough cattle and other misfortunes oblige him to return to the village corporation some of his fields.

The system of village communities in India was formerly similar to that which exists in Russia, but it was modified, as described by Sir H. Maine, for the purpose of creating individual rights in the land, while at the same time the interest of members in the corporate welfare of the village republic was preserved. Strangers who were likely to sow discord were still excluded, but valuable proprietary rights were created which do not yet exist in Russia.

I would once more urge that the honourable way of relieving the embarrassments of the noble Kshatriyas is not by making laws having for their object the confiscation of rights which have been, by British Courts of Justice, assured to their creditors, but by the formation of a Militia supported by Jaghires and commanded by British officers. Such a Militia could successfully defend India from external enemies, and from the robbers and Pindaris who are always ready to engage in schemes of spoliation.—Your obedient servant, T.

January 12.

A SHIP ON SHORE.—The ship *River Clyde*, 499 tons, iron barque, belonging to Messrs. Hargrove, Fergusson, and Jackson, of Liverpool, to the consignment of Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe and Co., is reported on shore, off the Coleroon river, near Porto Novo. The assistance of the B.I.S.N. steamer *Goa*, now due from the Southern ports, has been procured, and she proceeds to help the *River Clyde* at once. The barque was just completing her voyage from Middleborough to Porto Novo, with railway material.—*Cochin Argus.*

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IRRIGATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—IV.

Now, if this is a necessary state of things,—if a yearly loss is an inherent condition of future canal undertakings in any part of India —then, in any part of India, undertakings of the kind can only be justified by political or philanthropic considerations. What these are we have shown. It is for statesmen to say, in view of the condition of the finances of the country, whether they are such as to justify such unremunerative outlay. At all events it is patent, on the above assumption, that the Indian Government has no right to include such undertakings under the head of "Reproductive Works," to be constructed with loans, the interest on which they will repay.

It is, however, affirmed that this defect of unproductiveness is by no means inherent in irrigation schemes—but merely in permanent canals, with heads carried up to the Himalayas, or taken out from vast works of the nature of the Soane weir. Whether perennial irrigation cannot be obtained without these, or, in other words, whether their construction does not argue an indifference to the first of the desiderata stated in the commencement of this paper, viz., that the land to be commanded should be reached with the least possible expenditure—is a matter which will be discussed hereafter. But the first question is, whether perennial irrigation is in itself an absolute requisite,—whether to insist upon it at all costs is not the result of a decision too hastily arrived at upon the second of the desiderata before specified.

The India Office Blue-book, already quoted, says, "General Strachey, in 1867, recorded an opinion that the remedy for inconveniences caused to cultivators by uncertain water supply, never under control, was the substitution of perennial for intermittent inundation canals." General Strachey here gave utterance to the sentiment which had led us, on the annexation of the Punjab, to ignore the native method of irrigation and to put in hand the costly Bari Doab Canal, which irrigates at this moment an acreage but one-sixth larger (on an average of five years) than that of Sawun Mull's Lower Sutlej and Chinab Series. His opinion was given *apropos* of a meeting of the revenue officers of those southern districts of the Punjab that are irrigated by inundation canals, who placed on record resolutions strongly urging the further development of irrigation upon this inexpensive principle;—pointing out that the inundation system was one by which irrigation was cheaply and speedily obtained, that it sufficiently served the purposes of cultivation, and that it paid. The Ganges Canal was six years under construction. It was nine years before the upper division even of the Bari Doab Canal was opened (four years of this delay was, however, owing to the rebellion). For the actual net-outlay on the latter, exclusive of interest (£1,344,956), 19 first-class inundation canals could have been constructed in the same time, irrigating more than a million and-a-half acres—or six times the average acreage of the Bari Doab Canal (see pp. 99-102 for details of the above figures)—and which coming into play year by year as they were constructed, would, most of them, have been paying a return upon their outlay before the Bari Doab could even have commenced to work.

No doubt the million and a half acres so irrigated would have been land where irrigation by wells was feasible, and the engineering principle is to give canal irrigation where well irrigation is not feasible. But the revenue officers take exception to this principle. They point out that in the other Doabs of the Punjab, besides the Bari Doab, there are seven millions of acres of land, of which the proportion irrigated by wells is but small, but, were the wells supplemented by inundation canals, their acreage would be at once quintupled—to the great political and fiscal advantage of the Government. They point out, moreover, that well irrigation not supplemented by canal irrigation is, in tracts like these where the auxiliary rainfall is of small account, too costly to be very remunerative to the cultivators; and that it is not likely to be extended unless so supplemented. Well irrigation costs on an average 30s. an acre initial charges, and 14s. an acre maintenance expenses. Inundation canal irrigation should cost, at the outside, 20s. an acre initial expenditure (see estimate at p. 101), and 1s. 6d. an acre for maintenance. The Upper Sutlej series, the most expensive of those under the Punjab Irrigation Department, shows an average 205 cubic feet of annual excavation per acre, which at the high average of 5s. per mile represents a shilling an acre on this account. Fourpence an acre should cover all administrative charges (those on the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series average 4s. 0½d., but those on the Bhawalpore series only 3s. 0½d. per acre). Twopence an acre is thus left for contingencies.

Consequently if a well, irrigating thirty acres, is enabled by canal assistance to mature 150 acres of crops, the initial charges on the whole acreage become 26s. and the maintenance charges 4s. 3½d. Charging interest on the capital at 6 per cent. (the rate at which the Government advances money to the cultivators for the construction of wells), we find the minimum yearly cost to the cultivator of irrigation by wells, supplemented by inundation canals, to be 5s. 10¼d. per acre, or about eightpence under the present cost of irrigation on the perennial canals, and only two fifths of the cost of irrigation by wells alone. The cultivators on the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series paid upon all accounts for their canal irrigation in 1873-74 3s. 5d. an acre (average); add to this 2s. 9½d. (the maintenance charges of a well spread over 150 acres), and 4¼d. (the interest charges of a well spread over 150 acres), and the total is 6s. 6½d. The difference between this and the minimum of 5s. 10¼d., above stated, or 8½d., is the difference between 3s. 5d. charged for canal irrigation to the cultivator, and 2s. 8½d., the actual cost thereof to Government per acre (viz. 1s. 2½d. interest at 6 per cent. on 20s. capital cost per acre, and 1s. 6d. cost of maintenance per acre) It is thus clear profit after paying the interest on capital cost of the canal, and represents a net return on the same of 3 5 per cent., or a total return thereon, taking credit for the 1s. 2½ l. interest, of 9 5 per cent. (3 5 and 6 per cent.

But we have before seen that the return of this series for 1873 74 was 13·4 per cent., even after getting rid of the misrepresentations under which the Government reports showed it as returning 105 per cent. The difference is the measure of the extent to which we have overcharged it. Part of this overcharge is, no doubt, in the assumed initial cost and maintenance charge of the wells, which for safety sake have been placed at outside figures. But the main overcharge is in estimating the interest on 20s. an acre as capital cost of the canal irrigation. In fact, canals costing that amount on their irrigated acreage would, if well designed, return more than 3s. 5d. an acre; they would, by the quality of their work, their ample and constant irrigation, justify charges for water-rate and enhanced land revenue reaching 5s. an acre. The net profit on this would be (deducting 2s. 8½d. as before for the cost to Government per acre of the irrigation) 11·46 per cent, and the total return, taking credit for interest on capital, 17½ per cent. (11·46 and 6 per cent.)

The total average cost to the cultivator of the irrigation of their crops by well (3s. 1¾d., see p. 52) and Canal (5s., as above assumed) would in this case reach 8s. 1¾d., and it has been before explained (p. 45) that this is a price which can be easily paid for, high irrigation permitting of the cultivation of a good proportion of such staples as indigo, sugar cane and rice. However, 17½ per cent. direct return in water rate and enhanced land revenue is doubtless a high standard, —nor is it necessary to reach it to validate the reasons which influenced the Revenue officers, before mentioned, in recording the resolutions which were disregarded by the Government indifference to the opinion of General Strachey, before quoted.

But General Strachey considered that the inconveniences to the cultivator of inundation irrigation are such as to require remedy by rendering the canals perennial. Let us proceed to convert the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series into perennial canals, after the method accepted in the Irrigation Department. These canals have their heads upon two rivers, but for convenience let us assume those upon the Sutlej to be on the right bank of the Chinab, opposite to the canals on the left bank of that river. General Strachey's principle would then be to construct a weir and head works of two channels led off down either bank of the river to take up the heads of all the canals and feed them at a high level. When such a work was proposed to be constructed upon the Sutlej at Ferozpore, in a similar view with regard to the Upper Sutlej series, the cost of the weir and head works was estimated by Colonel Anderson, the originator of the scheme, at £633,056. Other practical men have placed it at nearer a million sterling. Let us, however, accept the estimate, and assume that this weir and headworks would suffice for canals of treble the irrigated acreage of the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series, or 643,896 acres. It follows that one third only of the estimated cost of the weir and headworks, or £211,017 should be charged in this calculation; to this must, however, be added the cost of two trunks, 100 feet wide each, at the head, and aggregating 60 miles in length, to carry the supply for the canals whose heads are taken up. A calculation too long to detail here gives the probable cost of these at £105,511. We have therefore to add a total charge of £316,528 for improvements, giving perennity of flow, to the capital cost before found for the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series (£127,380), and then to estimate the result to the Government and to the cultivators.

Eight shillings per acre has been accepted as the possible average price per acre for perennial irrigation, in place of 6s. 6d., the present average price. The charge for inundation irrigation may very certainly be enhanced in the same proportion of 23 per cent.—for, as before mentioned (p. 45), the average value of produce on the two systems of irrigation differs only by 1s. 3d., or 4 per cent., and may therefore be taken at 4s. 2½d. per acre (average). The cost of maintenance of perennial canals varies considerably, being as high as 3s. 2½d. per acre on the Bari Doab Canal, but the Chief Engineer of the North-West Provinces considers that it should exceed 25 per cent. on revenue. On inundation canals, as already shown, it should not exceed 1s. 6d. an acre, and such indeed is the average of the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series, but the short irrigation of 1873 74 raised this average to 1s. 8 l. per acre, which we will, for safety, accept. Thus 4s. 2½d.—1s. 8 l. the possible net income per acre of the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series, as inundation canals, is raised by the weir to 8s. 2 l., the possible net-income as perennial canals. This increase, for 214,632 acres, the average irrigated acreage of the series, is £37,113. This acreage is already five-sixths of that watered by the Bari Doab Canal at a cost of £2,222,148, and it would be rash to expect any great extension of it by the perennity afforded. Assuming, however, an increase of 20 per cent., or 42,926 acres, we gain, at 8s. 2d. as before, £12,876 additional, or a total result, from an outlay of £316,528, of £49,989.

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On the other hand, £316,528 laid out in high class inundation irrigation at 20s. per acre (see estimate at p. 101) would irrigate 316 528 acres of land, independent of the area irrigated by the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series, which at 5s.—1s. 6d. (the rate accepted at p. 54) would give a return of £55,392. Moreover, in affording a net increase of cultivated area of 273,602 acres (being 316 528—62,926) the new canals not only confer a political benefit, but also cause a cash return to the Government apart from their own revenue. For besides what a cultivator pays on account of irrigation there is a demand incident to all cultivated land called the unirrigated rate, which may be assumed on an average for the whole Punjab at 4d. an acre. This rate on £273,602 acres, amounting to £4,560, must be added to the return of the new canals in a comparison of their advantages with those of affording perennity to the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series by a weir. The total advantages to Government from the outlay of the £316,528 on new canals in preference to the weir becomes thus £9,963 (55,392 by 4,560—49,989). The calculation has throughout been studiously in favour of the permanent work, and for safety's sake every assumption has been taken against the inundation canals. Nevertheless, the result is that the same sum of money applied to making existing inundation canals (represented by the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series) perennial—will, by means of a weir, return 3 18 per cent. less than if laid out upon new inundation canals, while the latter will increase cultivated area by 273,602 acres redeemed from the waste.

Evidently, then, there is a point at which high class irrigation ceases to be profitable for the Government, but then General Strachey speaks in the interests of the cultivators. The revenue officers certainly say that the fluctuations of good and bad years upon inundation canals are merely those incidental to agriculture in all countries. That no loss or inconvenience is entailed upon the agriculturist against which he would be disposed to insure himself by a permanent increase in the cost of his cultivation, simply because the loss by the latter would infinitely exceed the occasional shortcomings of return consequent on short irrigation by the canals. General Strachey, however, decided that perennity of supply was to the advantage of the agriculturist. Now the returns for 1873-74 show the average gross value of produce per acre upon this series as being £1. 11s. 0 l. per acre, and upon the Bari Doab £1. 12s. 3 l. per acre. Take for both the cost of water and value of produce existing on the latter, and we find that the cultivators on the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series, when those canals are made perennial by means of a weir, will pay 3s. 2¾d. (6s. 7¾d. Bari Doab Canal rate, 3s. 5d. Lower Sutlej and Chinab series rate) more for their water, and only get 1s. 3d. increase (£1. 12s. 3d. Bari Doab Canal average, £1. 11s. 0d. Lower Sutlej and Chinab series average) in their produce. In other words, the measure of the benefit conferred by General Strachey would be 1s. 11¾d. per acre. or, if the maximum rates of 8s. and 4s. 2½d per acre be assumed, 2s. 6½d. per acre.

No doubt the cultivator can afford to pay 8s. on an acre producing him £1. 12s. 3d. But his acre can yield this when irrigated by good inundation canals supplemented by wells (it already yields, £1.11s. 0 l. when irrigated by inferior inundation canals so supplemented). In this case the profit to the Government out of that 8s. will be only 3s. 6d. an acre instead of 6s. an acre as on a perennial canal; 3s. 6 l. will, however, represent profit on a capital outlay of only £1 per acre, while 6s. will be then on a capital which in the case of the Bari Doab canal is £8. 16s. an acre, in that of the Ganges canal is £5 18s. an acre, and which, notwithstanding Col. Chesney's prophecy that irrigation works in future must cost double the Ganges Canal rate, is estimated for the Madras canals at £4 an acre, and for the Agra Canal as low as £2. 7s. an acre. The percentage of profit in the one case is 17½ per cent., in the other it falls as low as 2·29 per cent. (See p. 26). There are vast tracts where wells exist, or could and would be made available for irrigation by such inundation canals as are proposed—and such operations must evidently be more profitable than to bring down canals from the Himalayas, or to build vast weirs in the alluvial courses of the rivers and to protect these against being out-flanked. Given a limited amount of means, and the question for the Indian Government is plainly, the most profitable method of applying them.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

A LOCAL ARMY FOR INDIA.

Discussing the military position of India in the event of a war between England and some European Power, the *Pioneer* asks, if a death struggle is to take place either at Constantinople or on the banks of the Nile and the Canal, what is England to do with attenuated battalions, slow and sickly recruiting, when marched against the master of two million soldiers? Every colony must be denuded of troops to meet the fearful emergency; and every soldier in India subject to the orders of the War Office may be withdrawn from these shores to fight elsewhere for the safety and honour of England. It is needless to point out to any European resident in India the imprudence of such a step. We need not dwell upon the various contingencies we might have to face. Any man of common-sense can sum them up for himself. But the present aspect of affairs may serve to illustrate the precarious nature of our position. To place our main reliance on a borrowed army, borrowed from a country whose hour of danger will in all human probability be our own hour of danger also, is to trust in a false and fatal security, and we urge every one who has the welfare of British India at heart, to oppose this system by which our strong right arm and chief means of defence may be withdrawn from us, at a moment's warning, against our own wishes and without our consent. The Government of India should hold, in its absolute control, its offensive and defensive forces, the chief of which is recognised to be a powerful contingent of European soldiers. India and England combined should then hold it as a duty to protect the roadway between them. But while the Home Government is tinkering at army reform, alienating its soldiers, losing its recruits by desertion, making irritating and useless changes in its treatment of soldiers, why should India, which wants a large European force, which is prepared to pay for it, which treats it liberally, and whose service is popular, trust to the vacillating whims and humours of the Pall Mall Office?

THE INDIAN MUSULMANS AND THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

The *Times of India* asserts that intelligent Moslims on that side of India have been thinking a good deal about the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. What will surprise them more is to be told that on first learning it they were suddenly seized with a sense of alarm. It will puzzle many, as we confess it did ourselves, to fathom the cause of this alarm; but their reasoning was logical and perfectly intelligible. The astute Moslims argued in this wise—"If, as has been repeatedly asserted for years past, the sole object of the English is to keep their road to India open, having secured their object by obtaining a paramount interest in the Canal, they will now abandon the Sultan of Room, and he being unable, unsupported, to maintain his position in Europe against the combined power of Russia, Austria, and Germany, the Ottoman Empire will necessarily cease to exist." Such being the view taken of this question by the thinking portion of the Mohammedan community here, it should follow—and if we are to credit the high native authority upon which we base our statements it did follow—that the telegram which we published on Wednesday morning last, containing the assurance of Lord Derby that the British Government had not changed its policy upon the whole Eastern Question, would prove acceptable to all whom it concerned in this country. Her Majesty has from forty to fifty millions of Mohammedan subjects under her sway, who, as before stated, take a far more lively and intelligent interest in the Eastern Question than they generally get credit for, and it is certainly not desirable that these forty or fifty millions should be left in any doubt upon a question which in their opinion—rightly or wrongly—deeply concerns them. These forty or fifty millions, moreover, differ on one point materially from the Hindoos and other classes of her Majesty's subjects in India. The latter on all political questions—always save and except questions affecting their religious belief—are as certain to be disunited as the former are certain to be the reverse. The Ruler of Turkey is not what he was in Europe half or even a quarter of a century ago; but the Sultan of Room is in India considerably more than he was since railways and telegrams have brought Europe in closer connection with the East. That England should, single-handed, go to war with Russia, Austria, and Germany, if having succeeded in arranging their differences as to the division of the spoils they should proceed to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, is of course out of the question. No one wishes or expects it. Nor do we expect Lord Derby to declare what Ministers mean to do on the occurrence of eventualities which, though unforeseen, may or may not arise. Still we require something more definite and satisfactory from the Foreign Secretary than the announcement that the British Government has not changed its policy in regard to the Eastern Question when no one has any idea of what that policy may be. His lordship can hardly imagine that if her Majesty's Mohammedan subjects will be well pleased to hear that he has rejected the proposal of Russia to abandon the Sultan and give up Constantinople, provided England be permitted to swallow up Egypt, that her Majesty's British subjects will at all relish the idea of England giving up Constantinople and the Sultan without getting Egypt or anything that she might not have had for money's worth, or without anybody's leave or license.

THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—We are informed that it is under contemplation to build four upper-storied rooms in the Western India Club at Puna. This addition is very necessary, as the present accommodation is very insufficient to meet the demands of the members and visitors, especially in the monsoon, as large numbers of military and civil officers are disappointed for want of accommodation. This upper-storied additional building will no doubt be given by contract by inviting tenders, as at present the materials as well as labour is much cheaper in Puna than it was some years ago.—*Puna Observer*, Dec. 23.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE CHAPTER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

JANUARY 1.

Every space was crowded. People assembled there from all parts of India—indeed, of the world. There was the Duke of Sutherland in a gay and military costume, wearing the collar and badge of the Thistle, who had a cheery word for everybody. The broad manly shoulders and soldierly bearing of Lord A. Paget in a general's uniform were equally noticeable. American generals, too, were there to witness a ceremony which is unknown in their own country. Sir W. Gregory with his new honours thick upon him came from Ceylon to see the knights made even more grandly than was he in the hall of the old Kandian Kings. Admiral Macdonald and staff represented the Navy; the Bishop of Calcutta and a host of clergy the Church; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews the stage; while the military and civilians were too numerous to mention.

. . . . . .

After the officers of the Order had robed a procession was formed. The banner of each G.C.S.I. was borne before him by an officer appointed for the purpose. The procession advanced to the Chapter tent under a Royal salute, the signal being given by a flourish of trumpets. First came slowly marching up the enclosure, which was more than a quarter of a mile long, spearmen and men in red livery, carrying huge gold maces and gorgeous punkahs. Then followed Captain Grant, Marshal of the encampment, Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Henvey. Next came the Companions, too numerous to mention. Then Knight Commanders, Sir D. Forsyth, Colonel Pollock, Sir W. Muir, Sir Mungul Singh Jeypershad, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir R. Temple, and the Rajahs of Johore and Vizianagram. These were followed by G.C.S.I.'s. Foremost came the Begum of Bhopal, accompanied by the Political Officer, seven attendants, and a standard-bearer. Her Highness wore a rich sky-blue satin robe, tied at the neck with a white silk cord and tassels, as is usual with G.C.S.I.'s, outside which costume she wore the badge and collar of her rank in the Order. Her train was borne by two pages richly dressed. She wore a blue veil, completely hiding her face during the whole proceedings. Next came Sir Salar Jung, with the Political officer, attendants and banner, similarly attired and decorated. Then followed the Maharaja of Puttiala, evidently postponing his grief for a family affliction. There followed, too, the gallant Lord Napier of Magdala, gorgeous Travancore, amiable Frere, Rewah with his golden crown glittering with jewels, funny Jeypore, massive Holkar, venerable Cashmere, and portly Scindiah, all similarly attended, and elegantly dressed, with a magnificent robe of the Order over all.

Then came a larger and grander banner, followed by General Probyn. The guards of honour presented arms, and flags of the regiment were dropped, and the Prince was seen approaching with slow stately step, shaded beneath an umbrella of cloth of gold with deep gold fringe. Over the Field Marshal's uniform the Prince wore a rich satin robe of the Order, with collar, badge, and a star glittering upon it. He was followed by several middies, who had been converted into pages, Messrs. Walsh and Grinston, of the *Undaunted*, bearing his train. The pages wore a similar satin hat and feather, and long black curls. The whole costume, in the style of Charles the Second, was quaint and very pretty. Following the Prince came the Viceroy, who is Grand Master. As the procession slowly moved up the long avenue of soldiers and sailors the military bands played a Grand March.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

After the Grand Secretary Aitchison had read the warrant from the Queen authorising the Prince to hold a Chapter, his Royal Highness proceeded to honour the persons whose names are already published. The Maharaja of Jodhpore, who was dressed in long pink petticoats, like a Bombay nautch girl, was the most striking figure among those honoured. When the ceremony was concluded the procession reformed and marched down the encampment. The Prince was loudly cheered.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

NEWS FROM THE DELHI CAMP.

DELHI, *Dec.* 18.—The Infantry are employed as before stated in generally practising the attack. H.E. the Commander-in-Chief inspected on Monday last the 1st Division, under Sir Charles Reid, of Delhi fame, the Brigadiers acting under his orders being Brigadier General Macpherson, well known on the Bombay side, when with the 78th, and Brigadier General Brown. The Division is composed of excellent regiments, and worked well, though they, from being inspected on the bare arrival of some of the regiments, did not work out the method of the attack suggested, and apparently copied from Major Sheriff's Book on Tactics. The difficulty which will always attend any such method of attack under British soldiers will lie in the vain attempt of the reserves getting near the skirmishing line prior to the final assault; in fact, the almost impossibility of restraining men working under so great excitement and with their whole attention engrossed with the business in front from rushing on to death or glory; and, unless some restraint is recognised and the skirmishers are forced to lie down and await their reserves, or, as it is called, the main body, the latter will never be in the hunt.

General Macdonell's division is to be inspected on Saturday, and the others probably on the Chief's return from Calcutta.

The Cavalry under Colonel Watson have had one or two brilliant field days. On Thursday the whole force of thirteen regiments, thirty-nine squadrons, representing a force of about 4,000 Cavalry, were taken out together and manœuvred.

Yesterday a brigade was sent out under Colonel Charles Gough to force its way into Delhi, the remainder of the Cavalry more or less opposing it. The chief brigade employed against him was the one under Colonel Millar's command. There were several well-turned feints which culminated in a final grand charge of the above two brigades, both coming well into action.

To-day, the 17th, has certainly been marked in the annals of India by the inspection by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of probably the finest force of Cavalry ever brought together in India, or the largest force of Cavalry ever possessed in the field by the English on one spot; though in the Crimea, I believe, there were actually a greater force of Cavalry with the Army.

The march past, trot, and gallop were most picturesque and brilliant; the flashing of the pennons, the lightning gleaming of the swords, the thunder of the horses' hoofs, and the brilliant variety of costumes, handsome but thoroughly business-like, certainly tend to impress any soldier with pride and satisfaction.

After the march past the Cavalry were drawn up in column of brigades. They changed front, and then the leading brigade moved out in line to the attack, advancing when exposed to fire in columns of fours; the 2nd and 3rd brigades taking ground to the flanks, 300 yards behind the first line, completely protected the flanks of the advancing line. The 4th brigade formed a reserve about 600 yards behind the first line. To strengthen the advance, intermediate in distance between the 1st and the 2nd and the 3rd brigades a squadron of the flank brigade was placed, and an undoubtedly very strong attack was initiated.

This formation was kept up as the main order of attack throughout the day, the minor movements being a charge of the first line straight ahead, while the right flank brigade, wheeling slightly to their right, charged a supposititious enemy bearing down on the flank of the first line—retiring by alternate squadrons; the whole force changing front to their right in somewhat a similar formation to the original one, and finally drawing up in line of columns and advancing in review order towards a position taken up by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

It was not only an impressive sight, but one well calculated to raise the hopes of our army and of its officers as representing the talent of men who can manœuvre so well and quietly a force of 4,000 Cavalry without a hitch or *contretemps*. The only regret was that the four batteries of H. A. were not with the force.

Col. Watson has, it is believed, obtained permission to have one or two more days' command of the Cavalry before they are broken up into the several divisional commands.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE CALCUTTA BAR.—Mr. Cockerell Smith, attorney-at-law, has been ordered by the Calcutta High Court to be struck off the rolls of the Court; but he may be reinstated on his producing good certificates hereafter.

MISS CARPENTER.—Miss Carpenter arrived at Dacca on Monday, Dec. 27. A grand meeting in her honour was held in the East Bengal Theatre Hall on that day. The Philanthropic Society, Dacca, presented her with an address, and she delivered a lecture on the occasion. Miss Carpenter then left Dacca for Calcutta, and hoped to meet there on New Year's Day, some of the gentlemen of Eastern Bengal. She would give an address stating what she has done and seen in Dacca.

THE CROPS AND THE WEATHER.—The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops, for the week ending the 16th December, 1875, that in Madras somewhat scanty rain has fallen in the Northern districts and Tanjore, none in the Southern; prospects are satisfactory. Good rain has fallen in the Deccan districts of Bombay, in Khandesh and Nasik, and in some districts of Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta country, doing great good to the *rabi*; prospects are generally very good throughout the Presidency, including Sind. In the Central Provinces slight showers are reported from a few districts; prospectus continue good. In Rajputana some quantity of rain fell in the previous week, not before reported; and in Malwa there appears to have been general and beneficial rain during the week. In Bengal slight rain is reported from Midnapore, Sarun and Chumparum; prospects continue unchanged, and the harvest progresses. From the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab no rain is reported to have fallen; prospects are good. Some rain has fallen in parts of Mysore, but the condition of the crops is still indifferent. In Assam no rain is said to have fallen.

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A QUESTIONABLE STATEMENT.—*Vanity Fair*, in its issue of Oct. 9, made a statement to the effect that Government officials had been allowed to write to Indian gentlemen informing them that they were "expected" to give such and such sums as contributions to provide entertainments, horse races, &c., during the Prince's visit. This general onslaught has been followed up by a personal attack upon Lord Ulick Browne, which, in the form of a series of questions, charges him with attempting to force a certain sum out of two Rajahs. That strict inquiry into the truth of these charges will be made we have no manner of doubt; but meanwhile we entirely disbelieve in the possibility of an official of such experience as Lord Ulick Browne attempting in his official capacity to act in the manner ascribed to him. In any case, *Vanity Fair* has no right, unless it can bring forward other instances, to publish a statement that the Indian Government consider it either "necessary" or "decent" to "levy forced contributions on the natives."—*Pioneer.*

THE LATE OUTBREAK AT THE AGRA JAIL.—The convicts, seven in number, who were identified as the ringleaders in the attack made on the 21st instant upon Dr. Tyler, the Superintendent of the Agra Central Jail, were tried and sentenced on the 22nd—four to penal servitude for life, and three to penal servitude for ten years—by Mr. H. G. Keene, Sessions Judge of Agra. Dr. Tyler, it appears, was stooping down to examine the state of health of a prisoner in the carpet factory, said to have been suddenly taken ill, when his head was cut open by a brickbat. He was for a moment forced out of the room by a mob of convicts armed with bricks, stones, and other means of offence. Ex-Captain Liot seized a crowbar and confronted the assailants, and a number of well-disposed prisoners ran up from a neighbouring factory and supported him. Dr. Tyler immediately arrested the ringleaders and sent for the magistrate, on whose arrival they confessed that they had intended to take the Doctor's life. They alleged severity as their excuse; but it is supposed that the attack originated in a conspiracy organised by a wealthy Mussulman convict, against whom, however, evidence seems not to have been forthcoming. We believe that Dr. Tyler is a strict but just governor of his large and unruly flock. The jail population, however, is over three thousand, and the necessity of supporting the Superintendent (by the very sternest methods, if necessary) cannot be denied.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 1.

THE DELHI CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The following troops had arrived at the Camp at Delhi by Dec. 14:—

Royal Artillery.—A Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A.; C Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., from Umballa. R. D. Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., from Sealkote. A Battery, C Brigade, R.H.A., from Meerut; A Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A., from Jullundur; B Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A.; F Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A., from Meerut; No. 6 Battery, 13th Brigade, R.A., from Jutog; A Battery, 19th Brigade, R.A., from Agra; C Battery, 19th Brigade R.A., from Bareilly; F Battery, 19th Brigade, R.A., from Cawnpore; No. 1 Battery, 23rd Brigade, R.A., from Morar.

British Cavalry.—10th Hussars, from Mattra; 11th Hussars, from Ambala; 13th Hussars, from Lucknow; 15th Hussars, from Meerut.

British Infantry.—1st Battalion, 6th Foot, from Sialkot; 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, from Chakrata; 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, from Ferozpur; 39th Foot, from Dagshai; 51st Foot, from Faizabad; 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles, from Marri Hills; 62nd Foot, from Dum-Dum; 73rd Foot, from Cawnpore; 85th Foot, from Meerut; 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, from Ambala.

Sappers and Miners.—Head-Quarters and Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 10 Companies, from Rurki.

Bengal Cavalry.—4th Regiment, from Meerut; 5th Regiment, from Jhelam; 6th Regiment, from Morar; 7th Regiment, from Sitapur; 2nd Punjab Cavalry, from Kohat; 10th Bengal Lancers, from Nowshera; 11th Bengal Lancers, from Mian Mir; 15th Bengal Cavalry, from Ambala; Central India Horse, from Gunah.

Native Infantry.—8th Regiment, from Faizabad; 1st Goorkhas, from Dharmsala; 11th Regiment, from Bareilly; 15th Regiment, from Sealkot; 2nd Goorkhas, from Dehra; 3rd Goorkhas, from Almora; 1st Punjab Infantry, from Dehra Ghazi Khan; 5th Punjab Infantry, from Abbottabad; 4th Goorkhas, from Bukloh; 26th Punjab Infantry, from Mian Mir; 28th Punjab Infantry, from Alipur; 31st Punjab Infantry, from Multan; 32nd Pioneers, from Ambala; 33rd Regiment, from Delhi; 45th Regiment, from Moradabad and Shahjahanpur.—*Pioneer.*

BANK OF BENGAL.—Whatever may be thought of the proposed modifications in the Charter of the Bank of Bengal there can be no doubt that they are on the whole highly favourable to the Bank itself. To begin with, a reduction of twenty lakhs is made in its over grown capital, which, though not enough to reduce it within necessary limits, is, as far as it goes, a very appreciable advantage to the shareholders. Then, the additions made to the kinds of business which the Bank is allowed to transact open a wide door for the further utilisation of its capital. On the other hand, we are not quite sure that all these additions are desirable. To the power to lend upon the security of Municipal debentures guaranteed by the Government no exception can be taken; indeed, the non-existence of such a power has been a serious anachronism. As regards the power to lend on goods, without restriction, though it only assimilates the Bank of Bengal to other banks, it may be doubted whether it does not import into its constitution an element of risk from which an institution that is still, to all intents and purposes, the State Bank ought to be kept clear. The difficulties into which the Bank of Bombay was brought by business of this class are still fresh in the memory of the public, and, though the past management of the Bank of Bengal justifies the hope that it would not allow itself to be betrayed into similar imprudence, still there is no guarantee for the bank always being managed with the same skill discretion as heretofore; and it must not be forgotten that Government, in withdrawing from its proprietary interest, is also withdrawing from its share in the direction. The provision limiting loans to a usance of three months is an excellent one. Indeed, we are not sure that the period might not have been made still shorter with advantage to the interests of *bonâ fide* trade. On the other hand, it is possible that some qualification may be required in the restriction which prevents the Bank from discounting negotiable securities unless they carry on them the separate responsibilities of at least two independent persons or firms. The qualification, as regards Bombay, attached to the power of the Bank to establish branches, is also, we think, open to criticism.—*Englishman.*

THE ARTILLERY AT DELHI.—The equipment of the batteries has been put to a severe test as far as ground can affect it, and in all cases has proved itself to be all that could be desired, which speaks well for the much abused "contract system." The ground selected for the artillery manœuvres was in many ways unsuited to the movements of that arm. Much of it was very rocky and quite impracticable for guns at any but the slowest pace, nor is a rocky position one which an artillery man loves to select for his battery, since by so doing he doubles the effect of his enemy's shells. The level ground was much intersected by wide and deep nullahs, the banks of which had to be sloped away in most cases at considerable labour before they could be made passible for guns. It is difficult to say why this particular site was selected for the artillery, unless, as has been suggested, it was to get them out of the way. All these difficulties, however, had their advantages; the carriages were severely tested both for endurance and stability, while the capabilities of the drivers were taxed to the uttermost. The result must be regarded as highly satisfactory, for no accident of any kind has occurred. A foreigner must have been struck by the various armaments of the batteries, since among the ten that took part in the movements no less than eight different natures of ordnance were to be observed. Perhaps it is hardly fair to include the heavy battery with its 40-prs. and mortars, or the mountain train with its 7-pr. pop-guns, in this catalogue, as each represents a special branch. That there should be two kinds of breech-loader, and two of muzzle-loader, is, however, an anomaly. The new 9-pr. gun of 6 cwt. is an admirable weapon for the horse artillery, since it possesses the accuracy and range of the 8-cwt. gun, and the lightness of the 9-pr. Armstrong. Let us hope that the 12 and 9-pr. Armstrongs will soon disappear from our field artillery and be replaced by the 9-pr., 6-cwt., and the 16-pr. muzzle loading guns. To have batteries of horse and field artillery throwing the same weight of metal from guns of different weight is doubtless an error. If the present 16-pr. gun is too heavy for all the requirements of a field battery, another gun of the same calibre, but lighter weight, should be introduced, as has been done in the case of the new horse artillery gun. A new method of attaching the pintail hook to the limber has been introduced, by which it is held further from the limber boxes; so that the weight on the back of the shaft horse is reduced, while it renders the operation of limbering up somewhat easier. This is to be put to a series of severe tests by one of the batteries in camp which have not yet been completed. On many occasions the want of an accurate, simple, and quick range-finder has been felt, and the importance of such an instrument cannot fail to increase with the great ranges at which artillery is now supposed to open fire. Captain Weldon's instrument, which is at present being tested, possesses the merit of accuracy under favourable circumstances, *i.e.*, when a base of 100 yards can be obtained. It is, however, extremely fragile, and in ground like that in the neighbourhood of Bussant the extreme base was rarely obtainable. Until we possess a good range-finder, to open fire at extreme ranges, such as 2,500 and 3,000 yards, it can only result in a waste of ammunition, since it is impossible to tell if your fire is effective.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24. Cochin, Cardiff; Brechin Castle, Greenock; Janet Court, Cardiff.—25. Philosopher, Liverpool; H.M.S. Narcissus, Madras; Rosedhu, Cardiff; str. Chyebassa, London.—26. Str. Queen Margaret, London; Khandalla, Bombay; St. Magnus, London; Queen of Beauty, Liverpool; str. Malwa, Southampton.—27. Str. Historian, Liverpool; Bates Family, London.—28. Cardigan Castle, Bombay; Atalanta, London; City of Madrid, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Duke of Lancaster.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Tyllers, Mr. Stracey, Mr. Little, Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair and child, Miss Wormold, Mr. Findlay, Major and Mrs. Chambers and child, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, and Major Forester.

Per str. Baghdad.—From RANGOON.—Lieut. col. G. A. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Capt. L. N. Mosse, Capt. Rowlands, Staff Sergeant Choves, and Mrs. McDernott.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23. Hippolyta, Mauritius.—24. Naturalist, West Indies.—25. Str. Orien, London.—26. Lanarkshire, Dundee.—27. Str. Viceroy, London.—28. Flying Venus, Bombay.

SIR T. D. FORSYTH, C.B., goes on furlough for two years, from the 19th of February.

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Commercial.

Calcutta, Dec. 31, 1875.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 12 to 101 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 10 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 2
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	107 12 to 108 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 15-16d. to 1s. 10d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 3-16d. to 1s. 10¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1435 to 1440
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1400 to —
Coal Company	1410 ...	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	136 to 137
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 610 to 615
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	268 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 182
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	400 to 410
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	39 to 40
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	108 to 109
Punjab Bank	100 ...	70 to 71
Simla Bank	500 ...	530 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	27 to 29

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.—(By Telegram.)—7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.13; 40's Bannermill Twist, 5a. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 9⅞d.; ditto, Paris: Three months' Document Bills, 2f. 28c. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101⅛; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102⅝; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 106½. Freights, 30s. to 57s. 6d.

Madras.

CHOLERA IN SIKANDARABAD.—We regret to state that cholera continues to prevail in Sikandarabad and its suburbs. On Sunday four deaths occurred from this cause, and on Monday, out of thirteen seizures, seven terminated fatally. There were some cases in the lines of the 3rd P. L. I., but the 40th Regiment, where the disease first re-appeared, is, we are glad to say, now quite free.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 24.

A RAJAH KUMAR COLLEGE.—A meeting was held on Christmas Day, at the Hon. H. P. Cunningham's house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of establishing at Madras a Rajah Kumar College—or College for the instruction of the sons of native Rajahs, Zamindars, and other members of the native aristocracy of this Presidency—similar to an institution of the same kind in Northern India. The meeting was well attended by the Rajahs and other native chiefs still in Madras, as well as by many of the leading members of the native community in the city, who approved of the undertaking and promised it support. It was calculated that the establishment of the College would cost 10 lakhs of rupees.—*Madras Mail.*

FROM NELLOR TO MADRAS BY WATER.—The East Coast Canal, being now completed north of Kistnapatam, is becoming a very popular route between Nellor and Madras. The distance from Nellor to Kistnapatam is fourteen miles. The road is one of the best leading out of Nellor, and is really a delightful drive of three hours. The traffic is becoming so extensive that it is sometimes difficult to secure even top boats, much more so to secure a budgerow. A good line of boats—both freight and passenger—would be good speculation for an enterprising man. And what would be still better, if the owner of that steam-tug which lies in the basin would fit her up and make regular trips between Madras and Kistnapatam, he might, in time, make a small fortune out of it. Then, with a single tramway to Kistnapatam, Nellor would be almost as well off as if a railway connected it with Madras.—*Madras Athenæum* Correspondent.

DEPARTURE OF SIR F. HAINES.—An event of the week intimately concerning the Madras Army is the departure of Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, who left us for good on Friday evening, after being connected with the local army for thirty-six years. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the Railway Station to take leave of his Excellency, who was heartily cheered as he was borne away by the iron-horse, bearing with him the good wishes of Madras. Sir Frederick left Bombay by the mail steamer which sailed last Monday; and on Thursday a general order was published at Madras containing his Excellency's farewell to the Madras Army, which is full of laudation, and is no doubt very gratifying to all whom it may concern. Sir Neville Chamberlain, his successor, is expected to take charge on the 20th instant, and in the meantime General Elmhirst has been appointed Provincial Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Silver's tenure of office as Secretary to the Madras Government in the Military Department expired yesterday, but he holds on until the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 1.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY TO THE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.—Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University of Madras,—Short as has been my stay in your Presidency, I have not failed to notice more than one proof that your University is already fulfilling some of the higher objects for which it was instituted. Official men, whose experiences reaches far beyond the date of your foundation, assure me that University graduates are already found filling many of the higher posts in the public service, that by the mode in which their work is done they give proof of superior intellectual training, and, what is far more important, that they justify, by their general conduct, the hope that here, as elsewhere, a University education will fix and help to maintain a high standard of social and moral conduct. This is in itself a great practical and useful result. I gather from other sources that your University is effectually encouraging the scientific study of the ancient languages and literature of India; that pure science receives attention, and, above all, that the effectual aid you have given in an official form to education of all kinds has stimulated and encouraged that energy in private persons and in official associations to which education in your Presidency has always owed so much. I trust that a career of increasing usefulness and prosperity is before your University, and, in acknowledging your farewell, I thank you very sincerely for your kind expressions regarding myself and my visit to Madras, which has afforded me so much pleasure.

BURMAH PROPER.—News from Mandalay to the 3rd of December published in the *Rangoon Gazette*, says:—"Everything at Mandalay is now brought to a stand still. The virtuous King of Burmah, who issues gold coin at five rupees, and receives it back at four rupees, who does not pay his soldiers, who deceives merchants, who cripples agriculture and production all over his country, spends his days reading religious books. No business of any kind can therefore be transacted by the Ministers, who now and then get but distant glimpses of his most pious Majesty. I wonder what those religious books can be all about. They cannot, surely, refer to the merits of mercy, charity, justice, honesty, truth, purity of life, righteousness, generosity, &c., seeing the contempt which the King shows in practice for all these virtues. Could any sincere Buddhist in Rangoon tell what are the teachings of the books the King is now studying so much?—The Mixed Court has been re-opened on a better footing now than in the past. With Colonel Duncan to watch over it, British merchants ought to take courage and establish at Mandalay a few houses which, if backed up with a good cash power, would soon swamp the present few native dealers, and force on the King and his officials straightforward, honest, and punctual dealings. Captain Strover had frightened British merchants away. With Colonel Duncan, who can be said *par excellence* to be *suaviter in modo et fortiter in re*, we ought to witness ere long a great revival of trade in Upper Burmah."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 25. Str. Tibre, Calcutta: str. Duke of Lancaster, London.—26. Str. Canara, Bombay.—29. Str. Renown, Trincomalee.—29. Picton Castle, Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 25. Str. Rajpootana, Bombay; str. Tibre, Pondicherry and Galle.—26. Str. Canara, Calcutta.—27. Celeste, Gopaulpore.—29. W. H. Watson, London.—29. Str. Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta.

Bombay.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. *Dalhousie*, 1,023 tons, Commander H. W. Warner, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday, Dec. 31. She left Aden on the 12th with a detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers, N. I., for Vingorla, where she arrived on the 23rd. She then left for Goa, where she arrived on the 26th, and left again on the 29th. She experienced moderate weather throughout the voyage. The *Dalhousie* brought to Bombay Captain Sanders, R.A., and Mrs. Fagan and two children as passengers.

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MR. J. DANVERS ON HIS TRAVELS.—Mr. Juland Danvers, Government Director of Guaranteed Railways, went to Ahmadabad last week along with Mr. Currey to inspect the Bombay and Baroda Railway. Next Monday he starts with Mr. LeMesurier for Bhosawul, goes on thence to Oomrawutte, Khangaum, and Hingunghaut, and the Warora collieries, then returns to Bhosawul, and proceeds to Khundwa and Indore, finally returning to Khundwa Junction and going on to Jubbulpore, which station he will reach about the end of next week.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 3.

FINANCIAL.—It is stated that owing to the retirement of Mr. A. R. Gordon from the Financial Department, the following changes have been made:—Dr. G. W. Cline, barrister-at-law, of the Financial Department, reverts to Bombay to take charge of the Currency-office of Bombay. It is stated that the Government are desirous of introducing an uniform system in the practice and procedure of the Currency-offices both at Calcutta and Bombay, and with this view it has been found desirable that the Currency officers of the Presidency should live on the premises. It is not yet settled whether a special Head Commi sioner of Currency will not be appointed. There is no doubt that this would be a move in the right direction. —*Times of India.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Army, accompanied by Lady Staveley, Major W. C. Justice, Military Secretary, Major G. A. Furse, Aide-de-Camp, Major T. E. A. Hall, Deputy Adjutant General and Lady Hall, arrived in Bombay from Puna by the early train on Friday, and embarked for Carwar in H.M.'s steamer *May Frere* in the forenoon from the Apollo Bunder. His Excellency will be joined by Major A. G. F. Hogg (who preceded H. E. by the B. I. steamer of the 25th December), Deputy Quarter Master General of the army at Carwar, and from thence proceed to Honore. H. E. and suite after a stay of a few days will proceed to Dharwar on a tour of inspection to the Belgaum District, arriving as under: Dharwar 20th, Belgam 23rd, Kolapur 25th, Satara 27th, and Puna 29th January, 1876.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 3.

PUNA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—We have to congratulate the Professors of the Puna Engineering College on the results of their labour for the past year. This Institution sent this year to Bombay a number of students for their final examination for Civil Engineering and we are glad to say three passed out. The first prize was gained by a Parsee student, who had upwards of 100 marks to space. The third student only saved himself by a very few marks from being plucked. The prize for the first student is, gold medal, valued at Rs. 250, and professional books of the value of Rs. 150, together with a guarantee of a situation under Government of Rs. 250 per mensem as Assistant Engineer. We are given to understand that this is the first year in which a European student from the Puna College has passed in this degree, and we would here congratulate them on their success, and trust that this year's examination may act as a strong incitement for those who may follow in future years. We are fully aware that there will be no want of painstaking or encouragement with such gentlemen at the helm as Professors Cooke and Scorgie.—*Puna Observer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27. Str. Africa, Calcutta; Sooloo, Sunderland.—28. Heros, Hull; str. Timor, Liverpool; Moreshire, Glasgow.—29. City Camp, Liverpool; Prince Amadeo, Liverpool.—Jan. 1. Miningu, Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. G. Shiele, Mr. J. H. Merriman, Col. Mocatta, Mr. J. Wace, Mr. G. Richardson, Miss Gurr, Major Gillespie, Mr. C. J. Ackrill, Mrs. Loch and infant, and Mr. Hurley. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell Leith, Mr. E. S. Robertson, Mr. D. McIver, Mr. W. McIver, Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Mr. G. Rusch, Mr. E. B. Gardner, Major gen. Forbes, and Mr. T. B. Branson. From BRINDISI.—Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. G. Robertson, Mr. L. Barclay, Mr. H. Hartmann, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Cuningham, Mr. Greene, Mr. Griffin, Mr. F. T. Bagshaw, Col. and Miss Thorpe, Col. Spurway, Col. E. W. O. Kerrich, Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, Col. Brooke, and Mr. J. Connell.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27. Str. Bangalore, Aden, Suez, &c.—28. Str. Gwalior, China, &c.—31. H.M.S. Crocodile, England; str. Macedonia, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Medina, Aden, Hoodeida, Jeddah and Suez.—Jan. 1. Str. Calcutta, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Ethiopia, Coast and Calcutta; str. Sumatra, Genoa, &c.—3. Str. Khiva, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Mysor, Gen. Cooke, Mrs. and Miss Cooke.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khiva.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Tyrrwhit, Mr. and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. W. G. Frost, Mr. J. Lightly, Mr. A. Wade, Mr. H. F. Lawrence, Mr. R. Obrel, and Mr. W. Edwards. For VENICE.—The Rev. C. P. Greene. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. Macdonald and Mr. J. Munro. For ADEN.—Paymaster and Mrs. Forlong.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 3, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 9 15-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	92
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3200
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1425
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1350
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1070
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 300) ...	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3600 xd.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1950
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	85
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1020
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	255
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1180
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	677½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	480 xd.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	690
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 101⅛ ⅜
,, , Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 102½
,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 102⅝ ⅜
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 107½ ⅜
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 17-11-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	17-14-6
Ditto Pekin	17-7-6

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs.	11-0-0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	290
Mexican Dollars...	Do.	224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	212
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas...		107-2-0
Sycee Silver		109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

THE Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris will shortly open a branch at Madras.

JOTTINGS FROM SIAM.—Hitherto it had been the custom in Siam to go on all fours in the presence of Royalty, and even of the high officers of State, but the present King, after his visit to Bombay and Calcutta, abolished the barbarous practice. On the day of coronation, which took place after his return from India, the Siamese princes and nobles prostrated themselves on their faces before him, but he ordered them to rise, and salute him after the manner of the Western nations, telling them that their own national custom had a tendency to debase them in the eyes of their fellow-creatures, and that they should not conform to it in future. I don't know whether you have a very correct idea of the general appearance of the Siamese, but, lest you should not, I shall try to describe them for you. They have the same general cast of features as their neighbours, the Burmese and Malays, but are somewhat lighter in complexion. Neither male nor female, however, can, by any stretch of imagination, be pronounced good-looking, the more especially as no one is ever seen without a large lump of betel in the mouth, and a thick layer of this nasty stuff adhering to the lips. Men as well as women, besides, blacken their teeth from their very earliest years, as if black teeth were an adornment, instead of the reverse; and their ugliness is further intensified by their peculiar mode of wearing their hair, which is cut very close, except over the forehead, where a short tuft is allowed to grow, in either a round or oval form, according to individual taste. Their dress, as among the natives of India, consists of a *dhoti* and *chaddar;* but, unlike the Indian custom, this dress is common to both sexes. The men throw the *chaddars* loosely across their shoulders, while the women, so long as they are unmarried, carefully conceal their persons with it, but after arriving at a certain age, say twenty-five or thirty, are as careless and unconcerned as the men. Being, therefore, dressed alike, and wearing their hair after the same fashion, a stranger experiences the utmost difficulty in distinguishing the male from the female, the more so as the latter is not by any means invariably feminine in appearance, nor the former hirsute. Indeed, so great is the difficulty, that I have more than once mistaken a man for a woman, and *vice versa*, and have been obliged to apologise for the mistake. The only certain criterion to go by, as I have now learnt from a native, is to observe closely how the *chaddar* is worn; if it is thrown carelessly across the shoulders, then the wearer is a man; if, on the contrary, it carefully envelops the upper portion of the body, then the wearer is a woman. Fancy the idea of being able to decide the sex of a person by only an extra turn or two of a *chaddar* round the body!—*Englishman* Correspondent

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 25.)

CHRISTIAN, E. R., district superint. of police, 3rd grade, Hyderabad assigned districts, offic. in the 2nd grade from May 7 to Sept. 2, 1875.

DOVETON—MORRISON.—The following changes are ordered in the Accounts Branch of the P.W.D., consequent on the return to duty from furlough of Capt. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., examiner of railway accounts:—The services of Capt. H. Doveton, R.E., tempy. examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. Mr. F. Morrison, tempy. controller, 3rd class, 1st grade, offieg. examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta, to be examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, v. Capt. Doveton, as a tempy. arrangement.

EADES, Surg. L. E., of the 17th N.I., is app. to the medical charge of the Gwalior agency, Morar cantonment magistracy and jail, in addition to his other duties, from the date of receiving charge, v. Surg. major G. Barnard.

HAYNES, Lieut. H. S. F., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, on the establishment under the director of State Railways, is app. to offic. as dep. consulting engr. to Govt. of India for guaranteed Railways, Sind, during the absence on special duty of Major LeMessurier.

GEOGHEGAN, H. T., exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is placed in temp. charge of the current duties of the office of suptg. engr., Survey Circle, Punjab Northern State Railway, in addition to his own, with effect from Oct. 19.

LAMBERT, Major, R.E., exec. engr., reverted to the Provincial Estab. on Nov. 15, on which date he was relieved of the duties of controller of accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

LINDSELL.—The services of Lieut. J. B. Lindsell, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Punjab Provincial Estab., are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept., from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

LEMESSURIER, Major A., R.E., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Sind, is deputed to be secy. to the Railway Transport Committee, about to assemble at Delhi.

LEVIEN, A., has been perm. to retire from H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from July 15 last.

PARGITER—MARRIOTT.—Messrs. F. E. Pargiter and C. R. Marriott, of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of Bengal their arrival at Calcutta on the 9th and 29th ult. respectively.

PLACE, G. W., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 29th ult.

RICHARDS, Rev. J., a senior chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India to retire from the service from Nov. 17.

RICHARDSON, G. A., sub asst. conservator of forests in the Central Provs., who has been transferred to Bengal, made over charge of his duties in those Provs. on the 12th ult.

RUNDALL, Lieut. F. M., offieg. 2nd wing sub., on prob., of the 4th R.N.I., to offic. as wing sub. of the Meywar Bheel corps from the date of receiving charge, v. Lieut. Yate, on special duty.

SARGEAUNT, Capt. R. A., R.A., received charge of the office of the exam. of railway accounts to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways at Calcutta from Mr. F. Morrison, offieg. exam., on the 17th inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the date on which Major T. Cadell, v.c., polit. agent, 1st class, resumes his duties as polit. agent at Ulwar, Major P. W. Powlett, offieg, polit. agent, 1st class, to revert to the grade of polit. agent, 2nd class, and to reassume the duties of settlement officer at Ulwar.

Capt. H. B. Abott to revert to the grade of polit. asst., 1st class, and to offic. as polit. asst., Maunpore, and dep. Bheel agent.

Capt. G. F. Blowers, offieg. polit. asst., 1st class, and offieg. polit. asst., Maunpore, and dep. Bheel agent, to revert to his substantive app. as Boundary Settlement officer, Bundelcund.

It is hereby notified that the same device which is on the flag of H.E. the Gov. gen. is to be borne by the flags of all polit. officers representing the British Govt. in Native States.

MILITARY WORKS.

Mr. J. H. Trott, accountant, 4th grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, is transfd. to the office of exec. engr., Lahore div., Mily. Works.

Lieut. E. C. Fanshawe, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the 3rd circle, Mily. Works, on Nov. 20 last.

Lieut. Fanshawe is app. personal asst. to suptg. engr., 3rd circle, Mily. Works, v. Mr. J. Robinson, transfd. to the Bareilly div., Mily. Works.

Major H. F. Blair, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, joined the 7th circle, Mily. Works, on Nov. 30 last.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. Nickels, asst. supt., 2nd grade, Marine Survey Dept., to offic. as 1st officer of the Indian Govt. steamer *Irrawaddy*, from Dec. 10 last, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. C. J. Wortley, asst. supt., 3rd grade, Marine Survey Dept., to be 2nd officer of the Indian Govt. steamer *Nemesis*, from Dec. 10 last, v. Mr. E. R. Wells, app. 1st officer.

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. appointments:—

Mr. A. Macpherson to be 2nd officer of the Indian Govt. steamer *Irrawaddy* for temp. duty.

Mr. G. R. C. Smith to be 2nd officer of the Indian Govt. steamer *Tenasserim*, to fill an existing vacancy.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 29.)

Lieut. A. E. Gordon, asst. comnr. in charge of the Sungoo sub div. of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months.

The services of Mr. G. W. Place, who has recently been app. to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the home department.

Mr. W. C. Muller, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Rungpore, is allowed leave for six months.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. C. R. Marriott, asst. mag. and coll., Patna, is transferred to Chumparun.

Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S., is app. to act as asst. secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, during the abs., on deputation, of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

Mr. G. Easton, who reverts to his appt. as head asst., gen. dept. of the Bengal Secretariat, is re-app. to be Registrar, revenue and general side of the office.

Mr. D. J. Poole, dist. supt. of police, in charge of the Gurjat Mehals, returned to duty on Dec. 14.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 25.)

Rev. G. T. Carruthers, chaplain of Sitabaldi, reported his arrival from furl., and assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur, on the 20th idem.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., having reported his arrival from furl. to Europe, he has been posted at Balaghat, as offictg. dep. comnr., 3rd class.

Col. J. Ashburner, dep. comnr., Balaghat, on being relieved by Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., offictg. dep. comnr., is transfd. to Bilaspur.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Dec. 25.)

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., whose services were placed at the disposal of the chief comnr. of Assam, is app. to be an offictg. asst. comnr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the dist. of Sylhet.

Mr. G. J. Cawley, asst. supt. of police, Garo hills, has returned from leave on Nov. 28, 1875.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 25.)

BIRD, Lieut. W. J. B., wing subalt. 3rd inf., on probation, to be wing subalt. 5th inf., Haidarabad Contingent, on probation, v. Capt. A. R. Oakes, who vacates on prom. to the substantive rank of field officer.

BURGESS, Lieut. F. F. R., Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 35th (The Mynpoorie) regt. N.I., to be an asst. in the Pay Dept., on probation, v. Capt. C. J. Durand, app. a dep. paymaster.

CLERK, Lieut. col. H., Madras staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from Nov. 30, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MACKINNON—PINNIS.—Capt. C. K. Mackinnon, wing officer 3rd Punjab inf., and offieg. 2nd in com. with wing officer, to be 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Major G. N. Saunders, dec.; and Capt. J. Finnis, qrmr., to be wing officer, v. Capt. Mackinnon.

MORGAN, Lieut. H. R. L., 1st subalt. Punjab Frontier Force, Hazara Mountain Battery, to offic. as comdt., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. E. J. de Lautour.

PEDLER, Lieut. col. J. P., 2nd in com. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th inf., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. F. T. Goad.

SCOTT—RIVAZ.—Capt. A. Scott, adjt. and offieg. wing officer 4th Sikh inf., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, pending the return from furl. to Europe of Capt. B. E. Gowan. Capt. V. Rivaz, qrmr. and offieg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his duties as adjt., during the period Capt. Scott may offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

SHAW, Lieut. col. D., wing officer 33rd regt. Madras N.I. and offieg. 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab inf., to continue to offic. as 2nd in com. during the period Lieut. col. Pedler may offic. as 2nd in com. 5th inf.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. J. B. Slater, 1st wing subalt., 2nd Sikh inf. and offieg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 2nd Punjab inf., on being relieved from that app will rejoin his own regt., the 2nd Sikh inf., and offic. as 2nd in com. an. wing officer until the return of Capt. H. M. Pratt from furl.

Capt. H. M. Pratt, wing officer, on rejoining from furl., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Capt. C. K. Mackinnon, who reverts to hi own regt., the 3rd Punjab inf.

Capt. J. B. Slater, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer during the period Capt. Pratt may offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. C. K. Mackinnon, wing officer, 3rd Punjab inf. and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, 2nd Sikh inf., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing

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officer on Major G. N. Saunders proceeding on leave prep. to furl. on m.c. (since dec.).

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The services of the following R.E. officers attached to the P.W.D., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. for employment at the Camp of Exercise, from date of their being relieved of their respective appointments :—

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. W. W. H. Greathed, C.B., Major and Brevet lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard, Major H. H. Jones, Major D. C. Walker, Major F. S. Stanton, Major G. E. L. S. Sanford, Capt. and Brevet major J. Browne, Capt. W. Shepherd, Capt. H. W. Clarke, Capt. B. Lovett, C.S.I., Lieut. R. F. Moore, Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, Lieut. W. Peacocke, Lieut. F. J. Hewson, Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, Lieut. D. A. Johnson, Lieut. C. F. Call, Lieut. M. Ladgharne, Lieut. J. W. Thurburn, Lieut. J. M. T. Badgley, Lieut. H. W. Duperier, and Lieut. T. P. Cather.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Col. D. C. Vanrenen, R.A., dep. surveyor gen. and supt. of the revenue surveys.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. King, Bengal S.C., comdt. 13th, The Shekhawattee, N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. N. Young, Bengal S.C., dep. judge advocate.

Major W. Winson, Bengal S.C., comdt. 18th (The Alipore) N.I.

Surg. major W. H. Kirton, med. dept.

Capt. R. H. F. Rennick, Bengal S.C.

Surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., med. dept.

Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., med. dept.

Lieut. W. Hailes, Bengal S.C., 1st wing subalt., 37th (The Meerut) N.I.

Lieut. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., exec. engr. 3rd grade, P.W.D., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Calcutta.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Dec. 6 to Dec. 15).

BROCK.—Battalion order confd., dated Nov. 20, app. Lieut. and Local capt. M. W. Brock to be asst. instr. of musketry to 1-17th foot, from the 22nd idem.

CORRIE, Major W. T., 1st batt. 11th regt., to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. G. Clerk, who resigns.

GLOVER—GILIARD.—The following transfers will take place, viz. :—Vet. surg. B. L. Glover, from the 15th hussars to D baty. A brigade R.H.A., and Vet. surg. C. W. Giliard from the latter to the former.

HOWARD—LYTTLETON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 14, making the following apps., consequent on the departure on duty to Calcutta, of Lieut. and adjt. J. J. Peston :—Lieut. F. C. Howard to act as adjt. to 4th batt. rifle brigade, and Lieut. the Hon. N. G. Lyttleton to act as instr. of musketry.

HUGHES, Sub lieut. H. W., to be instr. to 1-18th regt.

HUME, Brig. gen. R., C.B., commanding the Saugor dist., is directed to proceed to Calcutta and assume com. of the Presy. dist., during the visit of Field marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

ILES.—Shillong station order confd., dated Nov. 20, app. Capt. A. I. Iles, 43rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, from the 22nd idem, in room of Capt. A. B. Clare, offieg. brigade major, Eastern Frontier dist., proceeding on inspection tour with the brigdr. gen. comdg.

KINCHANT, Lieut. J. C., to be interpreter to 11th hussars.

LYTTELTON, Lieut. the Hon. N. G., to be interpreter to 4th batt. Rifle Brig.

MELVIN, Lieut. A., 109th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing sub. to 42nd N.I., on probation, v. Wauchope, on furl.

NEDHAM, Lieut. col. C., dep. judge advocate, is posted to the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle.

PIPON—BLYTH.—Presy. district orders confd., dated Nov. 26, directing Col. P. G. Pipon, C.B., R.A., to assume com. of the dist., and Col. F. S. Blyth, 40th foot, to assume com. of Fort William, from the 27th idem, consequent on the departure of Bridgr. gen. J. Ross, C.B., in com. of the Perak expedition.

PONSONBY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 6, app. Lieut. J. G. Ponsonby, 2nd wing subalt., on probation, to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Capt. W. E. Rutherford, proceeded to join the 16th N.I., and to continue to act as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., offieg. 2nd wing subalt. 17th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. to 29th N.I.

ROSE—PRESTON.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the following appts., &c. :—Lieut. H. R. Rose, 34th regt., to be an extra A.D.C. on H.E.'s Personal Staff. Lieut. J. J. Preston, rifle brigade, to be A.D.C. to Bridgr. gen. Ross, C.B., rifle brigade, proc. in com. of the troops detailed for active service at Perak.

STODDART, Capt. and Offieg. Adjt. C. H., to be adjt. to 5th N.I.

TURHILL, Lieut. R. C., to be instr. 4th hussars, in addition to his other duties, v. Wood, app. a prob. to the Bengal staff corps.

STOKES, F. S. F., to be adjt. to 83rd regt., v. Berkeley, resigned, from Nov. 22, subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field marshal C. in C.

WHALLEY.—The name of Lieut. R. Whalley, 39th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot, published in G.O.C.C. of Sept. 29.

WHISH.—Subject to the approval of H.M. Lieut. C. F. D. Whish, 85th regt., is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the army purchase comrs. as the value of his commission.

YOUNG, Col. J. N., dep. judge advocate, is transfd. from the Presy. and Eastern Frontier Circle to the Peshawur and Rawal Pindi Circle, and will there proceed on return from furl.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, Dec. 21.)

DICKENSON, Lieut. F. B. N., 2-60th rifles, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot, published on Sept. 29, 1875.

HICKS—The foll. orders are confd. :—Allahabad div. order, dated Nov. 25, 1875, posting Col. C. F. Hicks, Bengal S.C., returned from furl., to do gen. duty at Allahabad.

LAMBERT, S. J., R.E., having completed a tour of seven years' service of India, will proceed *via* Bombay to England, and on arriving there report himself to the dep. adjt. gen., R.E., Horse Guards.

WOODHOUSE, Major H., Bengal inf., is at his own request transfd. from Peshawur to Lucknow for general duty.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. E. W. E. Walker to be col. from Dec. 9.

2nd Battalion 19th Regt.—Capt. W. R. Iles to be major from Nov. 16.

2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.—Capt. A. A. A. Kinloch to be major from Nov. 22.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, administrator general of Bengal, for twelve months, in extension. Surg. H. D. S. Compigne, in medical charge of the Eastern States Agency, Rajpootana, preparatory leave for one month, from Dec. 15. Mr. A. Rhodes, assistant engineer, Reti division, Indus Valley State Railway, privilege leave for fifty-three days, from Jan. 15.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Sub lieut. C. J. R. Hearsey, 9th lancers, to Mussoorie, from Nov. 18 to Dec. 18. Lieut. col. T. N. Harward, 19th brigade R.A., *via* the Cape, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. H. A. Stewart, 2-9th foot, to remain at Mozufferpore in Tirhoot, from Oct. 16, 1875, to Feb. 16, 1876, in extension of the general leave, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, granted him by the general officer commanding Rawul Pindi division. Lieut. J. Cros ie, 2-15th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming, 2-22nd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of quitting regiment. Lieut. J. G. S. Goff, 43rd foot, to remain in England, for three months, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. T. A. Freeman, 70th foot, to Jhansi, from Dec. 7, 1875, to Jan. 6, 1876, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. A. Rooke, infantry (doing duty at Cawnpore), for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation. Surg. Daake, M.D., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. R. Henn, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. A. England, to remain at Umballa from Dec. 3, 1875, to March 3, 1876. Surg. B. R. Jagoe, M.D., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. S. Oliphant, R.E., superintending engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., officiating chief engineer and secretary to chief commissioner, British Burmah, Rangoon, for two years. Major E. D. H. Vibart, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron officer, 15th Bengal Cureton's Mooltanee cavalry, for two years. Surg. G. Thomson, M.B., in medical charge, 1st Punjab cavalry, Punjab frontier force, for two years.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 21.)

AGNEW, G. V., coll. and mag. of Nellore, resumed charge of the dist. from Mr. T. V. D. Hardinge, the acting sub. coll. in charge on the 15th inst.

BEATTY, Major J., R.E., offieg. suptg. engr., will be considered as having reverted to his substantive rank of exec. engr., 1st grade, from the date of Col. Farewell's return from furl.

COX, A. F., will be considered as having acted as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly from Nov. 27 to Dec. 13, both days inclusive.

CRUICKSHANK, A., Madras C.S., having reported his return from leave, the unexpired portion of the furl. granted to him on Oct. 28, 1873, is cancelled, and he is allowed the usual subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

HUTCHINS, P. P., dist. and sess. judge of Madura, resumed charge of the court from Mr. Glenny on Dec. 14.

O'FARRELL.—Under Sec. 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X. of 1872), Mr. H. H. O'Farrell, asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Cuddapah, is apptd. to be a mag. of the 3rd class, and to exercise the powers conferred on mags. of that class by Notific. of Jan. 1, 1873.

STOKES, H. J., acting dist. and sess. judge of Kistna, assumed charge of the court on Dec. 13.

THOMSON, J., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah during the absence of Mr. J. D. B. Gribble on other duty, or until further orders.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 28.)

BURLTON, C. H. R., asst. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Godavery dist.

GOMPERTZ, H., first asst. supt., in tempy. charge of No. 4 party, to act as deputy supt. Revenue Survey, during Col. Hessey's employment on other duty.

GORDON, H. P., acting dist. and sessions judge of Cuddapah, resumed charge of the Court from Mr. Newman on Dec. 21.

HESSEY, Col. W. H., deputy supt., Revenue Survey, to act as supt. Revenue Survey, during Col. Priestley's abs. on priv. leave.

HORSFALL, J. G., to act as coll. and mag. of South Canara, during the abs. of Mr. A. McC. Webster, on leave.

IRVIN, G.D., acting judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, assumed charge of the Court on Dec. 21.

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KNOX, C. J., covenanted asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot, is permitted to return to duty.

ROSS, H. T., to be asst. supt. of police, Vizagapatam, but to act as asst. supt. of police, Ganjam, from Nov. 27.

SHELLY.—Order confd. by the comdt. 22nd N.I., dated Nov. 30, app. Capt. H. R. Shelly, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties, from March 5, v, Lieut. col. Norton, offieg. 2nd in com., proceeded to Kamptee, to assume com. of the right wing 22nd N.I.

VANDEZEE, Capt. F. H., from 2nd wing subalt. 24th N.I., to 1st wing subalt. 24th N.I.

WALTON, Lieut. col. C. S. B., from gen. duty, Kamptee, to offic. 2nd in com. 9th N.I.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 28.)

FFRENCH—PLACE.—Col. M. T. Ffrench and A. F. Place attained colonels' allowances from the 21st inst.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Dec. 9.)

DALYELL.—Order confd., dated Nov. 22, by the officer com. British Burmah, app. Col. J. T. Dalyell, 21st fusiliers, to the com. of the garrison of Rangoon during the abs. of Brigdr. gen. A. K. Gove, on a tour of inspection to Moulmein from this date.

HALLIDAY, Col. J. G., (Eur), from comdt. 7th N.I., to comdt. 25th N.I., v. Col. Molony, who attains colonel's allowances.

HUNTER, Capt. R., from 2nd wing sub. N.I., to 1st wing sub. 30th N.I.

KEYES, Col. T. J. H., from 2nd in com. 8th N.I., offieg. comdt. 7th N.I., to comdt. 7th N.I., v. Col. Molony, who attains colonel's allowances.

QUIN, Capt. E, from 2nd wing sub. 1st N.I., to 1st wing sub. 1st N.I.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. O. H. Hayne, executive engineer of the 4th grade, six weeks' privilege leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Mr. G. D. Irvine, acting judge of the Small Cause Court, Vellore, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station. Major N. Swanston, assistant quartermaster general, to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, Bellary.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec. to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. J. A. Anderson, M.D., having completed his tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Dec. 15, and report his arrival to the Director General, Army Medical Department. Surg. Anderson will accompany 18th hussars on duty from Bangalore to Bombay. Surg. H. N. L. James, M.D., doing duty with depot, Poonamallee, to England, embarking at Bombay, per troopship, overland route.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 30.)

CORDEAUX, E., to act as judge and sess. judge of Dharwar during the abs. of Mr. Sandwith on priv. leave.

ETHERIDGE, Col. A. T., C.S.I., to act. as inspr. gen. of registration and stamps, during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. Filgate.

JOHNS, G. H., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Poona, during the abs. of Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie.

NEVILLE, J., R.E., is app. asst. engr., 2nd grade.

WILSON, Rev. C. T., M.A., chaplain, has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to retire from the service on Jan. 12 next.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 30.)

BEAZLEY, Capt. and local major G. G., 83rd Regt., is confd. in the app. of asst. adjt. gen. of div., from July 22 last, the date he assumed charge of the office.

EDEN, Capt. W. T., staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from Dec. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

KEMBALL, Col. (major gen.) Sir A.B., K.C.S.I., C.B., R.A. (late Bombay), is admitted to col.'s allowances, from Oct. 21, v. Col. (major gen.) Foster, deceased.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Dec. 24.)

BIGGS, Lieut. J. W. F., 2nd wing subalt. 19th N.I., officiated as qrmr., in add. to his own duties, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 22.

GAYER—WALTER.—19th regt. N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 12, directing Major J. A. Gayer, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Capt. H. L. Walter, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. col. Creagh, proceeding on furl.

MOLINEUX—PRINGLE.—56th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 30, apptg. Lieut. H. P. Molineux, offictg. instructor of musketry, v. Prickett. Regtl. order, dated Dec. 6, apptg. Lieut. A. Pringle to offic. as asst. instructor of musketry, in the absence of any qualified officer, v. Molineux.

PARK—REID—BROWNE.—The foll. order is confd.:—12th N.I.—Regtl. order, dated Dec. 15, directing Lieut. col. Park, 2nd in command, to offic. as comdt.; Major Reid, offictg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.; and Capt. Browne, offictg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer in add. to his own duties, in succession to Col. Champion, proceeding on leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. S. Hammick, C.S., assistant political agent, Kolhapur, one month's privilege leave of absence from Nov. 15; Mr. Hammick resumed charge of his duties on Dec. 15. The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr. S. B. Thakur, supernumerary assistant collector, Kanara, is cancelled at that officer's request.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Vety. Surg. W. Oliver, C battery 4th brigade R.A., from Dec. 26, 1875, to Jan. 26, 1876, in extension, to remain at Vingorla. Lieut. W. C. Owen, 3rd hussars, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation. Major H. McLeod, F battery 20th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of departure. Sub Lieut. T. J. Foster, 2nd battalion 7th foot, from Aug. 29 to Dec. 9, on private affairs. Surg. Major J. Mackay, to Bombay, from date of dep., for thirty days, prep. to Europe. Capt. A. A. A. Kinloch, 60th rifles, dep. assistant adjutant general for musketry, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Surg. W. Gray, two months' privilege leave from Dec. 28. Lieut. Gen. Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I., Bombay infantry, commanding northern division of the army, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on the expiry of his tenure of command in Jan. next.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—At Howrah, Dec. 27, wife of Dr. R. Bird, son.

COLLINS—At Meean Meer, Dec. 13, wife of Capt. C. Collins, 51st (King's Own) L.I., daughter.

EDGCUMBE—At Secunderabad, Dec. 21, wife of P. Edgcumbe, daughter.

FARR—At Ballygunge, Dec. 28, wife of G. C. Farr, daughter.

FERNANDEZ—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 27, wife of J. F. Fernandez, dep. coll. and mag., daughter. [son.

GARDINER—At Ferozepore, Dec. 26, wife of J. W. Gardiner, Bengal C.S., son.

HAY—At Lucknow, Dec. 18, wife of D. Hay, asst. comr., Oudh Customs, [daughter.

JORDAN—At Calcutta, Dec. 18, wife of Rev. C. Jordan, of Serampore,

JOSEPH—At Madras, Dec. 26, wife of T. P. L. Joseph, son.

L'ESTRANGE—At Lahore, Dec. 17, wife of H. L'Estrange, daughter.

LIMOND—At Rawal Pindi, Dec. 19, wife of Lieut. col. Limond, R.E., daughter.

PAYNE—At Rohilkund, Dec. 23, wife of H. F. Payne, son.

POWER—At Calcutta, Dec. 19, wife of M. Power, son.

SANDIFORD—At Lahore, Dec. 26, wife of C. Sandiford, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—WOODWARD.—At Meean Meer, Dec. 20, G. M. C. Armstrong to Helen M., second daughter of J. H. A. Woodward.

BIRD—CHRISTISON.—At Agra, Dec. 18, Lieut. J. B. Bird, son of E. Bird, late M.C.S., to Marion A., daughter of A. Christison, Bengal army, civil surg., Agra.

LYNN—WILCOX.—At Bombay, Dec. 29, Lieut. Arthur Lyon, Baroda State Troops, to Angelina C., youngest daughter of the late H. E. Wilcox, executive engineer.

MORLAND—CARANDINI.—At Bombay, Dec. 27, Henry Morland, Bombay, to Fanny E. H., second daughter of the late Marquis of Sarzano, Count di Risi, Viscount Ferraris.

WARDER—GRAHAM.—At Madras, Dec. 28, Richard Warder, assistant engineer, P.W.D., to Catherine, eldest daughter of Capt. F. Graham, executive engineer, Madras P.W.D.

WEATHRALL—MYLNE.—At Calcutta, Dec. 20, Arthur Weathrall, to Adeline C., daughter of G. Mylne, of Dacca.

DEATHS.

ALONE—At Lucknow, Dec. 25, Lizzie, wife of Alfred Alone, aged 28.

COGHLAN—At Goa, Dec. 30, Mary J., wife of W. M. Coghlan, C.S.

CONINGHAM—At Tuticorin, Dec. 11, Mary C., wife of Major H. E. Coningham, S.C., aged 27.

CUMBERLAND—At Bareilly, Dec. 7, Charles B., son of Major gen. C. B. Cumberland, aged 48.

DEWEITZ—At Madras, Dec. 24, Mary J., wife of Charles Deweitz, aged 42.

DOUGLAS—At Ferozepore, Dec. 16, James A., son of Sergeant W. E. Douglas, R.A., aged one year.

HARLEY—At Madras, Dec. 23, Sophia E., wife of Rev. Harley, retired missionary, C.M.S., aged 55.

LIMOND—At Rawal Pindi, Dec. 20, Mary H., wife of Lieut. col. Limond, R.E., aged 44.

MCMULLEN—At Jhansie, Dec. 9, wife of R. W. McMullen, H.M.I. Customs, aged 40.

POWLETT—At Alwar, Dec. 23, Percy L., son of Major P. W. Powlett, aged 15 months.

PRITCHARD—At Madras, Dec. 26, Cecil J. P., infant son of Thomas Pritchard.

ROSE—At Calcutta, Dec. 22, Samuel Rose, aged 22.

SANDFORD—At Allahabad, Dec. 26, Julia McN., wife of D. L. Sandford, aged 36.

SANDYS—At Allahabad, Dec. 24, John U. Sandys, attorney-at-law, aged 56.

SMITH—At Meean Meer, Dec. 23, Norah de Herriez, child of Capt. G. W. Smith, aged one year.

STRIP—At Ahmedabad, Dec. 25, Mary (relict of the late John Strip, farmer), aged 65.

WESTERHOUT—At Serampore, Dec. 27, Isabel K., infant daughter of A. B Westerhout.

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Home.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General Lord Napier of Magdala, R.E., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., to be Governor of the city and garrison of Gibraltar.

33RD (DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S) REGIMENT.—The draught from the depot of the 33rd Regiment, at Chatham, under orders to join the headquarters of the regiment in India, will embark about the 25th of February.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £700,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were: to Calcutta, £400,000, and to Bombay £300,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 9 3-16d. will receive about 18 per cent., above in full; on Bombay at 1s. 9¼d. in full.

M. DE TASSY.—M. Garcin de Tassy, Professor of Hindustani at the School of Oriental Languages, has just received the Cross of Commander of the Portuguese Order of St. Ihiago, which is only conferred on men of high reputation in science or literature. Commanders wear the star on the left side of the breast, and the collarr hanging in front from the neck.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY state that with reference to errors in messages if any mistake is pointed out to them the error will be traced by a message sent on the service of the telegraph in order to correct any error of that service. and the receiver will be furnished without charge with any correction that may be obtained. If the receiver demand a repetition of his message, the inquiry and reply must be paid for under Clause 64 of the convention.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—A special meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Jan. 18, at the offices, East India-avenue, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the half-yearly meeting of the company on the 29th ult., which gives power to the board to make temporary investment of the company's funds in the United Kingdom or in India in or upon Government or any other securities, or in any other manner that the board shall from time to time determine.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—Girard de Quetteville's *Indian Circular* of Jan. 20, records the following exports of bullion, at the undermentioned dates, by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, from Southampton:—Per *Indus*, 13th Jan., Bombay, gold, £1,000, silver, £44,230; Ceylon, gold, £3,795; Madras, gold, £791; Penang, silver, £27,500. Per *Pekin*, 20th Jan., Bombay, silver, £118,050.

NEW BISHOPS FOR INDIA.—At the monthly meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held Jan. 21, a letter was laid before the society, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, informing the Society that the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras concur in desiring the consecration in India of two well known missionaries, Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Sergeant; that the Government is willing to consent to their consecration as bishops; and that the proper steps for their consecration by the Bishop of Calcutta will be taken immediately, if a suitable arrangement (in which the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is invited to bear its part) for providing moderate episcopal incomes can be made. The Archbishop concludes his important letter in these words:—"I feel confident that your society will rejoice with me at the prospect of speedily completing this addition to the efficiency of our Church in India, and will join in a hearty prayer to Almighty God that our missionary efforts may be strengthened and extended by the attainment of an object which attached members of our Church have so long ardently desired."

THE WELL AT CAWNPORE.—"H. Y." writes to the *Times*—"You Special Correspondent, in his telegram letter dated Delhi, January 16, attributes the gardens at Cawnpore to Colonel Yule. But they were entirely the work of the late Cudbert Bensley Thornhill, of the Bengal Civil Service, a man greatly beloved and still lamented by many besides him who now addresses you. The same gentleman minutely superintended the building and carving of the monument over and round the well, and without his affectionate and untiring care the work never would have been executed as it has been. But the entire architectural design and the inscription on the monument were the work of the aforesaid Colonel Yule. I am desirous to put these facts on record once for all, because I have repeatedly seen the architecture of the monument attributed to Mr. Thornhill and the inscription attributed to Lord Canning, while here we see the beautiful gardens round the work attributed to Colonel Yule. Further, your correspondent, alluding to the introduction of the Nana's name in the inscription, says 'it ought not to have been recorded here.' I have several times before seen the same criticism in print. But why? I never have been able to get even a glimmering of a reason. This I know, that two out of the three Creeds acknowledged by the Church of England introduce the name of Pontius Pilate. But I never heard a criticism upon that commemoration."

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Malabar*, Captain Kelly, left Portsmouth on Friday for Bombay, taking out the 21st Brigade, R.A.; Captain Jones and a detachment of the Depot Brigade, R.A., consisting of forty non-commissioned officers and men; Captain Jackson, one drummer, thirty-six rank and file, 1st Batt. 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment. The following officers also embark in her:—

Capt. Haliday, 1st Batt. 11th Foot; Capt. the Hon. J. C. Amhurst, 4th Batt. Rifle Brigade; Lieut.-Col. Purvis, R.A.; Lieutenants Roskyn, Baldwin, Jones, Foley, Ferrier, Campbell, Spilsbury, Finnis, and Scott, R.A.; Lieut. Nesbitt, 2nd Batt. 60th Rifles; Lieut. Maudsley, 16th Lancers; Deputy Surgeon-General Fasson, Surgeon-Major Shortt, Surgeons Clarke, Hinds, Moore, Wilson, Sullivan, and Garde, A.M.D.

The *Malabar* has been provided with a couple of automatic ventilators, which will be fitted fore and aft. The invention is of American origin, and is reported to have answered admirably on board the *Osborne*, royal yacht. An air receiver, 6ft. high and 22in. in diameter, is placed on both sides of the ship and connected with pipes 8in. in diameter. These connecting pipes are filled with water, and the principle of the contrivance is simply this, that when the vessel rolls at sea the water rushes to starboard and forms a vacuum in the port receiver, into which the foul air of the ship is instantly sucked. On the return roll the water rushes to port, drives out the air, and leaves a vacuum in the same manner in the starboard receiver; and, such is the extreme force with which the foul air of the ship is expelled that it is to be used on board the *Malabar* for the purpose of sounding a fog horn which shall be heard a mile off. Neither the horn nor the ventilation, however, will be affected when the sea is perfectly calm.

India Office.

January 22, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. J. B. Atkinson (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major G. H. Daly; Col. O. J. McL. Farrington, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. H. Goldney, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Major F. Weldon, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. Creagh, Staff Corps; Surg. R. H. Batty.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. S. Drummond, 6 mo.'s furl.; and C. W. Odling (Uncov.), 3 mo.'s furlough.
Madras Estab.—Mr. E. Storr, 6 mo., m.c.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. F. Laughton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Becke, Inf., 2 weeks.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. M. Ogilvie, A. B. Wynne (Uncov.), A. Mears (Uncov.), W. F. Pettigrew (Uncov.), and G. H. Hampton (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. E. Elton (Uncov.), and W. G. Harrison (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major W. Eddowes.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. F. F. R. Bishop, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. B. Bowen, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. H. Davis, Inf.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BATTISCOMBE—The wife of Capt. E. G. Battiscombe, R.H.A., of a daughter, at Dublin, Jan. 14.

BRIDGES—The wife of Lieut. col. Bridges, of a son, at Overton, Hants, Jan. 15.

LATHAM—The wife of Capt. Latham, R.A., of a son, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 13.

MCPHERSON—The wife of Malcolm McPherson, of the *Bombay Gazette*, of a son, at Leamington, Jan. 18.

OLDFIELD—The wife of Lieut. col. Richard Oldfield, R.A., of a daughter, at Plumstead, Jan. 14.

TYTLER—The wife of Lieut. gen. Fraser Tytler, C.B., of a daughter, at Dorchester, Jan. 12.

WADDINGTON—The wife of Lieut. col. T. Waddington, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at Milston Rectory, Wiltshire, Jan. 16.

MARRIAGES.

BOULTON—CHESNEY.—John, son of Thomas Boulton, to Agnes S., daughter of Lieut. col. Chesney, late of the Indian Army, at Eaton-square, Jan. 18.

COOK—WALKINSHAW.—John R. W. Cook to Eliza M., daughter of the late James Walkinshaw, at St. Andrew's, Jan. 13.

ELIOT—ELIOT.—G. C. Eliot, B.C.S., son of Major gen. Eliot, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. W. L. Eliot, at Creeting, Jan. 13.

GRIFFITH—GEORGE.—Walter M., late 16th Regt., son of the late Major Griffith, H.E.I.C.S., to Helen M., daughter of James T. George, at Warwick-square, Jan. 20.

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O'DONEL—BROCKLESBY.—Capt. C. O'Donel, B.S.C., to Julia M., daughter of Wm. C. Brocklesby, Jan. 20.

VALLANCE—REMFRY.—Major J. Vallance, late Madras Staff Corps, to Emma E., daughter of William Remfry, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Jan. 11.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—William S. Atkinson, Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, at Rome, Jan. 15, aged 55.

BAINBRIDGE—Nora H., daughter of A. J. R. Bainbridge, B.C.S., at Ryde, Jan. 19, aged 8.

BRISTOW—Major gen. Bristow, B.S.C., at Eusemere Hill, near Penrith, Jan. 15, aged 56.

CLUTTERBUCK—Elizabeth C., widow of the late Lieut. col. Edward Clutterbuck, Madras Army, at Bath, Jan. 12.

CUMMING—William B., son of Capt. W. G. Cumming, R.E., Rangoon, at 73, Harcourt-street, Jan. 17, aged one year and four months.

FERRERS—Col. Edmund James Ferrers, late 4th Madras, at Maidenhead, Jan. 12.

GARDINER—Caroline M., widow of the late Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner, G.C.B., at 31, Bryanston-square, Jan. 15, aged 92.

GORDON—Cosmo, son of the late General Cosmo Gordon, at Tain Rophire, Jan. 18, aged 63.

INGLIS—Cecilia A., wife of John Inglis, late Capt. 11th Hussars, at 140, Buckingham-palace-road, Jan. 21.

KITTOE—George Kittoe, late Captain 4th King's Own, at Ealing, Jan. 14.

LEGH—The Hon. Richard C. Legh, Auditor-General and Member of the Council of Malta, at Malta, Jan. 10, aged 57.

MACKINLAY—Caroline L., the wife of John Mackinlay, M.I.C.E., late of Bombay, at Bombay-house, Haverstock-hill, Jan. 16, aged 48.

MOORE—Jane, widow of Wm. Moore, formerly Deputy-Postmaster of Calcutta, at Cheltenham, Jan. 14.

PHELPS—Mary S. A., wife of W. A. Phelps, at Knapp-house, South Petherton, Jan. 10, aged 38.

REYNOLDS—Emily G., daughter of the late Capt. Henry C. Reynolds, 40th Bengal N.I., at Arundel-street, Strand, Jan. 13.

RICHARDSON—Harriett, daughter of the late William Richardson, Accountant-General to the East India Company, Jan. 18, aged 93.

ROSS—Alexander K. M., son of Major W. A. Ross, at Midfearn, Shepherd's Bush, Jan. 16, aged six months.

WIMBERLEY—The Rev. C. Wimberley, formerly Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., at 21, Campden-hill-road, Jan. 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12. Str. Zeal, Bombay.—13. Antoinette Accame, Rangoon.—14. Cilunum, Manilla.—15. Abyssinian, Kurrachee; str. Irawaddy, Calcutta.—16. Catherina, Rangoon; Hazel Holme, Manilla.—17. Marianopoli, Akyab.—18. Cashmere, Madras; Trento, Rangoon; Berwickshire, Manilla.—19. Str. Cathay, Bombay; City of Manchester, Calcutta; Antipodes, Penang; Hampden, Rangoon; Arvio, Rangoon; Abyssinia, Kurrachee; Erato, Maulmain; Dewa, Rangoon.—20. Str. Strathclyde, Calcutta; Sea Star, Singapore; str. Romulus, Colombo; Cornubia, Manilla; Norval, Calcutta; str. India, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13. Str. Indus, Calcutta; str. Patroclus, Penang.—14. Str. Queen Ann, Calcutta.—15. Str. Duke of Argyll, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; str. Merkara, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta; str. Halley, Bombay; Scottish Chief, Zanzibar; Sophia, Kurrachee.—16. Str. Hankow, Penang, &c.; str. City of Baltimore, Bombay; str. Atalanta, Bombay; str. Amy Dora, Aden.—19. Str. Branksome Hall, Bombay; str. Trafalgar, Bombay.—20. Str. Pekin, Bombay (detained); str. Golden Horn, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Argyll, Jan. 15.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Miss Deane, Mr. H. Deane, Mr. Thos. M. M'Grindell, Mr. G. Coates, Mr. Thos. Hodgson, Mr. R. F. Chamberlain, Mr. J. B. Bishop, Mrs. F. Bishop, Mr. D. Waterson, Mrs. MacLean, two Masters MacLean, and Mr. Bradshawe. For MADRAS.—Miss F. Hicks. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. M. Butler, Mr. F. P. Goddard, Mr. Brook, Miss B. Best, Mr. G. L. Nash, Mrs. Alice Daunt, Master B. Daunt, Master G. Daunt, Mr. C. H. Morgan, Miss J. Walker, Miss Dray, Mr. Griffiths, Miss Grey, and Capt. Howey.

Per str. City of Carthage, Jan. 20.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. M. Hutchins, Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Scott, Mr. J. A. Reid, Mr. E. B. Macdonald, Mr. E. Brydon, Mr. A. S. Wallace, and Mr. A. Grant.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pekin, Jan. 20.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. A. H. Millett, Mrs. E. S. Sibthorpe, Mrs. Blair, Miss Justice, Mrs. Smyth and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hare, Mrs. and Miss Pennehy, Mrs. Grant and three children, Lieut. A. B. Hayley, Brigadier gen., Mrs., and two Misses Kempster, Mr. A. Kellock, Capt. J. Charles, Mr. R. S. Evans, Mr. J. O'Nial, Mr. Crommelin, Mr. and Mrs. Trevithick, and Mr. E. W. Campbell. For ADEN.—Commander A. G. B. Evans. For SUEZ.—Ven. Archdeacon, Mrs., and Miss Anson, Mr. T. R. Tufnell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Anyall, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs S. and Miss Barbour, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Salamanson, Dr. Lowe, and Mr. C. C. Reid. For PORT SAID.—Mr. J. W. Bean, Mr. E. S. Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Penny. For MALTA.—Licuts. Hay, Wood, Pagan, Allen, and Stopford, Capt. Leigh, Mr. E. P. Campbell, Col. Brown, Lieut. C. W. Carey, Rev. Mr. Hankin, Mr. F. D. Shafto, Major Walton, Capt. Mackay, and Mr. J. H. Martin.

Per str. Bangalore, Jan. 29.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Hon. Justice and Mrs. Pinhey and child, Miss Pinhey, Mr. Pinhey, jun., Col., Mrs., and Miss Davidson, Mr. F. Nares, and Col. Beville. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Bell, Lady E. Pepys, Mr. Catto, Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, and Mr. Bethune.

Per str. Bangalore, Jan. 31.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Costello and child, Mr. Coke, Capt. Colquhoun, Mr. E. C. G. Crawford, and Lieut. col. A. H. Davis. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. R. Glasgow.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

South Carolina, from Calcutta, Dec. 9, 4 S., 20 W., all well.
Egbert, from Rangoon, Oct. 31, 35 S., 9 E.
Thorwaldsen, Bergen to Akyab, Dec. 2, 2 N., 26 W.
St. Hilda, Samarang to Amsterdam, Dec. 12, 15 N., 30 W.
Glengaber, Calcutta to New York, Oct. 29, 34 S., 17 E.
Star of Greece, for Calcutta, Dec. 1, 5 N., 24 W.
City of Foochow, for Calcutta, Dec. 23, 1 S., 29 W.
Alnwick Castle, for Bombay, Nov. 15, 29 S., 25 W.
Bacchus, for Akyab, Dec. 4, 4 S., 31 W.
Berwickshire, from Manilla, Nov. 12, 32 S., 29 E.
John Allen, from Coromandel Coast, Nov. 15, 34 S., 23 E.
John o' Gaunt, Calcutta to New York, Nov. 17, 35 S., 19 E.
Edward Pearse, from Calcutta, Nov. 17, 35 S., 19 E.
Fortune, from Rangoon, Dec. 27, 36 N., 35 W.
Solomon, for Zanzibar, Nov. 20, 19 S., 30 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Cashmere, from Madras, while lying at the buoys to be docked, sheered in and went aground, but came off as the tide flowed.

The East, from Maulmain, has been in collision with H.M.S. Aurora, and had mizen-topgallantmast carried away.

The P. and O. steamship Pekin, which sailed from Southampton on Jan. 20 with the heavy Bombay mails, was detained through the breaking down of her machinery. Fortunately the accident occurred almost immediately after she had started on her passage. She was to resume her voyage on the 21st inst.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Welsh, Miss Finlay, Mrs. Bagram, Miss Wilson, Mr. Flemming, and Mr. Clevering.
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Nation.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Glasgow.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. Trevithick, Major Watson, Mr. Close, and Capt. Beville.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Tawse.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Mudie, Col. Beville, Major Norie, and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. O. Bullock.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. W. C. Johnston, and Com. H. N. Rippesley.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. H. Heelis, and Mr. Robertson.
VENICE to CEYLON.—Mrs. Bell.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Barlow.
SOUTHAMPTON to RANGOON.—Rev. J. C. Marks, and Mr. S. Greene.
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. and Mrs. Barker, and Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. and Mrs. Milnes, and Mr. A. Jones.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. McAlister.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Vane, and Mr. H. Vane.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. W. Brooks, Lieut. col. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. C. H. Beutall, and Mr. King.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, and two sons.

FEBRUARY 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Finch, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Price and daughter, Mrs. H. F. Waddington, Miss Reade, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. B. M. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamond.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major R. Bythell, Col. Goodfellow, Mr. C. P. Bruce, and Mr. W. H. Bruce.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Garden.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Thornton.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. R. Beecher, and two Misses Beecher.

FEBRUARY 10.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. J. Perkins.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Lovell.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. P. Montgomery.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Welsh.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Horan.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Little and family.
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. M. P. Evans.

FEBRUARY 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. H. C. B. Preston.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Monteath and family.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Monteath.

THE PRINCE'S GIFT.—The portion of the donation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales available for distribution amongst the Christian special charities of Bombay has been allotted as follows, and the amount forwarded to the managers of the Institution specified :—

European General Hospital Endownment	Rs.100
Pensioners and Widows' Home	100
Strangers' Friend Society	100
Association for Relief of European and Eurasian Poor	100
Shepherd Alms-Houses	50
Society of St. Vincent de Paul, including St. Vincent's Home and St. Vincent's Dispensary ...	150
St. Elizabeth Home	50
Society of our Lady of Piety	50
Nassick Orphanage	100
St. Joseph's Orphanage	100
Poor Funds S. P. G. Rev. J. Diago	50
Do. Do. Rev. A. Gadney	50
Cottage Hospital for Women	50
Bombay Education Society	100
Indo-British Institution	100
Scottish Orphanage	100
Free Church of Scotland's Female Boarding School	50
Senior Mag. of Police for distribution to poor Christians	100
Total	Rs.1,500

The amount allotted to general charities, including the proposed Leper Asylum, the Bombay Medical Missions, and the District Benevolent Society, and to the special charities of other creeds, will be notified hereafter.—By order of the Committee, H. F. HANCOCK, Lt.-Colonel, R.E., Chairman.

HOW MANGLES AND MCDONELL WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.—With Dunbar's relieving force went Mr. McDonell and Mr. Ross Mangles, of the Civil Service. They did excellent service on the way. The local knowledge of the former enabled him to act as a guide, and the rifles of both were in constant requisition. In the first attack on our columns, Mangles had been stunned by a musket ball, but he soon recovered himself, and was helping the surgeon who accompanied the force to bind up the wounds of his comrades, or carrying water to them in their agony. When morning dawned he shouldered his piece and stepped on with the rest towards the nullah, resolute to sell his life dearly, In the flower of his youth, a man of a fine presence, with a long stride and a firm hand on his two barrel, our men looked to him, in the morning light, as to one who, though without official

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command, had natural right to be obeyed; and he did much good service as he went by his animating influence upon others and by his own personal prowess. Though by reason of his stature a conspicuous mark for the enemy, and "though dozens of poor fellows," as he wrote afterwards, "were knocked over close to him," by the blessing of God he escaped unharmed. He escaped to do a noble deed. A soldier of the Thirty seventh, who had been struck down and was left helpless on the ground, where he would presently have been murdered by the Sepoys, implored the young civilian not to desert him. So amidst a destructive fire of musketry, Ross Mangles the Younger halted and knelt down, bound up the man's wounds, hoisted him on his back, and strode on with his burden. He had fasted for twenty-four hours; he had watched for forty-eight; but notwithstanding this want of food and rest, he declared afterwards that he had "never felt so strong in his life." As well was it that the invigorating sense of a great duty so sustained him. For the man whom he bore was as big as himself, and the enemy were close upon his track. Compelled, now and then, to lay his burden down, he stood over the wounded man, and if opportunity offered, turned the interval of rest to account by taking a shot at the insurgents. And the good God watched over this deed of mercy and love; for young Mangles carried the wounded soldier, over rough and swampy ground, for a space of six miles, till he reached the nullah; and then swimming out and holding up the helpless man in the water, he reached a boat, laid his charge safely in it, and soon had the delight of seeing him in good hands at the hospital of Dinapore, with leisure to thank God and his preserver for his almost miraculous deliverance. Differing in kind, but not in degree, from this heroic exploit, was another act of daring self devotion done by Mr. McDonell, of the same service. It was in no small measure owing to his representations and to his offer to act as a guide to the relieving force, for he knew the country well, that General Lloyd, consented to send the European detachment into Shahabad. Always in the front, always in the thick of the battle, he did excellent service, as I have said before, on the march. Many a mutineer sunk beneath the fire of his rifle. He was beside Dunbar when he fell, and was sprinkled with the life-blood of the luckless leader. Wounded himself, he still fought on gallantly during the retreat, and reached the nullah with a stiffened limb, but with no abatement of vigorous courage. There, having done his best to assist others more helpless than himself, he entered the last of the boats; and deliverance seemed to be at hand. But the insurgents had taken away the oars and had lashed the rudder, and though the breeze was favourable for the escape of our people, the current carried the boat back to the river-bank, and fast and furious came the shower of musket-balls from the pieces of the enemy. The boats were the large covered boats—the "floating haystacks"—of the country, which afforded excellent shelter to those who huddled together beneath the clumsy thatch. There were thirty-five European soldiers on board the boat; and Mr. McDonell, seeing the difficulty and danger which the impossibility of steering the vessel brought upon them, called upon the men to cut the lashings of the rudder. But no man stirred. So McDonell went out from the shelter, and climbing on to the roof of the boat, perched himself on the rudder and cut the lashings, amidst a very storm of bullets from the contiguous bank. It was truly a providential deliverance that he escaped instant death. Coolly and steadily he went about his perilous work, and though some balls passed through his hat, not one did him any harm. Thus the rudder was loosened, the boat answered to the helm, and by McDonell's gallant act the crew were saved from certain destruction. The good deed was not forgotten. It afterwards earned for the noble-hearted civilian the crowning glory of the Victoria Cross.—*Kaye's "Sepoy War," Vol.* 3.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 3.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Feb. 4.

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LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
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Indian Government Loans.

		Sa. R.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.			96¾ 97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.		96¾ 97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			96¾ 97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			96¾ 97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			89½ 89¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.		89½ 89¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.		89¼ 89¾
4½ per Cent. of 1870			
4½ per Cent. of 1872			90¼ 90¾
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			93¼ 94

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 9½d.	1s. 9¼d.	1s. 9⅜d.
Madras	1s. 9½d.	1s. 9¼d.	1s. 9⅜d.
Bombay	1s. 9½d.	1s. 9¼d.	1s. 9⅜d.
Colombo	1s. 9¼d.	1s. 10⅛d.	1s. 9⅜d.
Singapore	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6⅞d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅜d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 8 15-16d.
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Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106½ to 106¾
	India 5 per cent.		103¾ to 106½
	India 4 per cent.		89¼ to 89½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873		93 to 95
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	116½ to 117½
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 116
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112⅝
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	112½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	108
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	114
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	111½ to 112½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112½
20	Ditto	£3. 8s.	¾ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8 to 8¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	17½ to 17⅝
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23½ to 24⅛
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	92
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	46 to 46½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7½ to 7⅝
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	23
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	10¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Forebaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2⅝
10	Upper Assam	10	2¼
50	Assam Tea Company	20	55 to 58
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5¼
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	6½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼ to 8
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	6½ to 5½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	1d
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106 to 108
10	Mad as Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	40 to 42
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	30 to 31

THERE is a report at Peshawar that Abdul Dahman Khan has taken Maimena, but it is not believed.

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Advertisements.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS on APRIL 4, 1876, and following days.

The Competition will be Open to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty who on the 1st of March next shall be over Seventeen and under Twenty-one years of age, and of good health and character.

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The proper form of application, with the other documents required, must be received by the Commissioners before the 1st of February.

JUNIOR NAVAL and MILITARY CLUB, PALL-MALL, S.W.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS are HEREBY INFORMED, that the OPENING DINNER of this CLUB is fixed for TUESDAY, the 8th FEBRUARY, at 7.30 P.M.

For further particulars, apply, on or before the 31st January, to C. H. J. COLLINGS, Secretary.

19th January, 1876.

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THE STORES will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st of JANUARY, for STOCK-TAKING.

By Order,

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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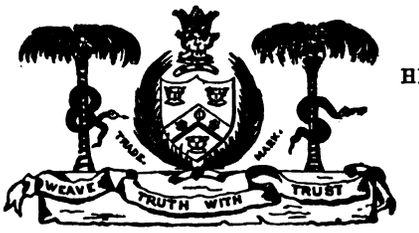
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The popularity which the "Castalia" has acquired with travellers, whilst running between Dover and Calais during the past autumn, may be fairly tested by the following figures. She commenced a regular Channel Service on 5th August last, and during nineteen days of that month she carried a daily average of 38 passengers. In September her average number per day was 64; in October, 115; and in November she carried at the rate of 159 passengers per day; thus proving that although the passenger traffic with the Continent is much greater in August and September than during any other months, yet, when the advantages possessed by the "Castalia" over the ordinary packet boats became known and appreciated, her number of passengers rapidly increased, notwithstanding the diminution of the general traffic across the Channel.

The following figures from the official returns at Calais show the large passenger traffic between England and the Continent by the Dover and Calais route. The number of passengers were:—

In 1866	...	...	125,732	In 1871‡	...	...	116,996
1867†	...	...	199,137	1872	...	...	166,265
1868	...	...	142,223	1873	...	...	181,270
1869	...	...	154,659	1874	...	...	198,656
1870‡	...	...	107,308	1875	...	...	208,132

The above statistics demonstrate the steady growth of the traffic, the increase during the ten years having been over 66 per cent. With an improved class of vessel it may be confidently anticipated the traffic will increase in the future still more rapidly.

The only requirement to enable the "Castalia" and her future consorts to secure the larger proportion of this traffic is a greater amount of speed, so as to insure their meeting the Mail trains on both sides of the Channel. This increased speed can be unquestionably obtained in a new vessel, and the Directors have made preliminary arrangements with one of the largest firms of Ship Builders in England for the building of a new Steam Ship, possessing all the advantages of the "Castalia," (with such improvements as experience has shown possible), and with a guaranteed speed of not less than 14 knots per hour. Alterations are also being made in the "Castalia" to improve her running.

The Shareholders having approved of the above-named proposals of making certain alterations in the "Castalia," and of building another vessel of her type, it was resolved, at a Special Meeting, held on the 8th December, and confirmed by a subsequent Special Meeting, held on the 24th December last, to issue £150,000 of additional Capital, in Shares of £10 each, such Capital to receive a Preferential and Cumulative Dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and that after the Ordinary Capital shall have received an equivalent Dividend, then all surplus profits should be divided equally between the Ordinary and Preferential Shares.

Independently of the commercial question, it is important to every traveller crossing the Channel to secure the success of this scheme as a national undertaking, and as the only practical means of affording relief from the suffering of the "middle passage," and on this ground also the directors appeal to the general public to take an interest in an enterprise which has proved to be successful in principle, which has received the highest testimonials from members of the Royal Family and travellers of all classes and professions and which, when carried out on an extended scale, must contribute to the comfort and benefit of the community at large, and yield an ample profit to the shareholders.

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Christian and Surname in full .....
Usual Signature .....
Address .....
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† The Paris Exhibition was this year.

‡ The Franco-German War interfered with the traffic to France during several months of these two years.

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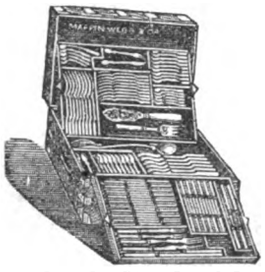


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Orion ...	2,296	C. Smerdon ...	Friday, Feb. 25
Sirius ...	2,169	R. Collin... ...	Friday, Mar. 24
Pleiades ...	2,284	W. P. Lapage ...	Friday, Apl. 21

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	95
Casualties, &c.	98
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Indian Salt-Tax	99
The Overland Trade Route Between India and China... ...	99
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Remittances from India	100
Irrigation in the Bengal Presidency	100
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Prince's Visit	102
The European Garrison in India	102
BENGAL:—	
The Prince at Bankipur	103
Lucknow Past and Present ...	103
The Illuminations in Calcutta ...	103
Station Talk...	104
Miscellaneous	104
Shipping and Commercial ...	105
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	105
Shipping and Commercial ...	106
BOMBAY:—	
Another Revolution at Muscat ...	106
Miscellaneous	107
Shipping and Commercial ...	107
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	108
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	109
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	110
WAR OFFICE	111
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	111
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	112
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	113
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	113
Shipping	113
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	114
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	114
ADVERTISEMENTS	115

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 10; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, January 8; Calcutta, January 7.

THE events of the week in India were the Prince of Wales's progress from Calcutta to Bankipur, Benares, and Lucknow, Lord Napier's mishap at Delhi, a riot at Haidarabad, the departure of the Flying Squadron from Calcutta, and the despatch of armed parties under Captain Udney, of the 44th N.I., and Police Superintendent Goad, against the Nagas who attacked Captain Butler. The Grand Chapter of the Star of India, held on the 1st January, belongs rather to the week before, and has been fully described in the telegrams. Enough here to say that it was of course a magnificent sight in its way, but apparently not more magnificent than the ceremony performed six years ago on the same spot, in the presence of Lord Mayo and the Duke of Edinburgh. The accident to Lord Napier was caused by his horse rolling over him. He remained on horseback throughout the parade, and it was only after his return to his tent that his collar-bone was found to be broken.

NOT the least touching scene connected with the Prince's Indian tour was his laying the first stone of the monument destined to commemorate, at Lord Northbrook's own expense, the noble faithfulness of the Sepoys who fought and fell in defence of Lucknow Residency in 1857. In a becoming speech Sir G. Couper avowed his belief that the conduct of those brave men at Lucknow was without parallel in the annals of the world, for their only watchword was fidelity to their salt, and they were tempted for days by their relations, castemen, and comrades to save their religion and their race by deserting the British. Had these men listened to their comrades and deserted, Lucknow must have fallen, and thousands of trained soldiers of the enemy would have been set free to march on Delhi. We may discern a little sting in the tail of his speech, when he said that "less distinguished services had been commemorated at the cost of the nation, but the Viceroy had done this at his own expense." If we hope with Sir George that when the Prince's visit is over, "the part taken by his Royal Highness on that spot, consecrated by the blood of the truest and bravest of England and India, will not be forgotten by the natives of India," we would also hope that the part played in the matter by Lord Northbrook will be held in yet stronger remembrance.

AT the unveiling of the statue of the late Lord Mayo on the Calcutta Maidan, the Prince of Wales, in a few words which were nearly inaudible around the dais, expressed the pleasure and satisfaction it gave him to inaugurate the statue of one in whose praises Mr. Bullen Smith had so justly spoken, of one whom he might call a personal friend of his own, and who, he was sure, had he lived, would have left behind him a distinguished name as Viceroy and Governor General of the Indian Empire; and of one whom he would ever remember with pride and pleasure.

A FEW more particulars of the attack on Captain Butler's party are supplied by the *Pioneer*. Early on Christmas-day, Captain Butler's party marched from Lakhuti on the road to Pangti, a village where they meant to encamp that same night. Before they started from Lakhuti they had been warned against the possible outbreak of hostilities. On reaching the river the narrow path crossed some deep ravines, and wound through tall grass. "On a sudden the guide from Lakhuti ran off; and then the war cries from the jungle all round showed that it was alive with hostile Nagas. So thick, though, was the jungle, that the enemy, hardly five yards from the path, were invisible. Then came a shower of spears, stones, and so forth; answered by the Sepoys most emphatically, for groans were heard from the different parts of the jungle. Captain Butler, it seems, had gone back some little time before the first alarm to give orders about crossing the coolies over a suspicious looking ravine. All at once a Naga started into the path; and before a rifle could be raised he hurled a spear at Captain Butler that struck him just below the collar-bone, and pierced his right breast." The wounded man was brought into camp, and for some few days seemed to be doing well. Meanwhile a small force under Colonel Tulloch attacked and destroyed Pangti.

THE stories of street fighting at Haidarabad appear to have been somewhat embellished. The Pathans in that city, alarmed by the reported arrest of their priest, suspected of instigating the recent murder of the Nizam's chief Munshi, assembled for self-defence. Great excitement prevailed, and blows were exchanged, the result of which is that one man was killed and two wounded. All however was quiet on January 9. The Minister having repeatedly declared that all needful arrests had been made, the Pathans dispersed to their homes. By way of precaution the jail guards had since been doubled.

WE learn that Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., will leave Calcutta for Europe by the steamer of the 10th of February on one year's leave. Dr. Thornton was to join the Foreign Office and relieve him about the 28th current.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has finally rejected the claims of Buxa to be the site of a European colony. Two other places are now under discussion. One of these is only about twenty miles distant from the future terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which is to run just up to the foot of the hills. The water-supply, however, is not quite so plentiful as it might be. The other, a far more likely site, is in British Bhutan, north-east of Darjiling. A fair number of applications from intending colonists, with sufficient means, have already been received; and

a nucleus thus formed promises well for the future prosperity of the colony, wherever it may be settled.

AFFAIRS in Muscat were once more troubled. Sayid Turki, the late Imam, appears to have repented of the step he took when he handed the government over to his brother Abdul Aziz, and retired to Gwadar. At any rate he has lately landed at Muscat, and required his brother to give up the stewardship. Abdul Aziz, at the time, was away in the interior, and the people of Muscat were not quite decided about the respective merits of the two brothers. When the news was sent off from Muscat, Sayid Turki had taken up his abode in the Palace; and it seems likely that Abdul Aziz will have to come down from his high estate.

IT appears that Sir Henry Norman has consented, at Lord Salisbury's request, to retain his seat in the Viceroy's Council for another year.

THE old Roman practice of converting debtors into slaves finds its counterpart in at least one district of modern India. In the little State of Bánswára in Mewár there still prevails a practice which is thus described by Mr. Framji Bhikaji, Assistant Political Agent, in a report recently forwarded by him to Colonel C. Herbert, the Political Agent of Mewár:—"Poor people (particularly in the Bhil class), who are either involved in debt or desirous of marrying, but who cannot afford to clear off the one to accomplish the other, go and offer themselves to be engaged to the richer classes as bondmen (commonly known as *Surgis*), either in perpetuity, or until such time that they are able to pay off their liabilities, which are always saddled with usurious interest. The latter, however, they are seldom or never able to do." It is also stated that the indebtedness of a bondman dying before his release descends to his wife and children, and in many cases has been prolonged for generations. We learn moreover that "When any children of the bondmen run away from the bondholder, they are invariably traced up and carried off, unless the money advanced to their parents is reimbursed by some one." In the midst of our endeavours to capture slave-dhows on the Zanzibar coast, it would be well to look into matters nearer home, and put an early stop to the slavery which still flourishes in our own dominions. A practice of nearly the same kind prevails, we are told, in some parts of Malaya and in Siam, where a debtor unable to meet his liabilities allows himself to be put up to auction, and "knocked down" to the highest bidder.

THE Calcutta Committee on the grievances of Bengal civilians are said to have completed their inquiries; but owing to the general stoppage of business caused by the Prince's visit, some little time might still elapse before their Report could be made public. The *Pioneer* however had heard that the next mail was likely to carry home some definite proposals; and if the Secretary of State consents to them by telegraph, the offers which the Government may intend to make will, perhaps, be out in a few weeks. There is no room, adds our contemporary, "for secresy as to the general character which these must assume. We indicated a long time ago that the distribution of retiring pensions among the civilians of the crowded years must inevitably form a prominent feature in the Committee's proposals, even if it did not exhaust them. The amount at which those pensions will be fixed is entirely a matter of detail, and nothing will oblige any man to accept them if he does not like. On the one hand, if they are declined by so many men that they fail in procuring the relief sought, the offer of the Government will stand condemned as insufficient; on the other, if they are taken up, the over-ready grumbling of a few malcontents here and there will be proved to have been groundless."

AMONG the lately made Companions of the Star of India Colonel C. M. MacGregor deserves special notice for the part he played in the Bengal Famine of 1874 as Director of Transport. His services on that occasion would alone have entitled him to such an honour; but they were enhanced by much good work done during the Mutiny and in China, as well as in Lord Napier's Abyssinian campaign. After 1868 he was employed in preparing a complete gazetteer of all the countries between Russia and India; and, as the *Army and Navy Gazette* points out, he has "just accomplished, at his own expense, an arduous and perilous journey of over three thousand miles, along the whole of the east and north frontiers of Persia from Birjand, by Herat, Mashad, Sarrakhs, and the Atrak to Astrabad."

ANOTHER of the new Companions, Mr. S. C. Bayley, the Commissioner of Patna, likewise rendered noble service during the Famine. Mr. R. B. Chapman, Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, receives the same honour for services of a different sort during the last twenty-five years. The Hon. William Holloway, Judge of the Madras High Court, entered the Madras Civil Service in 1848. The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, Acting Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Political and Secret Department, is the next to notice among the new Companions. The Hon. C. E. Bernard, a member of the Bengal Council, belongs to the noble army of Famine-Wallahs. The list also includes the names of Colonel F. H. Rundall, R.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Irrigation Branch, Mr. Bullen-Smith the able representative of the commercial interest in the Legislative Council, and Mr. H. P. Lemesurier, of the G.I.P. Railway. Major General the Hon. H. Ramsay, for many years Commissioner of Kamaon, and Mr. W. Robinson, of the Madras Council, deservedly take their place among the Knights Commanders.

ON the 23rd December the first train crossed the great Chenab bridge at Wazirabad, a structure which may claim the distinction of being the largest bridge in the world, being 9,300 feet, or over a mile and three-quarters in length. This great work consists of 64 openings, of 133 feet 4 inches clear span, or 142 feet span from centre to centre of the piers. The girders, weighing altogether 6,000 tons, are calculated for the heavy 5 feet 6 inches gauge, though at present they will only carry the metre gauge. There is no under roadway for ordinary wheel traffic or pedestrians. Each pier is founded on three wells 12 feet 6 inches in diameter, sunk to a minimum depth of 70 feet below low water level. The work throughout has been done under the direction of the present Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Alexander Grant, of the Institute of Civil Engineers; Mr. Henry Lambert, C.E., Superintendent of Works, having been the officer in immediate charge, assisted by Messrs. Storey, Johnson and Dooley, Executive Engineers, as well as by several able subordinates. It may be added that the whole of this great undertaking was begun and carried out in four years.

ON the 22nd of January the Prince resumed his journey from Wazirabad to Lahor. As the Prince's train approached the city it was quite dark, but the citadel, public buildings and streets were illuminated by lines of butties (small saucers with oil and wick), giving out a soft, mellow light. The Governor and the Punjab authorities received the Prince at the station, where was also collected a small crowd of Europeans, and the party drove rapidly to Government House. They dined at ten, and went in full dress to the entertainment provided by the natives in the Government College. In the Hall of this were ranged on one side the Sikh Sirdars and other natives, on the other the Europeans. On the dais at one end was a throne like a Chair of State, and under the canopy, along the walls, the emblazoned shields of the Punjab chiefs, coats of arms and banners, the work of Mr. Kipling's pupils. Underneath each, standing motionless on a pedestal in full dress armour or uniform, was a Punjabi, armed to the teeth, representing the State or a Chief. As the Prince entered the natives made salaams. Presently the native nobility and the givers of the banquet were introduced. Among the 120 presented were members of the old Royal family of Delhi, and of the Royal family of Afghanistan; descendants of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith, and of Govind, who made the Sikhs a military nation. There were also Rajputs, Pathans, and Beluchis, gathered from the remotest slopes of the Sulaiman Hills. In spite of orders to the contrary, many of the Chiefs tendered their *nazars*, or gifts, and it was necessary to touch them before the givers would pass on; but they were pleased beyond expression at the honour done them, and content to receive one gracious bow from the son of their Empress. Then came a ceremony which excited the greatest interest. A number of natives were called one by one to receive from the Prince's hands medals and ribands, which were fixed on the breast by an aide-de-camp.

THIS ceremony over, the Prince mounted a staircase to the platform on the roof to witness a display of fireworks. In

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the words of the *Times* reporter, "it was worth thousands of miles of travel to look down on Lahor, every street, every building traced out in lines of light. The fort of old Ranjit Singh towered above all; parapets, battlements, all were illuminated. Below there was a tumultuous sea of heads, which seemed to beat against fiery barriers. Most of those on the roof and platform were Europeans; the Natives, with instinctive good taste, had left room for their guests, being content to remain below. The fireworks were heralded by the ascent of fire balloons, which followed in a continuous stream, till the sky was loaded with these novel constellations. It was cold, and the wind, unluckily, blew towardst he spectators, which somewhat marred the effect; but £1,500 worth of rockets, bombs, catherine wheels, and fixed pieces were set hissing, bursting, and blazing in twenty minutes. Just below the Prince, round a great bonfire, danced some wonderful people with swords, putting one much in mind of Highland practices of a similar description; but they were too far off to be altogether as attractive as they were meant to be." The fireworks were followed by a supper, during which the band of the Royal Scots sang glees, and then the Prince, walking down the Grand Hall in front of his suite, was escorted by Native gentlemen to his carriage, and drove to Government House through an illuminated road."

THE *Times* reporter denies that any double set of presents has been made, or that some persons have made and received gifts twice over. "It is understood that among the more ignorant people an expectation prevailed that the Prince would confer jagirs and bestow great sums in charity, and that disappointment exists because he has not done so. A contrast is drawn between the lavish contributions of the Natives to entertain the Prince and the smallness of the European contributions."

ON the 25th the Prince arrived at Agra, after having stopped *en route* at Amritsar, where his Royal Highness witnessed the illumination of the Golden Temple. The Prince also paid a flying visit to the Rajah of Patiala, by whom he was magnificently received. Great preparations had been made at Agra for the Prince's reception, and his entry into the city was a splendid and brilliant affair. A grand procession was formed, in which there were several hundred elephants wearing gorgeous trappings. Seventeen Rajahs were present. A vast crowd of natives assembled to witness the Prince's arrival, and welcomed his Royal Highness with respectful cordiality. Next day the Prince received the Municipality, and afterwards held a levée for the reception of the Native Princes. The city was beautifully decorated in honour of the Prince's visit.

ON the 26th the Prince witnessed a grand procession formed by the retinues of the Rajahs assembled at Agra. Every available man, horse, camel, and elephant was utilised for the occasion, and the effect presented was very imposing. Each Rajah headed his own followers. The Prince afterwards visited the celebrated Taj-Mahal, and attended a splendid fête given in his honour by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in the old Palace at Agra. The fort and the city were brilliantly illuminated at nightfall.

THE Prince of Wales, attended by Lord Aylesford and Cols. Ellis, Annesley, and Williams, left the Camp at eight on the morning of January 27 for a shooting excursion at Bhartpur. They returned at eight in the evening, much pleased with their day's sport—eighty head of deer, nilghaus, and ducks. Another party went out boar hunting, but met with no boars and no falls. The Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, Lord Carington, and others remained in Camp. Soon after ten that night the Prince left the Camp at Agra for the Fort to attend a State Ball, of unusual splendour, in the ancient Hall of Akbar, which was very beautifully arranged by Lady Strachey and the Lieutenant-Governor. The Chiefs of Rajputana are said to be greatly pleased with the Prince's visit. The weather was beautiful, and all were well.

ON the 29th the Prince visited the grand old ruins at Fathipur Sikri, about twenty-three miles from Agra. The Prince was shown round the halls, shrines, and temples by the eleventh descendant of Lakir, whose tomb constitutes the principal attraction to the natives. Sir Dinkar Rao had a long interview with the Prince on the 30th, and left, it is said, with most agreeable impressions. He agrees with Madhava Rao as to the value of the visit politically and socially, and wishes are expressed that a son of the Queen might be made Viceroy. After lunching with Lord Mark Kerr and the officers of the 10th Hussars the Prince drove to visit a long-established convent and schools and various institutions in Agra. Several distinguished native gentlemen, Sir Dinkar Rao and others, called to pay their respects. From all sides arrive assurances of the remarkable impression produced by the Prince's visit. The Maharajah of Patiala has laid the foundation stone of a market-place in Rajpur, to be named after the Prince; and the Maharajah of Kashmir has released all prisoners, that they might pray for the Prince's happiness. To-day the Prince is to visit Gwalior. The heat is increasing at midday, but the Prince and suite are all well.

IN a General Order, dated the 18th of January, Lord Napier conveys to the Indian Army the expression of the Prince of Wales's satisfaction and approval of the discipline which characterised the Army, wherever the Prince has had occasion to inspect it. He has been struck by the steadiness under arms, the martial bearing, and the precision of the three arms at the Delhi Review. He had long entertained a hope of seeing an Indian Army which had exhibited such loyalty and courage side by side with their European comrades in many memorable contests, and is pleased to find that his anticipations are more than realised. It will therefore be his gratifying duty to inform the Queen that the armies of her Eastern Empire are in a state of high efficiency.

A HONG KONG telegram of January 24 states that Mr. Grosvenor and his party proceeded on their journey westward from Chung-King (not Ching-Kiang, in the Province of Yunnan, as at first erroneously reported) on the 3rd January. Chung-King is several hundred miles eastward of Ching-Kiang.

WE regret to hear that Sir Louis Mallet has been suffering from bilious fever, which compelled him to leave Calcutta for a voyage to the Sand Heads in quest of health. The attack however seems to have been so severe that he has since been ordered home at once by his doctors; thus leaving no small part of his mission unfulfilled.

ONE good result of the Prince's visit to India suggests itself in the *Pioneer's* announcement that Sir Salar Jung will probably visit England this year as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. If this example should be widely followed by natives of yet higher rank than the Nizam's Chief Minister, we may hope to see England and India brought in time more closely together for their common good by the removal of that gulf of social indifference and misunderstanding which has hitherto kept them so far apart. More than once indeed, as in the case of the late Rajah of Kolhapur, we have seen Native Indian Princes welcomed in this country. But hitherto they have come but very seldom, and never as guests of English noblemen. If some of our leading nobles and gentry could go out in their turn as guests of Indian Rajahs and Nawábs, the good attainable from such exchange of courtesies might be great and lasting indeed.

IT is understood that Lord Lytton, who has been working hard in connection with his future duties ever since his return from Lisbon, is going out to India sooner than had been expected. It has also been stated that the Prince of Wales will leave India on his homeward voyage about the 3rd of February. If this be true, it would account for Lord Lytton's hastened departure to relieve Lord Northbrook, whose movements homeward must have depended on those of the Prince of Wales. The new Viceroy takes out for his Private Secretary Lieut. Col. Burne, C.B., who so ably filled the same office under Lord Mayo, and has since been employed on important political duties at the India Office.

IT seems probable that another vacancy in the Council of India will shortly be made by the retirement of Sir Henry Montgomery, the oldest of its existing members.

WE are glad to find that India has not had long to wait for the benefits of admission to the International Postal Union.

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Apparently she owes small thanks to the English Post-office for the boon at length granted her by the Congress sitting at Berne. Curiously enough, it was France that set her English neighbours a good example by offering to bring her colonies into the Union on terms far more liberal than the English delegates were willing to concede to their own great dependency. They held out at first for a paltry reduction of twopence or so on letters *vid* Brindisi, on the miserable plea that the Post-office paid a good deal in subsidies to different Mail Companies. The French delegates on the other hand were ready to accept for the Indian possessions of France the same rates of postage which the United States and Egypt already enjoy. After some contention, it appears that the Committee of the Berne Congress have agreed to admit British-India and the French Colonies into the Union at a uniform rate of 50 centimes, or 5d. for a letter weighing 15 grammes, equivalent to half an ounce. From the 1st of July next it will be possible to send a letter to Bombay or Calcutta *vid* Brindisi for less than half the present rate of postage. The next sitting of the Congress will come off in London. It will then, we trust, be found feasible to extend to our Australasian Colonies and Chinese settlements the boon now assured to India.

WE notice with regret the death of Major-General Margary, R.E., on Friday, the 21st. The deceased officer, father of the Mr. Margary who was murdered at Manwain, never recovered the shock of his son's violent death. Shortly after learning the sad news he was seized with a paralytic stroke, which in a few months was followed by another, and this again by a third. General Margary went to Addiscombe in 1827, and in 1830 passed out into the Bombay Engineers at the head of his term. He served in the South Maratha campaign in 1844, was commanding Engineer at the siege of Samángurh, and first mounted the breach at the storming of the fort; was Field Engineer of the Sind Reserve Force during the war in Afghanistan, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his services. At the capture of Budarghar he was the only Engineer officer under fire from daylight until two P.M., with sixty men from the 3rd, 16th, 20th, and 23rd Madras Regiments, under Lieutenants Mardel and Augustus Layard. He retired from the Army in 1863, with the rank of Major-General, after thirty-three years' service.

WE now publish the following List of Retirements under G.G.O. No. 1, of 1875, in continuation of that published in *A. I. M.* of August 4, 1875:—

BENGAL.

	Date.	Pension. £.	s.	Extra Annuity. £.	s.	Capitalised Value. £
Colonel J. Baillie	July 1 ...	456	5 ...	324	4 ...	—
„ B. P. Lloyd	„ 15 ...	456	5 ...	—	...	5,467
Lieut. col. C. H. Barchard, C.B.	„ 14 ...	365	0 ...	289	1 ...	—
Colonel E. H. C. Wintle ...	„ 28 ...	456	5 ...	410	14 ...	—
„ O. Hamilton	Aug. 1 ...	456	5 ...	—	...	6,135
„ W. H. S. Earle ...	„ 31 ...	456	5 ...	—	...	4,137
„ E. Smalley	Sept. 1 ...	365	0 ...	368	19 ...	—
„ J. F. Stafford	„ 1 ...	365	0 ...	296	12 ...	—
Lieut. col. C. D. S. Clarke ...	„ 2 ...	365	0 ...	207	8 ...	—
„ E. H. Langmore ...	„ 10 ...	365	0 ...	291	1 ...	—
Major gen. Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B.	„ 15 ...	456	5 ...	668	12 ...	—
Colonel E. D. R. Ross	„ 18 ...	456	5 ...	—	...	4,260
„ J. P. Clarkson	Oct. 1 ...	456	5 ...	594	17 ...	—

MADRAS.

Colonel E. H. Blomfield ...	June 26 ...	456	5 ...	468	6 ...	—
„ G. H. Saxton	July 16 ...	456	5 ...	—	...	6,742
„ W. J. Tweedie... ...	Aug. 1 ...	456	5 ...	594	17 ...	—
Lieut. col. E. G. Campbell ...	„ 1 ...	365	0 ...	—	...	2,640
Colonel R. G. Jones	„ 1 ...	456	5 ...	470	10 ...	—
„ E. B. Ramsay	Sept. 1 ...	365	0 ...	288	14 ...	—
„ J. W. Rutherford ...	Oct. 12 ...	365	0 ...	328	16 ...	—
„ A. K. Clark-Kennedy ...	„ 29 ...	456	5 ...	668	12 ...	—
„ H. L. Christie	Nov. 1 ...	365	0 ...	410	14 ...	—
„ W. J. Doveton... ...	„ 26 ...	456	5 ...	—	...	4,414
„ H. M. Eliott	Dec. 1 ...	365	0 ...	324	4 ...	—
Lieut. col. E. L. M. Evans ...	„ 1 ...	292	0 ...	289	19 ...	—
Colonel A. C. Phillips	„ 5 ...	365	0 ...	365	7 ...	—
Lieut. col. C. L. Pereira ...	„ 10 ...	365	0 ..	205	10 ...	—
„ C. M. White	„ 15 ...	292	0 ...	229	8 ...	—

BOMBAY.

Lieut. col. W. A. Glasspoole ...	July 12 ...	292	0 ...	232	18 ...	—
Colonel E. L. Scott	„ 31 ...	365	0 ...	—	...	4,431
Lieut. col. H. A. Woodhouse...	Aug. 3 ...	292	0 ...	207	8 ...	—
Colonel W. L. Briggs, C.B. ...	„ 9 ...	456	5 ...	324	4 ...	—
„ E. M. MacGregor ...	„ 10 ...	456	5 ...	—	...	3,515
„ St. J. O'N. Muter ...	„ 30 ...	456	5 ...	419	6 ...	—

A CALCUTTA telegram announces the departure of the Karenni Boundary Commission, under Colonel Brown, from Rangoon on January 24. We are glad to see, by the way, that English envoys to the Court of Mandalay are forbidden henceforth to take off their boots before entering the presence of the King of Burmah. Such an order was all the more necessary, seeing that the Burmese Envoys at Calcutta wore patent leather shoes or boots, when they appeared before the Prince of Wales on the 27th December.

Odds and Ends.

COLONEL J. ASHBURNER, on being relieved by Mr. J. H. Fisher, is transferred as Deputy-Commissioner to Bilaspur.

MR. J. BOURDILLON is appointed to act as Assistant-Secretary to the Bengal Government.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CADELL succeeds to the command of the Northern Division of the Madras Army, whilst General Cooke acts as Commander-in-Chief.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL BURN, in charge of the Haidarabad District, retires on a pension of £800 a year.

SIR N. B. CHAMBERLAIN has been gazetted a Member of the Madras Council.

THE Government of Bombay has resolved to place the Vaccination Department of that Presidency under the Sanitary Commissioner.

OUT of the 1,269 candidates who had presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination at Bombay only 434 have successfully passed.

MR. COLE, the Collector of Sea Customs at Karachi, is about retiring from the service.

ANOTHER kafilla, *en route* to Karachi from Khorasan, has been, it is rumoured, waylaid in Beluchistan.

THE Maharajah of Bardwan has given the handsome sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the establishment of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens.

THE want of an institution for the native branch of the army having been much felt, the Madras Government have approved of the erection at Bangalore of one school as an experimental measure.

THE number of poor fed in Madras in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was 15,000.

THE out-turn of coffee on the Kurg Estates this year is estimated to be good. The picking of cardamums has been completed.

FOUR per cent., or 2,000 persons, in a total population of 50,000, fell victims to cholera during the recent epidemic in the town of Salem.

FOR the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, now being held in Madras, the total number of candidates is 2,164.

THE road to Kabul is, the Lahor paper learns from its Peshawar correspondent, again closed to traffic, on account of marauders frequenting it.

COUNT SECKENDORF has been visiting Kohat, accompanied by Sir R. Pollock. The latter officer has since proceeded to Calcutta.

MR. RICKETTS, Assistant-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab, against whom certain charges had been preferred by Colonel Browne, has been dismissed the public service by the Government of India.

THE HON. P. MACFADYEN has been elected Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce for the current year.

GENERAL RAMSAY, who has been for over thirty years in the Kumaon district, and is more generally known as the "Rajah of Kumaon," is likely to have an extension of five years granted him in his present appointment.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN will assume the command of the Madras Army about the 20th of February.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. col. Barnes, R.F.P., late 91st and St. Helena Regiments, for many years Town Mayor of the Island of St. Helena, at St. Heliers, Jersey, Jan. 22, aged 71. Morton Eagle Ha-mar, late of the 16th Lancers and 38th Regiments, at the Elms, Norbiton, Jan. 12.

BENGAL.—Mr. Robert Bruce, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, at Myapore, Hurdwar, Jan. 1. Samuel Loble, M.A., late Principal of Kishnagur, Bengal, at 49, Gloucester-street, Belgravia. Dr. Hugh Clark, M.D., retired Surgeon, Bengal Army, at Inverness, Jan. 23, aged 41.

MADRAS.—T. S. Smyth. Esq., late Advocate General at Madras, at 19, Albemarle-street, Jan. 22, aged 63. Surg. major A. Fergusson, Madras Army, at sea, in the *Zambesi*, Dec. 31.

BOMBAY.—Major gen. H. Margary, late Bombay Army, at Weston-super-Mare, Jan. 21.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Assam, Feb. 7.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Beasley. From MADRAS.—Two Misses Hawkes. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. A. Primrose. From HONG KONG.—Rev. E. Sainerinoux, and Mr. C. Grant and child. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Malcolm.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Travancore, Jan. 27.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Stewart. From CALCUTTA.—Col. Gourlay, M.P. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. R. Griffiths.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Travancore, Jan. 30.—From BOMBAY.—Col. A. C. Phillip and General Sir E. S. Russell. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Money. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. L. and M. H. Wilks, Mr. Washbourne, and Rev. C. S. P. Green.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, January 31, 1876.

THE INDIAN SALT TAX.

NOT the least instructive part of the Indian Blue-book for 1873-74 is the Appendix, with its tables of figures showing the various changes made in the Customs Tariff, the fluctuations of revenue from Salt, Opium, and other taxes, and the yearly movements of the import and export trade from 1856 to 1873. Very significant are the figures which deal with the salt duties and the consumption of salt in particular. Between 1856 and 1872, the last year for which returns are given, the total consumption appears to have risen from twenty-two and two-thirds million maunds to about twenty-six and two-thirds million. The salt revenue on the other hand rose from £2,685,574 in the first-named year to £6,150,662 in 1873. At first glance this looks well, but closer scrutiny reveals some less pleasing results. In 1860, for example, while the duties were still generally low, India consumed only half a million maunds fewer than in 1873. This fact alone speaks volumes, and its eloquence is enhanced by the returns for 1861, when the consumption of salt fell off by four and a-half million maunds. In Bengal alone, where the duty, between December, 1859, and March, 1861, had been raised from Rs. 2.8 to Rs. 3 and then Rs. 3.4 a maund, the decline in consumption amounted to near three million maunds. A like increase of duty in Bombay and Madras produced results only less remarkable because the duties in those provinces were still much lower than in Bengal. In other provinces also a reduced consumption followed a rise in the duty. A year or two later the consumption began to rise again, but only twice has it exceeded the total for 1860. In 1872 Bengal consumed less salt by more than a million maunds than in 1860. In 1865 Madras consumed over eight million maunds, the highest point ever reached there; but a further increase of the duty led to a corresponding fall in the consumption. A subsequent increase of consumption was again checked by the enhanced duty of 1869; and in 1872-73 Madras consumed but very little more salt that in 1860.

The figures for Bombay and the Punjab show like fluctuations owing to like causes. In 1868 Bombay consumed six million maunds of salt, but the enhanced duty of the following year brought her consumption down below five million maunds in 1871. In the next year it sprang up again nearly a million, or about 700,000 maunds above the total for 1860. In like manner the Punjab consumed more salt in 1869, before the duty was raised to Rs. 3.1, than it has done since, and its total consumption in 1872 was very little higher than it had been twelve years before, when the duty was only Rs. 2.2.

The moral to be drawn from these figures seems to us plain enough. If scarcely more salt was consumed throughout India in 1872 than in 1860, we are driven to conclude either that the salt revenue has increased at the expense of salt-consumers, or else that much of the salt consumed has paid no duty. The latter alternative will not carry us far, in view of the difficulties opposed in most parts of India to the secret manufacture of untaxed salt. If good salt were easily to be had in this way, the practice of adulterating salt with magnesia, lime, and other foreign substances would be much less common than it is. We have therefore to fall back on the other alternative, and to admit that enhanced duties have checked the consumption of a prime necessary of life. While that consumption has stood still or declined during twelve years, the population of India must have increased by several millions, to say nothing of the cattle used for all kinds of purposes. No one probably eats more salt than is good for him, and in India, as a valued correspondent once pointed out, more salt is needed for each man's consumption than would suffice to maintain health among ourselves. The same thing may be said of the cattle. If neither the rayat nor his cattle can get as much salt as they need for sanitary purposes, they are sure to suffer in various ways. A tax of 600 per cent., if not more, on one great mainstay of life and health falls with crushing heaviness on millions of people whose means are barely adequate for their humble wants. Owing to the high price of pure salt, they have to season their food with villainous mixtures largely composed of sand and mud, which can hardly be considered wholesome aids to digestion. For want of pure and cheap salt, their bullocks die off from cattle plague, and themselves fall easy victims to cholera and other forms of disease. One would think that a Government which spends six millions in one year to avert death from famine might well risk a million or two in order to save vast numbers of men and cattle from dying of too little salt. Medical research has made out a clear connection between the spread of cholera and the lack of saline particles in the blood. A revenue of six millions a-year raised from a tax which makes salt a luxury may serve as a check on over-population, but it can hardly approve itself to the conscience of a Government sincerely anxious to rule its alien subjects for their own good. Can no way be found of abolishing the salt duties, or of lowering them to an uniform rate of a rupee a maund? If the former course be deemed too bold a venture in view of the difficulty of finding a safe fiscal substitute for so large a sum, it would surely be possible to try the latter, and to make up for any consequent loss of revenue by means of a very moderate tax on Indian tobacco.

THE OVERLAND TRADE ROUTE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

IT is one of the mysteries of Providence that great geographical discoveries are often attended by fatal events; as if some evil genius obstructed the march of intellect, and was to be propitiated only by the living sacrifice of the first pioneers; that after they have overcome the personal dangers by flood and field some foul fiend crops up from the soil, and for a time frustrates the good intentions of great Governments. India and China alone could furnish a volume filled with such catastrophes, and one of the most recent was the fate of Mr. Margary. With the position of a diplomatist at Pekin, well acquainted with the Chinese people and their language, and under the special protection of a passport from the Imperial authorities, he traversed the immense Empire from the east to the west, and arrived at Bhamo, in Burmese territory, the first Englishman that ever accomplished that enterprise, if not unmolested, at least in safety and good health, accompanied by four or five unarmed domestics. The inconveniences they experienced were not of a serious character; the Chinese mandarins were careful as to their accommodation and supplies, their lives and property were protected, and the curiosity of the natives was their greatest inconvenience; but probably it was not greater

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than a small party of Chinese in their pig-tails and national costumes would have met with in a pedestrian journey from the Land's End to John O'Groats.

At Bhamo Mr. Margary met by appointment a commission of British officers under Colonel Brown, escorted by a moderate party of Sikh soldiers, provided like himself with a Chinese passport, their intention being to open a commercial route into the interior of China, a route from time immemorial maintained betwixt Burmah and China, but since the Taiping revolution much obstructed. All things seeming favourable, Margary went on in advance of Brown's party to provide accommodation and supplies, when he and all his party were murdered at Manwyne, his cook alone escaping with his life. Colonel Browne's party following him were also attacked by an overwhelming force, and were obliged to beat a retreat into Burmah, under cover of their rifles.

Fortunately the greater portion of Margary's Journals had been sent *seriatim* to his superiors at Pekin, and by last mail we were given to understand that they were published at Shanghai, under the care of the British Ambassador. When we are enabled to obtain a copy we shall be willing to give a few extracts most interesting.

In the meantime a Joint Commission of Chinese and Burmese officers appointed to examine into the outrages at Manwain are on their way up the great river, the Yang-tsi. By late telegram we heard of their having passed I-chang, and probably they have now left their boats, and are proceeding overland to their destination, along "The Great Silver and Gold Road," that unites the navigable branches of the Yang tsi and Irawadi, eventually we hope to throw the commerce of India, Burmah and China upon one line, and make it one of the greatest thoroughfares in the world.

We had written thus much, when we were startled by the appearance in the *Times* of a telegram from Rangoon, of the 17th inst., that 200 European and 100 Native soldiers had, by orders received from the British Ambassador at Mandalay, been appointed as an escort to accompany Mr. Stuart to Bhamo, intended no doubt to act in conjunction with the mission from Shanghai. This is the most important demonstration that has yet been made upon that frontier, and we shall watch its progress with the interest to which it is entitled.

We wish that the contemplated investigation could have been carried out without such a display of force. The Burmese most unwillingly gave consent to the passage through the country of the large escort, and we shall be glad to learn that the Chinese throw no obstacles in the way of their entering Yunnan, which is open to doubt. Probably a smaller body of men would have been inadequate to give protection to life and property through the Kah-Khyen Hills, inhabited by warlike tribes of savages, who acknowledge allegiance to no Government, and who live by plunder and black-mail. Very recently a large caravan proceeding from Yunnan to Bhamo was attacked by these people. One man was killed, several were wounded and twenty-four loaded mules carried off to their strongholds. There is otherwise nothing difficult about the journey from Bhamo into Yunnan. There is water conveyance to Tait-Kau, at the foot of the hills, which may be crossed over in three days by bullocks or mules, or even elephants. The mountains are not lofty enough to be closed by snow even in winter. Yunnan is a high table land, in a corner of which some branches of the Irawadi take their rise, and cut across the Kah-Khyen range of mountains into Burmah proper. The country up till April is perfectly healthy; but any further remarks are unnecessary when we must soon have authentic information on every point from eye-witnesses upon the spot. M. C.

MILITARY.—On the departure of our late Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. P. Haines, on relinquishing his command, Major-General Charles Elmhirst, the next senior officer on the Staff, was appointed temporarily to succeed Sir F. P. Haines, pending the arrival of Sir Neville Chamberlain. Major-General Elmhirst has consequently assumed temporary charge of the Commander-in-Chief's office and duties.

Correspondence.

REMITTANCES FROM INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the Money Market article of the *Times* of to-day, the writer proposes that the Indian Government should raise a temporary Loan in London, which may have the double purpose of benefiting the owners of silver bullion and of repairing the mischief caused last August by the Under-Secretary of State for India.

When Parliament meets, it will be interesting to hear what sort of apology the Under-Secretary can offer for having borrowed two and a-half millions sterling in India, where it was not wanted, instead of in London, where it was wanted.

I beg to call your attention to your article on the last Indian Loan, in your paper of the 23rd August.

The words of the writer in the *Times* are as follows:—"But if the Indian Government were to raise a temporary loan on this side to meet their requirements, a very favourable effect would be produced on the silver market, and also on the Indian exchange."

It is not desirable that a British Government should incur more debts for the purpose of repairing its blunders in August last.—Your obedient servant, T.

Jan. 28.

The impropriety of recklessly running into debt is shown by the present condition of Turkey and Egypt, and by the financial difficulties existing throughout the United States of America.

IRRIGATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—V.

To the scientific mind of course anything short of perfection is intolerable. A system of irrigation which works in one year one-fifth short of its performance in the previous one (the difference between irrigated acreage of 1873-74 and 1872-73 on the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series) is, to that mind, not a system. But the Revenue officer finds that, on the whole, no loss is incurred, that the difference is only between a greater and a less return—the average of which returns in a series of years shows a handsome profit to both the cultivator and the Government. He sees that the utmost shortcoming is productive—not only of no scarcity or distress—but of no necessity for remission of Government revenue and of no impoverishment to the cultivators—and he is fairly content. Had the working power of the system fallen short of this it would have been necessary to bring it up to this standard. A higher standard is of course obtainable,—and up to the point where the cost of attainment of such standard will produce proportionate returns to the Government and the cultivator he advocates such—but no further. And here it is that the Revenue officers of the Indian Empire, with their grovelling considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence, are at issue with science.

Here, then, is the first reason why irrigation in India has not paid. Because the axiom has been too hastily accepted that to be useful it must be perennial. The particular instance of the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series has been taken, but the conclusion drawn in that case appears to apply with still more force where the rainfall is greater and wells more numerous. In the track irrigated by that Series the average rainfall is under six inches a year, whereas that of the Doab, the districts between the Ganges and the Jumna traversed by the Ganges Canal, is 30 to 40 inches per acre. This rainfall is supplemented, according to the computation of Colonel Baird Smith, in 1860, by 70,000 masonry wells and 280,000 temporary or unrevetted wells. Colonel Baird Smith puts the irrigated acreage of these at 1,670,000 acres, but that is assuming the very lowest power of a well where water is, as in the Agra district, 40 to 50 feet below the surface. In other districts of the Doab, however, for instance, Allyghur, water is only 25 feet below the surface, and the acreage of a well instead of 4 1 5th acres is 30 acres. The Doab, then, would seem to be eminently an instance of a tract where cultivation would be sufficiently assisted by a supply of canal irrigation much less than perennial; where, in fact, such is only required to supplement existing resources. One of the arguments urged in favour of a considerable increase in the water-rates is that the people, getting canal water cheaper than the cost of irrigating from their wells, have thrown the latter out of gear, and trust exclusively to the canals and the rain; and also that they over irrigate in view of getting larger crops, and thereby exhaust the soil. The object is, by raising the price of water, to drive the people back to the use of their wells, and thus to enable the canal water to go further. In other words, the Government aims at a large area partially irrigated by the Ganges Canal instead of a smaller area perennially and mainly irrigated thereby. Evidently, then, it was unnecessary to go to a vast expense to bring a perennial supply of

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water from the foot of the Himalayas, if this object could be attained in another way. How vast might have been the body of water poured into the Doab during the five months' rise of the Ganges and Jumna by a system of mere irrigation canals constructed at the same cost as the Ganges Canal. No doubt there would not have been in such a scheme the soundness and completeness of the Ganges Canal system; the duty done per cubic foot of discharge would have been less, possibly, also, the value of produce per acre; there would doubtless have been occasional fluctuations in the yearly supply, producing here and there deterioration of insufficiently watered crops. But the objects of the Government and the people would have been served; the cultivation would have been sufficiently assisted in ordinary years, and the statistics already given can leave little doubt that such schemes would have paid much better than the Ganges Canal can ever hope to do.

Of course years do occur, like 1868-69, when the rainfall is less than half the average, or, like 1861, when it fails altogether. Then a cultivated acreage maintained by such canal supply, by wells and by a thirty to forty inch rainfall *together*, will be seriously diminished by the failure of one of these resources, necessitating the concentration of the supply from the other two upon a much smaller area. But, as we have just explained, this is intended to be equally true of the perennial canals. The Ganges Canal will not, when the new rates come into play, *maintain* but only a first the cultivation of the land it reaches, supplementing the irrigation of the wells and the rain. If the rain fails, therefore, the cultivator will have to contract the area of his operations in proportion to the failure of that source of irrigation, maturing, as in the case of the inundation canals, only such area of crop as the canal water and his well can completely irrigate. For this purpose the canals, whether inundation or perennial, are equally sufficient. Drawing their supply from a source which is unaffected by a failure of rainfall in the Plains, they mitigate the effects of such failure, and tone down a failure into a scarcity or a scarcity into a mere bad year. The melting snows and the autumnal rainfall of the Himalayas, which cause the five months' rise of the rivers issuing therefrom, are practically as much to be depended upon as the springs and fountains which afford the normal supply of those rivers. The same arguments apply with still greater force to the schemes in progress of development on the river Son. The Behar rainfall being fifty inches, it does not require much supplementing in average years, and it evidently cannot be necessary or profitable to go to a great cost to afford perennial irrigation. Certainly, inundation irrigation would not be so certain on the Son as on the Himalayan rivers, for the Central Indian plateaux, whence it springs, have no snow supply, and probably their rainfall may occasionally fail. But, then, neither is the outlay of four millions, now being incurred thereon, destined to tap a perennial supply. The works are being constructed at Dehri, where, for months in the year, the vast bed of the river lies dry; and failures or fluctuations of flood supply will affect this vast scheme only in a less degree than they would affect inundation canals.

Further east it is unnecessary to go, as there we get into the region of philanthropic canals, the merits of which cannot be discussed on the mere material basis of financial prospects. There, whether permanent or inundation, they are equally undesired by the people and commercially hopeless of profit, save in most exceptional years. When those exceptional years arrive they are equally likely to be rendered unserviceable by the very failure of rainfall which would cause their services to be desired. It does not, of course, *follow* that the failure of rain in Orissa or Midnapur should be accompanied by failure in Chutteesghur and Chota Nagpur, where the rivers rise which feed the canals of those districts, but it is possible, and even likely. The last complete failure of rainfall there was in 1868.

To return to the Punjab. The whole tract to be traversed by the trunk of the Sirhind Canal has a rainfall of 20 to 25 inches, and is supplied with wells. This irrigation ordinarily amply suffices, and the country is thoroughly well cultivated. It may be said with confidence that here, as in the Doab, a costly water supply will not pay. For a considerable distance along the western course of its branches, up to, roughly, the 75th parallel of longitude, though well irrigation is not remunerative, yet the rainfall, though small (15 to 20 inches), suffices to mature the crops in the light sandy loam of that region. In ordinary years the country is a sheet of cultivation at both harvests, and there will be no such extension or improvement of cultivation as will repay the supply of water at a great cost. Further west, where the rainfall diminishes to 8 to 10 inches, irrigation is much required in ordinary years, and to be useful the duration and supply must be ample and constant. Thus it is only in parts of the Ferozepore and Sirsa districts, and of the Pateala State, to be irrigated by the Sirhind Canal; in the Montgomery and part of the Lahor districts, irrigated by the Bari Doab and Upper Sutlej Canals; and in the Bhawalpur State, that we find—throughout the Bengal Presidency—tracts which are entirely dependent for their irrigation upon canals, and the supply to which must be therefore ample and constant. Elsewhere it is only required to supplement rainfall or wells, or both. Nowhere need it be perennial, if perennial irrigation can only be supplied, as has hitherto been the experience, at a loss to Government.

Even in the Montgomery district the irrigation is mainly supplied by the Upper Sutlej inundation canals, which run but six months in the year. In the Bhawalpur State some six or seven out of the forty-nine canals are generally perennial in their supply, but the rest run merely when the river rises above its winter zero. None of them have permanent heads, and perennity is obtained only by good alignment and deep digging. In fact, canal water, during the Indian winter, is a luxury, not a necessity. It is very advantageous, but only if afforded at a cost remunerative to Government. Where the autumnal rain is ample the moisture of the air during the winter months is sufficient to mature the spring crop when the soil has been thoroughly saturated before sowing; and where this is not the case, the rainfall, such as it is, comes mostly in the winter, and gives the impulse requisite to develop the grain, the needful saturation having been given in the autumn by wells or canals, or both. Sugarcane, tobacco and vegetables require, no doubt, early spring irrigation, and, where the canals are merely inundation, can only be cultivated to such extent as well irrigation is available, but cotton, indigo, oilseeds and cereals can be raised on inundation supply, and these are the commonest and most profitable staples of cultivation.

This concludes one branch of the argument. The writer claims to have shown that one secret of the unprofitableness of Indian Canals is the determination to have perennial irrigation at all costs. That it is the neglect to consider carefully, before undertaking to irrigate a tract, the minimum of supply and duration of irrigation which will absolutely suffice for that tract, and the maximum of expense by which the outlay requisite to secure that minimum can be profitably exceeded in view of securing greater perfection of system and, consequently, larger gross results. We will presently proceed to consider whether perennity—which, as before said, is very advantageous if it can be profitably obtained—cannot be secured without the extravagant cost which has hitherto swamped all our irrigational undertakings.

But first a few further remarks regarding the inundation system will not be out of place. Let us compare, *inter se*, canals on that principle, which we have hitherto only contrasted with the permanent works of irrigation. From the table of statistics before given (p. 28), we observe that the Upper Sutlej series returns only 2·09 per cent. on capital (in 1873-4 this series showed a loss of 8 per cent. on capital, but this was from exceptional causes), while the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series returns 13·4 per cent. The former is one-third only of the length of the latter, and its irrigated acreage is little more than half that of the lower series, but its charges for establishment in 1873·4 were £5,506 to £3,918 on the latter. The percentage in the first case on the gross average income claimed by the Punjab Government is 41·7 per cent., in the second case it is only 11·7 per cent. on the exceptionally small gross income of 1873-4. The latter percentage is not as low as it might be—Dewan Sawun Mull doubtless administered those canals at a much smaller cost—but still it compares very favourably with the more scientifically administered series,—as does also, though in a far less degree, the Indus series (returning 6·19 per cent. on capital), whose administration charges for 1873·4 were £6,065 on a gross income only two thirds of that of the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series for the same year—or 27·5 per cent. on its income.

The fact is, that administration charges crush inundation canals managed by the Irrigation Department. On the permanent canals they are necessarily high (*e. g.* 23 to 35 per cent. on the gross income of the Bari Doab and 20 to 28 per cent. on that of the Western Jumna Canal) because such, being highly scientific works, absolutely require skilled management—though even on them it can hardly be doubted that some reduction could be effected by the more extended employment of native agency. But on canals like the Upper Sutlej series it is evidently preposterous that more than two fifths of the gross income should be spent on Direction and Executive establishment—merely for the ordinary repairs, maintenance distribution of water, and collection of water-rate of the canals. The result is, no doubt, better working in an engineering point of view—the canals run earlier, they close later, a better duty is got out of each cubic foot of water—but the result does not repay the cost.

Compare even the most favourable of the above with the Bhawalpur system of irrigation described at p. 49 of the India-office Blue-book previously quoted—a system worked by the Revenue officers with only scientific direction. The 49 canals of the Bhawalpur State, of above 1,100 miles total length, and whose average irrigated acreage for the three years past is 301,856 acres, cost for administration in 1873-74 only £4,068. Their actual return in increased land revenue (there are no other items of income except value of statute labour, which, of course—as in the case of the Lower Sutlej and Chinab and the Indus series—appears on both sides of the account) is not stated in the report, but was doubtless very great, owing to the high revenue rates prevailing in the State. But, for the sake of comparison with the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series, we will derive by proportion—based on the gross income of the latter on its acreage for 1873-74—a gross income for the Bhawalpur canals, on their acreage for the same year, of £49,708. The charge for administration falls on this income at 8·18 per cent.—compared with 11·7 per cent. on the Lower Sutlej and Chinab series. This calculation neglects 20,000 acres of State forest watered by the Bhawalpur canals.

The inference is that, as regards the inundation canals at any rate, the Irrigation Department should confine itself to purely scientific work, and that these canals, though very paying if inexpensively

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worked, will appear, like the Upper Sutlej series, commercially unprofitable if managed on the same system as high-class works, such as the Bari Doab Canal.

On the high-class canals reductions in the cost of administration will not much affect the results of the undertakings. On the Bari Doab Canal, for instance, the administration charges are under £20,000 for 1873-74. If these were reduced even one-half it would but slightly increase the percentage of return on the vast capital cost, viz., from 2·29 to 2 73 per cent. The fact will still remain, that perennity and high-class irrigation obtained by methods so costly as those hitherto adopted do not, and cannot hope to, pay.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

The *Friend of India* cannot too warmly applaud his Royal Highness himself for the graceful and gracious manner which he has exhibited from first to last in his intercourse with all, whether Natives or Europeans. A cold, haughty, and repellent air, or even a stiff, constrained behaviour, though not lacking in any of the external civilities, would have produced much evil fruit. But all who knew the character of our genial Prince, knew that there is scarcely another Englishman who could have presented so acceptable a presence to the Natives of India as himself. We cannot more highly eulogise his demeanour towards all, and especially towards the Native Chiefs, than by saying that he never seemed to be, and never was, acting a part, but has preserved throughout his own simple and natural air and character. And nothing better was to be desired. If all the benefits that the most sanguine among us expected from his visit should not be experienced, the fault, if there be a fault, will not lie at the Prince's door. And when he leaves India at the close of his tour we are certain that he will carry nothing with him inconsistent with the kindliest wishes for his person from all who have seen or come in contact with him in India. Believing, as we think we have good reason to do, that the Prince has made an exceedingly favourable impression on the Princes and the higher classes in India, we think it reasonable to infer, what we have little means of otherwise ascertaining, that the influence of his visit on the great inarticulate heart of the Indian masses has not failed to produce some faint beats of genuine loyalty. If there are vast multitudes who have not seen the Prince, and will not see him, there are multitudes who have seen him and have tongues to tell what they have seen and heard, and the rumours that will circulate through the length and breadth of India, though doubtless vague and often bewildering, will tend to produce among the people a more definite idea of the personality of the Sovereign Power which seems somehow to shape their destinies. And the spectacle of the Native Princes assembled to do honour to the son of the distant Queen, and the rumour of the fact among those who have not seen the spectacle, cannot but have a powerful influence on the minds of the people who so reverence the Princes of the land. They may in their hearts continue to cherish the belief that the glory and magnificence of some of their own Princes still outshine any foreign pomp or grandeur, but where the Princes combine to pay honour and loyality the people will not be wanting in these feelings.

THE EUROPEAN GARRISON IN INDIA.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the periodical service of British regiments in India is undoubtedly of great advantage to both countries. It enlarges the experience and adds to the military training of the home regiments; and the example of strict discipline and soldier-like smartness shown by them has always been acknowledged as very advantageous to the local army. We have not, therefore, been advocating an exclusively local army of Europeans for India; but, for the reasons above shown, it clearly appears that at least one-half to two-thirds of the European forces in India should be local, and entirely under the control of the Indian Government. Accepting the opinions of the best judges, that a European garrison of from 50,000 to 60,000 men is required for India, the local army should consist of at least from 30,000 to 40,000 Europeans. Cavalry and artillery take a much longer time to train than infantry. Cavalry service in India can, however, with great advantage, be performed by native troopers; while artillery training should be exclusively confined to Europeans. A very large proportion of this force should therefore consist of artillery,—in fact, the artillery of the local European army should be strong enough to be in proportion to the entire army of India, Native and European. Thirty battalions of infantry, five regiments of cavalry, and forty batteries of artillery, including five or six batteries of Gatlings, would, we believe, constitute a force of Europeans which would make India perfectly secure against foreign or domestic foes; and such an Indian army might in many ways serve as a pattern to the authorities at home. The European troops of the Indian Government have always been, and would continue to be, treated with a generous liberality. The warrant grade would be open to every steady and intelligent soldier; the pension rules would be liberal; and India would possess, what England has not seen for many a day, a contented army. These Indo-European regiments would require to be officered far more liberally than European regiments are at present; liberal allowance would have to be made for absence on account of sickness and private affairs; and these regiments would form the best school for training, and the best avenue for procuring officers for the Native regiments. Young officers, candidates for appointments with Native regiments, would pass through a school of instruction in regiments localised, and looking to India as their home, where foolish race prejudices were not systematically inculcated, as is so often the case in the mess-rooms of British regiments; and they would no longer consider service in a Native corps as a degrading refuge for the impecunious, an opinion which is not unfrequently expressed in the regiments from which candidates for the Staff Corps are now sought. There might, indeed, be a risk of stagnation as regards promotion in such local regiments. This was felt in the old Company's European as well as Native army, and would, no doubt, recur again; for doubtless the officers of this force would consist almost entirely of men who made arms their profession, and would continue to serve until disabled by age or wounds. But a fair flow of promotion could always be maintained by transferring to the Staff Corps all officers who sought for or obtained staff employ, retaining on the rolls of the regiments only those prepared to devote themselves to regimental duty. In short, while a local European army appears to be essential to the security of our Indian empire, its establishment in other respects appears to be fraught with many advantages, and with no drawbacks, and we cannot but believe that a time must come when the subject will meet with the earnest consideration of the Government of India.

THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL.—The European General Hospital is likely to make the Government of Bombay famous. His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway has sent by last mail, through the Norwegian Consul, Mr. Gumpert, a cheque for twenty guineas in aid of the Hospital Endowment Fund. A local journal says if the Government holds its hand a little longer perhaps a public subscription may be raised in Europe to build a new hospital for Bombay. We hear, however, that the Secretary of State for India has now taken the matter up, and called for all the papers on the subject.

SCENERY OF THE INDUS.—The scenery of the Indus from Kotri to Sukkur has been, I believe, branded as tame and uninteresting. I think this is cruelly unjust. Truly the country is flat, but surely Dutch landscape painters have shown what delicate beauties exist in the flattest and dullest parts of God's earth; and I cannot help thinking that in the presence of great mountains, snow and ice, of changing clouds of gorgeous colours, one's sense of delicate and refined beauty is apt to be blunted, overpowered by coarse admiration and awe of vivid colour, gigantic size, and extreme contrast of light and shade. And to live always on *pâte de foit gras* and plum-pudding is bad for the digestion. But, looking on less awful, so-called tamer scenery infinitely delicate, refined beauties may, with little search be found, beauties that may, probably, do exist, equally in the grandest scenery, but which cannot there be distinguished in the presence of gorgeous colour and mighty forms. I am afraid, after what I have written, to try and describe any beauties of the Indus. But I can write this without falling into error. There are, all day and at every hour, constant changes and soft gradations of colour to be seen on the land and on the water near the steamer. You cannot see the river but from a steamer; the banks for two miles or so on both sides are not to be trusted to remain more than a few hours, and far back in its track the water is broken, rising in a long line of high muddy waves; but all round there is complete stillness, the surface smooth, shining like steel, only broken now and again by the splash of a fish, or scratched, with momentary scratches, by the feet of a dipping bird. High-pooped, great-sailed, native boats stand out here and there on the horizon, sometimes against flat stretches of sandy land, sometimes against darker stretches of deep forests; and against the blue sky are the sharp, but pale, outlines of low, rocky, far-distant mountains. But sometimes the river has covered its own domain of sand to its furthest limit, and attacked the lands of the forests beyond, and then, on the very edge of the water, stand masses of dark trees, which, as the steamer toils on close under them, throw down on it deep shade. But the landscapes—for there is constant change—are most beautiful in the afternoon, when the sun has passed the zenith, and its rays, instead of striking down on, come across the earth. Do you know Cuyp's pictures? Journeying on the Indus, a little stretch, very little stretch, of the imagination, to persuade yourself that the tall white sails on the horizon stand up from heavy, solid, Dutch hulls, and not from flimsy, high-pooped, native vessels, and every one of the river's landscapes is a perfect example of Cuyp's art in nature. Each picture is highly finished, but softly and without apparent labour; there are infinite gradations of delicate tints; not changing abruptly, but imperceptibly, from shade to shade and colour to colour, even to the horizon, where the changeless blue arch of heaven is fixed. And over all, sky and water, sand, trees, white sails and distant hills, there is a tender, liquid light, and when the day is almost finished and the sun begins to set, then—no, it is cruelly unjust to brand the scenery of the Indus as tame and uninteresting.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE PRINCE AT BANKIPUR.

BANKIPUR, *Jan.* 5.—Amid the wonderfully fertile plains of Behar, which seems well entitled to be called the "Garden of India," Bankipur occupies the proud position of being a thriving city with over 150,000 inhabitants. It is the point where the indigo-planters are fond of meeting, and, moreover, it contains the principal civil offices of the Patna division. The indigo-planters are a strong force in the land hereabouts, and their flourishing condition may be guessed from the fact that they have raised among them a Behar mounted corps, which consists of over 100 powerful, well-mounted, and well-dressed men. Bankipur station was dressed with flags and bunting. On the racecourse, about a mile from the station, a very large *shamianah*, or open tent, was erected, and beautified within with lamps, flowers, and flags. The Rajas of Tirhut, Champaran, and Darbangah—names which were famous during the last so-called famine—were assembled on the racecourse, with a large number of followers and no fewer than 360 elephants, all of which were caparisoned with considerable richness. Certainly the appearance of the Rajas and their retinue gave forth no token of a famine having raged in the land not many months ago. The guard of honour at the station was supplied by the 109th Regiment from the military head quarters of the district, Dinapore; the Behar Volunteer Cavalry waited outside the station ready to escort the Prince to the maidan; and a considerable portion of the line of route was guarded by members of the Volunteer force of the East India Railway Company. The delay in the arrival of the Royal train made the various Volunteer Corps rather uneasy, but, nevertheless, when the Prince, after having further tried their patience by waiting at the station to take *chota hazri*, appeared among them feelings of loyalty overcame every other sentiment. The Prince was conducted to the large tent on the maidan, along a route which was crowded with natives, who had come, in some instances, long distances from the surrounding country to catch a glimpse of him. On arrival at the *shamiannah*, whither he was accompanied by Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Metcalf, the principal civil functionary in the district, a large number—about three hundred I should think—of official and other gentlemen who had rendered services during the Famine, were presented to him; after which he and a number of the presentees sat down to a breakfast which had been provided by Sir Richard Temple. This business over, the Prince went outside, where he saw the host of elephants move in procession. He was much amused with the appearance of one of the monsters, which had been painted with huge black and yellow stripes to represent a tiger! The Raja of Bettiah brought forward a unique turnout for the Prince's inspection—a diminutive pair of bullocks yoked in a neat little cart. The bullocks are of a breed which is now becoming rare in India—the Gyna breed. They did not stand more than three feet high to the top of their humps, and were perfectly shaped; and as they stood with their horns gilded and their backs clothed with a rich green velvet cloak, they looked exceedingly pretty. When the Prince had admired the Lilliputian equipage, the Raja presented it to him. The Prince accepted the gift with much satisfaction, and probably the London public will yet be much surprised by the appearance in Rotten Row of what will be the most astonishing turnout in England. After the Raja's present, the officers of the 109th Regiment gave the Prince another curiosity—a pet rabbit named Tumbo, which has been in the regiment for many years, and whose chief peculiarity is that he cannot bear the sight of anybody not wearing a red coat!—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

LUCKNOW—PAST AND PRESENT.

LUCKNOW, *Jan.* 8.—Little did I think, as I took my long look at the gilded domes and minarets of Lucknow nigh eighteen years ago, that I should ever see it again! The Head-Quarters Column had halted on the rising ground by the Dilkoosha, and a train of doolies were passing along the dusty road hard by, when Sir W. Peel, who had just been helped out of his room there into a litter next mine, exclaimed, "Well, I don't want to see it again. But it is certainly one of the most beautiful cities in the world if you are not too near it." And so it was—the great expanse of domes, minarets, cupolas surmounted by light cusps all gilt and burnished, the lines of stately-looking buildings, palaces, and mansions, rising out of an ocean of the brightest foliage, gave an idea of great magnificence, which was, however, European rather than Oriental in its character, despite the Mussulman mosques. It was a combination of Paris and Constantinople. The gallant sailor was doomed never to be vexed with the sight of the place before which he met the wound which led to his death. If he could have come back now, he would have been hard set to recognise the once familiar sites against which his guns had thundered in November, 1857, and in March, 1858, with such terrible effect. The hand of the destroyer man has been upon some, the hand of the creator Nature has also been laid with surprising effect on others. Domes, minarets, cupolas, and buildings are for the most part there, but their surroundings and connections are all gone. Many of the jewels are left, but they are without the settings. The streets are grass-covered walks. Where houses once were thick as they are in Lambeth there are now gardens, parks, and pleasant shady drives. The wealth of trees and shrubs which has sprung up all over the great suburbs that lie between the ruins of the Residency and the Martinière upsets every attempt of the memory to identify cherished or memorable spots. Even Dr. Fayrer had some slight difficulty till his eye beceme accustomed to the scene to make out exactly places the outlines of which must have been traced in blood to a survivor of the memorable siege. But if one who turned to gaze upon the fair show yet made by the captured capital of Oude in 1858 had been told that the Prince of Wales, then a lad of sixteen, would come out to India to be the guest of Nawabs and Rajas, and that he would inspect the ruins of Lucknow, he would, amid all his incredulity and surprise, have said, "Should the Prince come, I hope he will be able to see what we had to do, that he may judge of the way in which we did it."

The fact is that Lucknow is gone—the Residency is in ruins, and not a bank, parapet or wall is left to indicate the conditions under which it was defended. When the city was captured most of the inhabitants fled; many, many thousands, indeed, stole away, leaving their houses empty, and whole quarters deserted as soon as the bombardment began to tell, and Outram from the north and Clyde from the south rained shells into it. Only the fighting men—the "budmashes," sepoys and rebels—held on, and when they fled to the Moosabagh and the British and Nepaulese had complete possession of the vast area of silent habitations, it became evident that if the quarters near the buildings which it was desirable to preserve for public purposes were left standing, in all likelihood the people would come back to them, and being but a disaffected race and much attached to the deposed and rebellious dynasty, would constitute a source of danger. Therefore it was decided as part of the scheme for the defence of Lucknow, should it ever be necessary to sweep away all the houses to the east of the great line of Royal Palaces from Bank's Bungalow-road to the Residency, to level the houses near the river, and to make a clear sweep of the vicinity of the Muchee Bawma, which is now a very formidable work, and which may be considered in some degree deserving the name of "The Fort," by which it is commonly known.—*Times* Correspondent.

THE ILLUMINATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

Yet I am sure I did not go to the illumination with any partial prepossession. I had begun by missing my party, in whose company I was to have joined in the procession under great but unexplained advantages. At first I thought of going to sulk, like Achilles, in my tents and allowing Briseis and Chryseis to do their worst upon someone else. Luckily, however, for the illumination, which would otherwise, of course, have been *en pure perte* (*quia caret vate sacro*) for want of a chronicler, I was picked up by a kind friend, who gave me a seat on the box of his carriage. The first thing we did by way of saving time was to get jammed hard into a block, which lasted full forty minutes. By the expenditure of these forty, however, we gained perhaps a start of two, for when once the *débâcle* began, the stream ran off freely enough. The moral is that on no occasion, and for no purpose (unless of course you are a pickpocket), is it worth while to get into a crowd. After this everything went on wheels. It was impossible to go wrong. No race-course was ever so distinctly demarcated as by the dense crowds which lined both sides of the road throughout the whole five miles of the illumination, for *this* was the peculiarity of the illumination. Calcutta did not express its exultation at the presence of its future Sovereign by lighting up miscellaneously, but by illuminating, very brilliantly, one particular circle of roads and streets. Out of this circle you could not bolt—the crowd, and indeed the police, made *that* impossible,—and in fact outside this circular course there was no illumination, nothing to see. This round of fire, however, was five miles long, and took you from one to two hours to traverse. First, it led you down Chowringhee, the aristocratic, then through a portion of the European commercial quarter; then, for more than two miles, through purely native bazaars, after which it emerged again into broad streets blazing with light, where some of the greatest English shops are situated, along Dalhousie-square, past Government House, once more to the solemnly beautiful Maidan and princely Chowringhee. What part of this circuit was most admirable? This is very difficult to answer, if we put the Maidan out of the question. *That* was a poem—I mean a poem of *real* poetry, and beyond rivalry; I shall never forget it, any more than I could the sail back from Elephanta. But other things beside the illumination itself concurred to make the illumination round the Maidan such a scene of magic; chiefly the great black space of the Maidan itself in front. Here there was no such flood and torrent of light as in the streets near Government House and Dalhousie-square, where both sides of the road were lighted up profusely, and reverberated each other's blaze. It is very difficult to single out individual buildings as pre-eminent in brilliancy, they ran each other so close. I think, however, I remember that for taste, together with splendour, Osler's and Hamilton's places of business distanced the competition of their immediate neighbourhood. Government House was particularly modest in its efforts; perhaps, it was not thought fair to eclipse "private enterprise." The High Court looked glorious. The Museum, a building at present stunted of its designed proportions, had had these fraudulently simulated in bamboo framework for the

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purpose of illumination, and was as magnificently successful as any—the most prosperous impostor in this age of audacious impostures. The fiery outline which the Museum exhibited is that which (nobody can doubt after the admiration its uncurtailed proportions attracted) it now unquestionably will attain. One of the most original (though it was an accurate copy) and effective devices was shown at the house of the Foreign Secretary in Chowringhee. It was the pattern, on an enormous scale, of some beautiful native scrollwork, like the perforated stone of Deeg, Chunar, or Agra, only in colours. It was very curious, novel, and pretty. But I should never cease if I once launched out in the sea of specification.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA, *Dec.* 24.—Oh! there cannot really be a doubt about it: Calcutta, after all, *is* the capital of India. It would be invidious and useless to reason out the matter. A glance suffices: *si argumentum requiras circumspice*. Bombay may have ten or a dozen acres of stately and substantial edifices such as no similar area in Calcutta can show, and no doubt the native city and native population of Bombay are more striking and picturesque than those of either Calcutta or Madras. But a great many things go to a capital, and Bombay is no more the capital of India than Odessa is of Russia. Why is it, by-the-bye, that in India the traveller is so often reminded of Russia? Verily, extremes *do* touch. There is no city in the world more unlike St. Petersburg than Calcutta, and yet—where the occult resemblance lies, I am sure I don't know—St. Petersburg is the one city with which you instinctively compare it. I regret to treat the pretensions of Bombay to the primacy among Indian towns with ridicule. The people there have made so much of their opportunities that it is almost a shame these were so limited. Why did not Providence give Bombay more ground? But even Calcutta is not seen to the greatest advantage at this moment. To struggle to show oneself off is not the surest way to do so. A pretty woman, indeed, does not lose by being caught at her toilette; but a city does, and Calcutta is sadly disfigured just now by its efforts at beautification. Every public building, and almost every private house, is bristling with bamboos and scaffolding as if the town were in the raw process of erection. These are the preparations for the grand illumination of to-night, but meanwhile the whole place looks dishevelled and unfinished. Then the *maidan*, which ordinarily gives, by its unincumbered vastness, such an air of regal serenity to the European quarter of Calcutta, is now broken up and frittered away into patches by long lines of tents every here and there, obstructing the continuity of view. Then many of the shops, and nearly all the offices, are shut, giving a false look of Sunday to the place. Some atonement for all this may be found in the numerous native chiefs—some splendid with jewels, and all contributing colour and variety to the scene—who, with long trains of mounted followers, are scouring the roads in all directions, on their way to pay visits of ceremony to great English officials or to each other. They make rather a dust, but they give a look of romance, and I more than pardon them. I am very much struck by the progress which ideas of neatness and finish have made among Indian princes. Formerly the *sowari* of even the biggest Rajah gave the notion quite as much of dirt as magnificence. There was a draggled and poverty-stricken look in it, with all its display and expense. The Prince might be ablaze with diamonds, and the leading horsemen in his cavalcade might have some degree of uniformity in their uniforms; but *desinit in piscem*, the train always got fishy towards the rear. Now, here the troops of the great military Princes (such as Sindia, Patiala, or Holkar), and the followers of the civilian Princes (such as Burdwan, Vizianagram, and Benares) are as tidy and complete in the details of their equipment as British soldiers under the eye of a martinet adjutant. Their carriages, too, are well-appointed now, and the horses well-matched, well-broken, and well-groomed. But the equipages of Calcutta altogether are surprisingly well got up. At Bombay it seemed to me that, except the Governor's, and those of a few Parsees, the carriages were second-hand, and the horses ponies, when they were not rats; but here, carriages and horses alike are almost up to London mark, and they are innumerable. Everybody must be very rich here, or nearly everybody must be living above his income. This impression is confirmed on noticing how richly the women dress. I am not speaking of the wives and daughters of the two or three hundred great officials or merchant princes, and I make allowance for the singularity of the occasion, when all Calcutta is *en fête*, and visitors have poured in from all parts of the mofussil. But still I think, rank for rank, the ladies dress here more expensively than elsewhere in India. I was taking a walk down Chowringhee this morning; it was a beautifully brisk and keen morning, such as detractors in the mofussil pretend that Calcutta never have, and I was surprised at the unnecessarily handsome toilettes, not only of the ladies who were driving, but of those who were walking; and these ladies were certainly not all of the local aristocracy.

LAHOR, *Dec.* 27.—A young Mahratta chief, Jaya Singh Rao Ghatga, has been paying Lahor a visit on his way to Peshawur. He is travelling about India to enlarge his mind, making the grand tour, in fact, accompanied by his tutor, a Mahratta Brahmin. He is chief of Kagal, a dependency of the native State of Kolapur; and he is first cousin on the mother's side to the Rajah of Kolapur, who died at Florence. The young chief had a private audience of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahor. He speaks English, and avows himself fond of cricket and driving four-in-hand. Bravo Kagal! The earthquake, of which I gave you information in my last letter, seems to have been felt all over the province; and at Murdan and Nowshera, I am sorry to say, considerable damage has been done. Throughout the Peshawur district it is said to have been the severest shock within living memory; and although the station at Peshawur has suffered very little damage, the double-storeyed barracks and a few private houses being slightly injured, and all the civil buildings having escaped, Murdan has suffered heavily. The four officers' quarters in the fort are uninhabitable; the walls thoroughly shaken and full of dangerous cracks, necessitating entire reconstruction. The outer walls of the fort itself have been severely shaken, two ranges of barracks are unsafe, and the remaining three greatly injured. The officers' mess house, session house, telegraph office, and part of the police office, are uninhabitable, and will have to be rebuilt. The tehsil, sarai, and jail have escaped. The earthquake was preceded by a loud rumbling noise, as described by one who was upon the spot, like the passage of a battery of artillery, and the terror caused was very great. One lady, the wife of an officer in the Guides, had a narrow escape of being crushed under her verandah, which fell in with a crash. As far as I can learn, only three natives were killed by the falling of outhouses. At Nowshera the barracks have been severely shaken, and several bad cracks are apparent; but they are not considered to be unsafe, and no other buildings have been injured. At Kohat little or no injury has been done.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF MR. R. BRUCE.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. R. Bruce, sub-engineer, in charge of the head works of the Ganges Canal, a man who was highly esteemed in his department, shot himself last Saturday evening. No explanation of his conduct seems forthcoming. "Great sympathy," says the correspondent who sends us this news, "is felt for his family," so it would appear that the unfortunate man leaves other sufferers behind him.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 8.

TELEGRAPHS.—Certain changes in the cost of telegraphic messages to Europe will come into force from the beginning of the new year. As we understand them, they will render a very heavy and inconvenient tariff, somewhat more so than it was before. The rate is to be Rs. 2-8 a word, without reference to the "ten words limit." Any number of words may be sent; but until the names and addresses of sender and addressee are allowed to go free, as on inland messages, this concession is of no use. It would be a very brief message indeed that could be condensed, addresses and all, into less than ten words. By the old rate ten words could be sent for Rs. 20; now they will cost Rs. 25. These prohibitive charges seem to us bad policy, besides being wrong in principle; but in the telegraphic world it is a far cry to the reform which made Rowland Hill famous and the British Post-office profitable.—*Pioneer*.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S RETIREMENT.—The *Pioneer* gives, in the official form peculiar to that journal, the following reasons for the resignation of Lord Northbrook. After disposing of the reasons which will generally be assigned for the step, the Allahabad paper says:—"Nor does he resign upon public grounds at all. Sufficient explanation of the step may be found in the reflection that a wealthy peer with an assured political career at home before him must soon reach that point at which the grandeur of any position in India fails to compensate him for its responsibilities and toils. To this we may add that the rumours of Lord Northbrook's intention to resign, so frequently indulged in by a portion of the English press, had no foundation in fact, and are mere coincidences taken in connection with the event, for his Excellency's plans are only of recent formation, and were as much a surprise to the Secretary of State for India as to our readers."

THE TAJ MAHAL.—The Prince should have postponed his visit for another year if he wished to see the Taj completely restored and entirely free from the hideous scaffolding which still hides a part of its front. Very much, however, has been done: all the marble facing has been cleaned, and broken pieces replaced or repaired; the precious stones which were missing from the inlaid work have been supplied; and it only needs a few months to finish what has been so well commenced and carried on. The works at the Taj aim at complete restoration, and differ in this respect from the *kutcha-pucka* repairs in progress at the Fort. The Taj gardens are receiving all the attention possible, and the supplies of flowers doled out to the residents of Agra have been gradually but largely diminished, in order to secure as grand a display as possible on the Prince's visit. The roses have received special instructions not to bloom prematurely.

THE NAGA ATTACK ON CAPTAIN BUTLER'S PARTY.—Early on Christmas-day Captain Butler and the survey party marched from

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Lakhuti. Their way at first was along the descent to a small river, which they crossed, and then marched upwards on the road to Pangti, a village where they meant to encamp that same night. Before the expedition started from Lakhuti, the men there had warned them against the possible outbreak of hostilities; and their warning turned out to be too well founded. About a mile from the river, the narrow path crossed over some deep ravines, and wound like a snake through the tall grass. On a sudden the guide from Lakhuti ran off; and then the war cries from the jungle all round showed that it was alive with hostile Nagas. So thick, though, was the jungle, that the enemy, hardly five yards from the path, were invisible. Then came a shower of spears, stones, and so forth; answered by the Sepoys most emphatically, for groans were heard from the different parts of the jungle. Captain Butler, it seems, had gone back some little time before the first alarm to give orders about crossing the coolies over a suspicious-looking ravine. All at once a Naga started into the path; and before a rifle could be raised, he hurled a spear at Captain Butler that struck him just below the collar-bone, and pierced his right breast. The wound was attended to by the native doctor, and he was carried gently back some little way to an open place, where the camp was formed, for it was too late to follow up the Nagas then. When our correspondent wrote, the 27th December, Captain Butler was getting on well, and the wound was thought to be not quite so serious as it looked at first. The day before, Colonel Tulloch, with a small force, attacked and destroyed Pangti. The whole party were to stay at the camp, which is about two miles off the village, till Captain Butler is well enough to move. —*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30. Vancouver, Liverpool; str. Madras, Rangoon.—31. Str. Sattara, Singapore; str. Argyll, Hong Kong.—Jan. 1. Bertram Rigby, Liverpool.—2. Str. Hindoostan, Hong Kong; str. Duke of Lancaster, London; str. Canara, Bombay; Vicksburg, Rio de Janeiro.—3. Str. Abyssinia, Malacca.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Malwa.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. Sevenoaks, Mr. Straw, Mr. Nisbet, Mr. Carter, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Chester, Mr. Manson, Mr. Darcy, Mr. Mein, Mr. Murdock, Dr. Ireland, Col. and Mrs. Hildebrand, Miss Jackson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Graham, Capt. Hough, Mr. Rowett, Dr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Mallett, Mr. Massoni, Dr. Konigs, Mr. Loebekke, Mr. Jennins, Mr. Grant, Mr. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis, Mr. Hardy, H.E. Sir W. H. Gregory, Capt. Thackwell, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Hunter, Hon. W. Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Robinson, Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Morgan, Mr. James, Capt. Campbell Walker, Mr. Danks, Mr. Mackintire, Mr. Banson, Mr. Warberton, Mr. and Mrs. Debnam and two infants, Mr. H. and Mrs. Wootten, Mr. and Mrs. Halge and infants.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30. Scotia, Port Blair; Macallum More, London; Lalla Rookh, Mauritius.—31. Assam, Southampton.—Jan. 2. Khandalla, Bombay; Glenfallock, London; Jumna, Demerara; City of Madras, London.—3. Jane Porter, London.—5. British General, London.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 7, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 12 to 101 14
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 10 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 0 to 102 4
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 2
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	107 12 to 108 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 15-16d. to 1s. 10d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10 3-16d. to 1s. 10¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1435 to 1440
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1400 to —
Coal Company	1440 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	136 to 137
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 610 to 615
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	268 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 182
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	108 to 109
Punjab Bank	100 ...	70 to 71
Simla Bank	500 ...	530 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 29

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

MYSOR.—A scarcity of grain is said to threaten the province of Mysor. It is alleged that raggy, which was sold during good seasons at 30 and 40 seers for the rupee, has now fallen as low as 15 seers; and rice, which was sold at 15 and 16 seers, has come down to 9.

DR. JAGOR.—We learn that Dr. Jagor, the German *Savan*, who was out here a few months ago engaged in making a collection of objects of ethnographical interest for that department of the great Sanscrit College at Berlin, is now on the Nilghiris culling similar treasures there, and intends paying Madras another visit. We wish the learned gentleman every success, and hope he will succeed in taking back with him specimens of great interest, and likely to facilitate the studies of Sanscrit scholars from all parts of the world.

ACCIDENT TO THE NIZAM.—A Bombay paper hears from Haidarabad that the young Nizam when on the way to a country-house near Haidarabad, on the 21st Dec., met with a carriage accident, which might have been serious, though happily it was attended with no injury to life or limb. He had started through the city of Haidarabad on this the second drive he has taken since his convalescence, accompanied by his tutor, Captain Clark, and two nobles of the city, when one of the leaders shied and stumbled in a crowded street, throwing the leading postillion. Both the leaders, thus being freed from control, bolted along the street, the postillion of the wheelers meantime doing all he could to keep the carriage free from obstacles. Eventually, as the best chance of checking the leaders, which were dragging the whole equipage after them, the wheelers' postillion purposely and with great presence of mind jammed the team upon a corner of the road, thus bringing the carriage to a standstill for an instant, which was at once taken advantage of by Captain Clark to lift his Highness out of the vehicle.

CHOLERA AT SIKANDRABAD.—A Sikandrabad correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing on the 3rd inst., says:—Cholera has been hovering about this station since the end of October last. It is nearly always present in the neighbouring city of Hyderabad, and the disease occasionally finds its way up here. The large bazaar at Sikandrabad is also frequently the haunt of the dread epidemic. It has attacked sundry other minor bazaars—as, for instance, that at Bowenpillay, where the 1st Madras Cavalry have their lines—but as yet it has spared the European troops. Rather, I ought to qualify this last assertion, as two men of the 44th Regiment, newly arrived from Kampti, are said to have been attacked, though both recovered. The followers of one of the batteries of Artillery quartered at Trimulgherry have been under canvas—outside the limits of the cantonment—for now about ten days on account of an outbreak of cholera among them. They are believed to have contracted the disease at Bolaram, when the battery was engaged at its annual gun practice a short time ago.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—That our new Governor means business is evidenced by the fact that he has already determined on making a tour in the mofussil, and the fact may, of course, be regarded as a good sign. The Kistna and Godavery districts are to have the honour of this first visit, and His Grace embarks on his tour to-morrow in the steamer *Sootra*. The object of this tour is understood to be to inspect the irrigation works of those districts which the Duke of Buckingham is desirous of personally examining, and the tour is expected to last nearly a fortnight, his Grace returning to the Presidency on the 20th instant. The Governor will be accompanied on this tour by two of the ladies of his family, and attended by the Chief Secretary to Government and the Master Attendant, and three members of his personal staff. In connection with our new Governor, we may mention that a report has found currency to the effect that his Grace's notions of the relations between himself and his Executive Council are such that, if his Grace really entertains and adheres to them those relations are not likely to continue most cordial. His Grace, it appears, is inclined to regard the Council as a consultative rather than an executive body.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 8.

GUN PRACTICE AT TONGHOO.—Our Tonghoo correspondent writes under date 12th December as follows:—On the 10th December, the officers of the Royal Artillery invited the Station to a picnic on the occasion of their using their new practice ground for the first time, and all who could attend did so. The ladies were provided with elephants for the journey, and the men, who had to find their own way, rode. After fording the Kaboung Creek, the bridge over which came to grief during last floods and has not as yet been mended, circumventing two other bridges much too rickety and broken down to be safely ridden over, and proceeding along the road, abominable in many other respects, for four miles and more, we arrived at the ground. Here tents were pitched in a tope, both for the gunners and guests. During chota haziri the guns were put into position and all arrangements made for the firing. The Battery elephants were then brought up and conveyed us to the first distance, 800 yards. First the little 7-pounder mountain guns fired common shell, and very good practice was made, one shell carrying away the whole of the centre of the tar-

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get. After that we had rocket firing at 900 and 1,000 yards; they did not seem to be very certain missiles to use; some burst close to the tubes, others going clean out of sight; however, two hits were made, and I believe this was considered very fair practice. I had almost forgotten to mention that a Burman who was crossing in front of the target had a shell pass within five feet of his head. After this we had a first rate cold tiffin, and returned to Tonghoo, much pleased with what we had seen. The artillery, what with packing up, did not get back to barracks till 5.30 P.M. The road mentioned above as being in such a discreditable condition is the Rangoon High-road.

THE MADRAS HAWKER.—If you do not happen to be busy, and some one of the articles he enumerates happens to be one you are in want of, he will supply you instanter. Down he squats, with his bundle in front of him. "Shirt buttons, did you say?" Oh, yes, he has fieen shirt buttins; but only look at this beautiful battis, or that nieece honey soap, or that new-fashin pair of stays!" If you don't want any of these he has got fieen o-dick-lon, tooth powder and brushes of sorts, Day and Martin's blacking, pens ink and paper, and a lot of miscellaneous articles which it would cost us a column of small type to enumerate. Buttins! Oh, yes, he has got some buttins, lots of fieen buttins; oh, here they are, silik buttins, braid buttins, fieen dress buttins, weskit buttins, thread buttins, brass buttins—anything but shirt buttons; those have, by some mysterious means, gravitated to the very bottom of his pack, and not till he has in vain tried to tempt you with each several item in his eternal *repertoire* will he produce those confounded buttons. There lie the whole contents of his pack before you. Ten to one, when he does manage to find the buttons, they are not the kind you want, but he insists that they are very gud; the very thing for your purpose; he knows a heap better than you what it is you want; but now, "wont you buy that fieen tooth-brush or comb, or bottle of Rimmell's lavender-water or piece of yem yaitch longcloth, or Cashmere, or battis, or one of those rolls of pretty ribbons? Well, the latter item entices you; you will look at the ribbon. How much a yard? How many yards misses want it? Only two yards?"—and he looks reproachfully at you. Has he not been at the trouble to spread the contents of his pack all over your floor, and now do you only want to buy two yards of ribbon? He hesitates about selling you so small a piece;—"he will sell you the roll for so much" (about three times its value), and you have to make a rule of three sum of it to arrive at the cost of the two yards. "Won't you take a dozen yards, at least? Well, then, half a dozen? Well, three, then?" And when you have got your two yards he will pester you, for another hour or so, with the merits of every article in his pack, and tell you how many yards of this he sold to Mrs. Col. So-and-so, on such a day, and at how much a yard, or how many tooth brushes Mrs. Captain Thingummy bought, and what she paid him for them, or that she has not paid him at all yet: "here is her chit, will missis please read it, and see if its all right, for he doesn't know to read Englees."—*Madras Athenæum.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1. Str. Ava, Bombay.—3. Str. Assam, Calcutta.—4. Str. Tibre, Galle and Pondicherry; British Sovereign, Melbourne; str. Saint Lawrence, London; Nimrod, Mauritius.—5. Str. Surat, Suez, Aden, and Galle; Laurel, London.—7. Str. Khandalla, Calcutta and N. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Assam.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. W. J. Mathieson, Mr. Wicksteed, Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, Mr. S. Bates, Mr. A. Harvey, Mr. C. A. Carmichael, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. G. Lippert, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Miller. For BRINDISI.—Col. Gourley, M.P. For VENICE.—Mr. E. M. Money, For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. W. Murray and Mr. Brasley.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Surat.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Forbes, Mr. F. Langston, Major Forbes, Mr. Gasper, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. McGillespie, Mr. H. Ker, Mrs. S. Webb, and Mrs. Brooks and two infants. For MADRAS.—Col. Denison, Dr. Druitt, and Mrs. Lavie. From VENICE.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Moon. From BRINDISI.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. G. King. From GALLE.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Fowler, Mr. Kelsall, and Mrs. O'Flaherty. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. F. Fallon, Mr. and Mrs. Runalls, Mr. J. W. Laing, Mr. T. E. Scriven, Mr. and Mrs. Winants, Mr. W. H. Cowley, and Mr. C. Baker.

Per str. Khandalla.—From GOPAULPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardaker, two Misses Hardaker, and two Masters Hardaker. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. Laullie. From COCONADA.—Mr. Bill.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2. Str. Ava, Calcutta.—3. Str. Goa, Bombay; str. Assam, Galle, Aden, and Suez.—4. Str. Tibre, Calcutta; Allum Ghier, Calcutta.—5. Beecroft, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Saint Lawrence.—From LONDON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. F. Pridham and Mr. R. Smith. For COLOMBO.—Mr. F. J. Lochee.

Per str. Assam.—From MADRAS.—For GALLE.—Mr. Thornhill. For PENANG.—Lieut. col. Hawkes, and Staff Sergeants Collins and Campbell. For MELBOURNE.—Sub conductor Causboult, wife and six children, and Mr. Jones. For SUEZ.—Col. Couchman. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Two Misses Hawkes.

Per str. Surat.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Newman, Mr. Price, Mr. Fernandez, Mrs. Yeldham and three children.

MR. PEILE.—Mr. Peile, the Political Agent of Katiawar, who is at present at Jaipur, shortly leaves for Junaghai.

MARCH OF CIVILISATION.—His Highness the Chief of Jamkhandi, in the Southern Mahratta Country, has established a general reading-room in his capital lately, for the benefit of all classes of people.

Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 8, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9-16d. to 1s. 10⅝d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
" " at 3 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
" " at sight	1s. 10⅛d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	20 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ... 9½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ... Nominal.
4½ per cent.	1870 ... 105
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...
Ditto	1835-36 ... 102¼
Ditto	1842-43 ...
Ditto	1854-55 ...
Ditto	1872 ... 3¼ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-13-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Ligh Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION AT MUSCAT.

MUSCAT, *Dec.* 24.—The Muscatites have to thank the restless and *noli me tangere* disposition, peculiar to Arabs, for a succession of exciting scenes which, when continued for a brief time, tend to amuse and relieve the *tædium vitæ* of the more docile spirits in those whose trade is not war. The agitation caused by Sayud Salem's recent and abortive attempt to reach Muscat has hardly subsided ere Sayud Tourkey is seized with the idea that his retirement at Gwadur has been of sufficient duration to satisfy both himself and his enemies, and, his health being quite restored, embarks in a buglah by which he voyages to Mutrah, reaching that town on the night of December 13, taking six days over his sea trip of 190 miles. The town and forts of Mutrah surrendered immediately his arrival became known, but the Sayud was doomed to experience a very different mode of reception at the hands of the Muscat garrison. Sayud Abdool Azeez was absent at Esmaillie, a place about sixty-five miles in the interior, and as he had given no particular instructions regarding the manner in which he desired Sayud Tourkey to be received should he turn up during his absence, the people in charge of the town and forts, being under the impression that such instructions were necessary before receiving with open arms his much-loved brother, shut the gates and determined to await their master's orders on the subject. Thus commenced a seven days' siege of Muscat! As the order to surrender did not come from Abdool Azeez, and the general impression inclining to the belief that he had no intention of sending one, Sayud Tourkey commenced gathering a force, principally from the Gafree tribes. On the other side, forts were provisioned and watered, the Bedouins being well supplied with ammunition commenced firing their matchlocks in the air, or nowhere in particular, accompanying their shots with hideous howls of defiance. This state of things lasted day and night for six days; on the seventh a truce was proclaimed, and the Muscat Chiefs went outside the town walls to parley with Sayud Tourkey regarding the intrinsic value of Maria Theresa dollars and Arab prowess in general, as compared with the bold defenders of the town and forts of Muscat in particular. This proved a more tedious matter than was anticipated; the jemadar in charge of Meranee Fort, having unfortunately lost his son during the siege, would not agree to the rate of exchange, although the defenders of the town had consented to open the gates in their charge. It was, however, arranged that the forts were to hold out for ten days, at the end of which time, should no contrary instructions arrive from Abdool Azeez, they were to be handed over to Sayud Tourkey. Firing was to cease until this period was up. His Highness, in consequence of these semi-satisfactory arrangements, entered the town and took up his quarters in the Palace amid shouts of welcome from the townspeople on all sides!

Sayud Tourkey, being extremely short-sighted and improvident in the management of his income, so long as it lasts, is much preferred by the people both of Muscat and Mutrah to his brother Sayud Abdool Azeez, who has the name of being *very close* as regards his dollars. Perhaps he is wise in this respect, as that element plays a very conspicuous part in all Arab politics, and he may be able to lay his money out to advantage before long, as we can scarcely expect him to remain quietly in the fort at Esmaillie, and, indeed, we believe that Sayud Tourkey has despatched men to endeavour to bring his brother a prisoner to Muscat.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

THE RED SEA CABLE.—The *Chiltern* had not succeeded up to 29th of December in picking up the Indian end of the broken telegraph cable near Aden.

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Miscellaneous.

MILITARY.—Major-General Forbes, C.B., left Bombay for Ahmadabad by the mail train on Wednesday, Jan. 5, to take over command of the Northern Division of the Army on Thursday from Sir E. L. Russell.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Bombay, promises himself a cold-weather trip, which is to commence, as at present arranged, about the 13th January. His Excellency will proceed by steamer to the harbour of Deogarh, about twenty miles south of Viziadrug, in the Southern Konkan. Thence the party will climb the Ghats into the territory of his Highness the Raja of Kolapur—a long projected highway, connecting that part of the Dekkan with the sea, which has been recently completed. Sir Philip Wodehouse, after paying a visit to the now flourishing Mahratta State above the Ghat, is to go on a tour through the South Mahratta Country generally, though it is understood that his Excellency's countenance will be given mainly to the British districts of that ill-defined province. The officers and people of these South-Collectorates are apt to feel that they are out of mind as well as out of sight of the great men at Puna and Bombay, who hold the secular welfare and official fate of their outlying subjects at the point of their quills. If we remember aright, there has been no gubernatorial inspection of the South Mahratta Country since some remote period in Sir Bartle Frere's reign.—*Englishman*, Jan. 7.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 3. Clydesdale, Liverpool.—4. Str. Almora, Calcutta.—5. Str. Deccan, Southampton; str. Cella, Liverpool.—6. Str. Asia, Mauritius; str. Puttialla, Kurrachee; Warren Hastings, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. E. P. Brown, Mr. and Miss Duell, Miss Smyth, Lieut. Boyle, Mrs. Lucas, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Unsworth, Mr. Dresden, Capt. Carden, Mr. and Mrs. Grice and infant, Major and Mrs. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Young, and Mr. Duerdin. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Ettershank and infant, and Mrs. and Miss Patterson. From VENICE.—Dr. Lewis, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Schenck. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Ruelberg, Mr. Marsotti, Major Hasted, Mr. H. Millett, Mr. R. Millett, Mr. and Mrs. Purcell, Mr. Davis, Rev. Mr. McGrew, Mr. Kobler, Mr. Barry, Mr. Coulter, Mr. McCall, and Dr. Treille. From SUEZ.—Mr. Tomasson, Mr. M. Ode, and Mr. Winterhalter. From ADEN.—Lieut. Howard.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3. Str. Khiva, Southampton, &c.—4. Lalla, Hull.—7. Str. Cashmere, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—8. Str. China, Australia, &c.; str. Tagus, Liverpool; str. Africa, Coast and Calcutta; str. Precurseur, Calcutta, via Pondicherry and Madras; str. Zante, Liverpool, via Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khiva.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Mitchell, Lieut. col. Parnell, Mr. Prezold, Miss Conde, and Col. J. F. Hornmer. For BRINDISI.—Mr. J. Smith. For VENICE.—Dr. Simpson. For SUEZ.—Mr. E. Hely D'Oissel, and Mr. A. Macdonald. For ADEN.—Col. Clarke.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pera.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. Orpin, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicols. For BRINDISI.—Mr. E. R. Wodehouse. For VENICE.—Mr. W. Kidner, Col. A. C. Phillips, and General Sir E. L. Russell.—For SUEZ.—Mr. B. B. Curtis. For ADEN.—Mr. A. Wolfe.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 10, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 9⅞d.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 10d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3750
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1425
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1350
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1080
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3700 xd.
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1950
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	85
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1040
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	260
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1180
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	677½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	483
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	712½
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 101 13-16 ⅛
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,, 102½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 102 11-16
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 107
Gold Leaf 99⅛ touch	per Tolah. 17-11-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	18-0-0
Ditto Pekin	17-7-6

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-1-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 290
Mexican Dollars	Do. 224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 212
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	107-14-0
Sycee Silver	109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES'S FAREWELL TO THE MADRAS ARMY.

Head-quarters, Madras, Dec. 24.—In bidding farewell to an Army with which he has been so long and intimately associated, the Commander-in-Chief finds it difficult to express to all its members, in a General Order, what he would from his heart say to each of them.

II. Upwards of thirty-six years ago his Excellency had the honour of commencing his service in the Madras Presidency, and of making the acquaintance and, he believes, the friendship, of many of the distinguished officers who since then have brought honour and renown to this Army, and who, he is happy to say, are still regarded, by all officers now serving, as their models of loyal and chivalrous soldiers.

III. Were his Excellency to thank in detail, as he would like to do, all those who with much devotion and ability have aided him in the various duties he has had to perform during his tenure of the high command of this Army, he would, he is proud to say, have almost to enumerate the names in the Army List, so truly have his efforts to promote their welfare and that of those under them been met with a hearty disposition to do their best to maintain the efficiency, discipline, and long well-earned renown of this Army.

IV. He can, then, but hope that all the staff, general, divisional, and personal, all departments, and all commanding officers, will accept his cordial and sincere thanks for the loyal assistance they have rendered him in his execution of the office of their Commander-in-Chief. He thanks the non-commissioned officers and men for the good conduct and excellent discipline manifest in their corps, and now, in saying farewell to all, Sir Frederick Haines trusts that the Madras Army will believe that nothing has he more at heart, for nothing is he more solicitous, than their prosperity, honour, and ever-increasing fame.

ROB. C. STEWART, Brigadier-General, Adjutant-General.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Col. A. B. Little, staff corps, comdt. 25th regt. N.L.I., Dec. 9.

Capt. F. C. Singleton, staff corps, adjt. 28th regt. N.I., Dec. 9.

Capt. R. A. Sargeant, R.E., examiner Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Dec. 9.

Surg. major J. G. Asher, M.D., Indian Med. Dept., Nov. 12.

Surg. major A. N. E. Riddell, in med. charge 16th regt. N.I., Dec. 15.

EDUCATIONAL.—The *Bombay Official Gazette* (Dec. 30) notifies as follows :—Assistant surgeon Hormusjee Dadabhoy has been appointed to act as teacher of chemistry and medical jurisprudence, Guzerati class, in the Grant Medical College, during the absence on privilege leave, of Asst. surg. Kaikhusro Rastomji Viccaji. Rao Sahebs Abajee V. Kathawate and Sabajirao Chintamon Chitnis respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the deputy educational inspector, Tanna sub division, on Nov. 25.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. W. J. Dunbar, assistant conservator of forests, Satara, privilege leave for two months. Mr. J. Hearn, Huzur deputy collector, Kaladghi, for six months, on private affairs, from Oct. 22, 1875, in lieu of the privilege leave for thirty-seven days granted to him under Government order of Sept. 7, 1875. Surg. major J. Davies, civil surgeon, Karwar, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from Oct. 14, 1875.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Under instructions from the Adjt. gen., Horse Guards, Capt. J. H. H. Ruxton, 2nd batt. 15th foot, is directed to proceed to England for duty with the regimental depot. Vet. surg. W. H. Kemp, D battery C brigade R.H.A., for thirty days, from date of departure to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining final certificate. Lieut. R. A. Montgomery, D battery 9th brigade R.A., from Jan. 6 to March 6, to Bombay, to study the native languages. Lieut. col. C. O. Lord, wing officer 13th regt. N.I., to remain in Bombay, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in extension. Surg. major D. Simpson, from Jan. 2, in extension, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. H. L. Hallewell, 2nd batt. 1st foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming, 2nd batt. 22nd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. S. Langlands, 43rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. A. Callaghan, 66th foot, from Jan. 9, pending retirement. Capt. J. M. Madden, 1st wing subaltern 16th regt. N.I., to remain in Poona, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in extension. Capt. F. A. Beville, infantry for two months, in extension.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 25.)

GRANT, A., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 2nd grade, with effect from Sept. 1.

MARK, W. R. H., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore on Dec. 1.

MEADE.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Col. Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., to offic. as Resident at Hyderabad, from Dec. 4.

PARRY, H. B., asst. engr., 1st grade, on the establishment under the director of State Railways, is transferred to the N.W. Provincial establishment.

TENNANT.—The services of Lieut. col. J. F. Tennant, R.E., having been placed at the disposal of the P.W.D., he is brought on the estab. as a suptg. engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the mil. works branch. Lieut. col. Tennant's services are placed at the disposal of the financial dept. for employment as offieg. Mint master.

TREVOR, Lieut. col. W. S., v.c., R.E., suptg. engr., 1st grade, mil. works branch, is apptd. to offic. as chief engr. of British Burma during the absence of Col. Oliphant on furl. Col. Trevor, from the date of his being relieved of his duties as offieg. chief engr. of Central India, is posted to British Burma, and will proceed there, and place himself under the orders of the chief comr. pending Col. Oliphant's departure.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 1.)

DUNS, Asst. engr. D. A., attached to No. 2 Survey Party, Scindia State Railway, is transfd. to the Chumbul div. of this railway.

GRAHAM, G., has been perm. to resign the Bengal C.S. from Oct. 11.

LAMBERT—KING.—The services of Lieut. S. J. Lambert, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., are, at his own request, replaced at the disp. of the Military Dept. 1st Grade Asst. engr. Mr. W. H. King, C.E., is transfd. from Barrackpore to Dinapore div., Military Works. Mr. King took over charge of the Dinapore div. from 2nd Grade Exec. engr. Major D. C. Walker, R.E., on Jan. 18.

MCFARLAN, J., Bombay C.S., on furl., is app. postmaster gen. of the 2nd grade in Madras, v. Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, resigned.

MAYNE, C. J. O., app. to be an asst. to the Comptroller gen.

MOYLE—BICKERTON.—The following postings have been made by the suptg. engr., Indus Valley State Railway:—Messrs. G. Moyle and C. H. C. Bickerton, asst. engrs., 2nd grade, to the Sutlej Bridge div.

RIVETT-CARNAC, C. J., is confd. in the office of asst. to the Accountant gen., Punjab.

SWAPPE, C., exec. engr., 4th grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, returned from furl. on Nov. 4, 1875.

WELLS, W. F. W., Bengal Civil Service, reported to the chief comr. of Oudh his arrival at Lucknow on Dec. 16.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The following notifications appear in the *Gazette of India*:—

Lieut. C. C. O. Barlow, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Sindia Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Dec. 17 last.

Mr. H. B. Parry, asst. engr., 1st grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Dec. 18 last.

P.W.D.—POSTINGS OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned asst. engrs., 2nd grade, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, are posted as follows:—

Mr. T. E. Curry and Mr. H. S. Harington to Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. G. Moyle, Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, and Mr. H. C. Knox to Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr. T. Michell and Mr. G. Cowper to Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Mr. J. S. Brown and Mr. G. B. Reynolds to Sindia State Railway.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 5).

Mr. H. W. Gordon, on return from furlough, is app. to be an asst. mag. and coll. in the Burdwan div., and to act as joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, in Bankoora.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, offieg. comr., Dacca div., is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from Jan. 9, or from any date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., whose services were placed at the disposal of the chief comr. of Assam, in Home dept. notification No. 1091, dated Dec. 10, 1875, is app. to be an offieg. asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, and posted to the dist. of Sylhet.

Mr. T. Smith, offieg. judge of Dinagepore, is app. to be a member of the school committee of that dist.

Serjt. G. Stattaford, proby. overseer, 1st grade, joined the Darjiling div. on Dec. 14, 1875, before noon.

With reference to the orders Nos. 438 and 439, dated Dec. 6, 1875, Mr. G. R. Long, exec. engr., 2nd grade, made over charge of the western Soane survey div., to Mr. C. W. Hope, exec. engr., 3rd grade, on the forenoon of Dec. 14, 1875.

Mr. C. K. Cuny, proby. asst. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Dehree workshop div. on the forenoon of Dec. 14, 1875.

Mr. W. H. Morrow, supervisor, 1st grade, Dehree div., returned to duty from priv. leave on the forenoon of Dec. 11.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 25.)

The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, comr., as a tempy. measure, is posted to Rohilkhand.

Mr. R. M. Edwards, comr., as a temporary measure, is posted to Agra.

Dr. M. Thomson, Professor of Experimental Science, Thomason College, Roorkee, to be in civil medical charge of that station in addition to his other duties, during the absence on deputation of Surg. major A. Eteson.

Surg. A. Deane, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, military department, is attached to the personal staff of H.H. the lieut. gov., N.W.P.

Mr. D. C. Halkett, joint mag., 1st grade, is posted to Meerut.

Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, C.B., comr., is posted to Allahabad on return from furlough.

Surg. major W. H. Kirton, civil surgeon, on his return from furlough, is posted to Muzaffarnagar.

Surg. R. C. Sanders, civil surgeon, is transferred from Muzaffarnagar to Azamgarh.

Surg. B. O'Brien, civil surgeon, is transferred from Azamgarh to Jhansi.

Surg. G. C. Hall, offieg. civil surg., is transfd. from Jhansi to Farukhabad.

Mr. C. J. Hind, dist. engr., Muttra, is transfd. to the charge of the Agra dist., as a tempy. arrangement.

The services of Mr. G. W. Grant, dist. engr., Agra, are tempy. placed at the disp. of the coll. and mag. of that dist.

Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Agra Provincial div., is tempy. transfd. to the charge of the Muttra dist., v. Mr. Hind.

Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, exec. engr., 4th grade, and personal asst. to the suptg. engr., 2nd circle, is app. to the charge of the Benares dist., Benares Provincial div.

Capt. L. F. Boileau, exec. engr., 2nd grade, and personal asst. to the suptg. engr., 1st circle, will, in addition to his own duties, undertake those of personal asst. to the supt. engr., 2nd circle, v. Mr. Henslowe.

Mr. W. F. Male, exec. engr., drainage works div., is, as a tempy. measure, transfd. to the Benares Provincial div., for employment on the Benares drainage.

Mr. E. L. Hunt, exec. engr., 4th grade, Muttra and Hathras Light Railway, will officiate for Capt. W. Shepherd, R.E., as engineer-in-chief, Light Provincial Railways, in addition to his own duties, during that officer's absence at the Camp of Exercise.

Mr. J. D. Tickell, asst. engr., 1st grade, Meerut div., Ganges Canal, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani.

Capt. J. H. Western, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, having reported his return on the 19th inst. from the furlough granted him, is posted to the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal.

Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Agra Canal, 2nd div., during the absence of Lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Bulandshahr div., Ganges Canal, to the Agra Canal, 1st div., v. Mr. A. H. Barron, asst. engr., 1st grade, transfd. to the former.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

With the approval of the Govt. of India, H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to app. Col. A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., chief engr. and sec. to Govt. N.W.P., Building and Roads Branch, to take charge of the current duties of the chief engr. and secy. to Govt. in the Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D. during the absence of Col. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., at the Camp of Exercise, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. W. P. Richardson, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the office of suptdg. engr., 4th circle, to that of suptdg. engr., 2nd circle, on special duty connected with the Ken Canal Project, with effect from January 1.

The following transfers are made in the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments of the 4th Circle, Irrigation Branch, N.W.P., as a temporary measure:—

Engineers.—Mr. G. C. F. Barnardo, asst. engr., from the Kasganj to the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal; Mr. E. W. Atkinsons, from Narora to Kasganj; Lieut. E. W. Cresswell, R.E., from Kasganj to Narora; and Mr. F. S. More, from Bhognipur to Narora.

Upper Subordinate.—Sergt. R. Fryer, supervisor, from the Bhognipur to the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal; and Mr. M. Butler to the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal.

Mr. F. S. More, asst. engr., left the Bhognipur div. on Dec. 17, and joined the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal, on Dec. 18.

OUDH.

(*Oudh Government Gazette*, Dec. 24.)

Surg. major E. Selous is transfd. from Unao to Rae Bareli, v. Surg. major C. Cameron, on leave.

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Surg. E. Bonavia, M.D., is app. to the visiting med. charge of Unao until further orders.

Mr. W. F. Wells, C.S., asst. comr., Sitapur, is invested with the powers of an asst. coll. of the 2nd class.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. J. Finn, extra asst. comr., Lucknow, with the powers of a coll. in the revenue dept.

BRITISH BURMAH.

(*British Burmah Gazette*, Dec. 24.)

Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, asst. comr., judicial dept., 4th grade, is app. a mag. of the 1st class.

Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, mag. of the 1st class, is empowered to try summarily the offences specified in Sec. 222 of the said Act.

Mr. W. C. Hosking, exec. engr., 4th grade, is app. to the charge of the survey of the Prome and Allanmyo extension of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 1.)

BADGLEY.—The name of Lieut. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E., is to be omitted in G.G.O. of Dec. 22, 1875.

LINDSELL.—With reference to the notification issued by the P.W.D., No. 529, dated Dec. 21, 1875, the services of Lieut. J. B. Lindsell, R.E., imperial establishment, exec. engr., 4th grade, Punjab Prov. estab., are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C.-in-C., with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

LOCH, Capt. W. Loch, gen. list, inf., 3rd squad. officer, 19th Bengal lancers, to be an extra aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, as a tempy. arrangement.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., 1st batt. 14th foot, offic. 2nd wing sub., 17th N.I., now 2nd wing sub., 29th Punjab, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major H. V. Mathias, Major W. Jackson, Major W. Playfair, and Major (brevet col.) T. G. Kennedy.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col. is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Dec. 21:—

Major J. B. Saunders, Bengal cav., to be brevet lieut. col. from Dec. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Capt. A. Morton, Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major from Dec. 20.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. cols. S. C. Law, Bengal staff corps; S. B. Black, Bengal staff corps; A. R. Clephane, Madras staff corps; R. G. Lewis, Madras staff corps; J. C. Millar, Bengal staff corps; C. H. Hall, Bengal staff corps; and F. Duffin, Bengal staff corps.

In consequence of the retirement of Major gen. Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal staff corps, on Sept. 15 last, the name of Col. A. Turner, Bengal staff corps, is placed on the list of major gens. on the Indian Gradation List.

G.I.P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The Govt. of India having approved of the formation of a Corps of Rifle Volunteers from the staff and employés of the G.I.P. Railway Co., H.E. the Governor in Council, in notifying that the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps has been formed with a strength of 875 men, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

To be Col. of the Corps—H. P. LeMesurier.

To be Lieut. col.—G. H. Wright.

To be Major—J. Jackson.

To be Qrmr.—H. Swan.

The conditions under which the G.I.P.R. Volunteer Rifle Corps has been organised are those detailed in the revised Volunteer Regulations for Volunteer Corps in India, published under the authority of the Govt. of India.

All requisitions, therefore, for arms, accoutrements, ammunition, Sergt. instructors, &c., should be made in accordance with those regulations, and the departments concerned are authorised to comply with requisitions from the staff of the G.I.P.R. Volunteer Rifle Corps to the extent laid down in those regulations.

Capt. H. F. Bulkley, staff corps, is appointed Inspector, in addition to the duties of adjt., to the G.I.P.R. Volunteer Rifle Corps, date of appointment being Sept. 15, 1875.

HONORARY A.D.C.'S TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to app. Gen. Runnodeep Sing, Rana Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., of Nepal, to be hon. A.D.C. to H.R.H., during the Prince's visit to Calcutta.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to app. Maharaj Kishore Singh, of Jodhpore, to be hon. A.D.C. to H.R.H., whilst the Prince is at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to app. Gen. Bubber Jung Bahadoor, of Nepal, to be hon. A.D.C. to H.R.H., while the Prince is at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Dec. 6 to Dec. 15).

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examinations held on October 15, 1875, and following days, of the officers attending the 16th course of garrison instruction in Madras and Bombay, the following officers have qualified in Part II., Examinations A and B (G.O. 275 of 1873).

Officers of British regiments, whose names appear in the following list, are held to have passed the "Special Examination" laid down in Horse Guards' G.O. 65 of 1870:—

1 Major W. H. Ross, Bombay staff corps.
21 Major J. Wakefield (3), 83rd foot.
23 Capt. F. J. S. Adams (2) (4), Bombay staff corps.
27 Capt. T. Harris, 66th foot.
22 Capt. J. Jopp (1), Bombay staff corps.
5 Capt. C. S. Lechmere, 20th Bombay native infantry.
25 Capt. H. B. McNeill, general list, Bombay cavalry.
26 Capt. C. A. Owen (1) (3), 2nd Bombay cavalry.
24 Capt. W. S. Seton, 4th Bombay rifles.
3 Capt. H. J. Stock, Bombay staff corps.
4 Capt. R. J. Le P. Trench, 19th Bombay native infantry.
12 Capt. R. J. B. Wyllie, Central India horse.
28 Lieut. W. Cooke-Collis (1), 83rd foot.
32 Lieut. C. B. Down, 13th Bombay native infantry.
6 Lieut. W. Loch, Bombay staff corps.
29 Lieut. C. A. de N. Lucas, 1st Sind horse.
9 Lieut. H. E. Penton, Bombay staff corps.
7 Lieut. A. W. M. Proudfoot, Bombay staff corps.
33 Lieut. F. Stevenson (1), 8th Bombay native infantry.
31 Lieut. H. R. D. Thomas (1), 27th Bombay native infantry.
8 Lieut. F. G. T. Welch, Bombay staff corps.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. R. Murray, Bengal staff corps, deputy director general of telegraphs, and officiating director general of telegraphs in India, for twenty-two months. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. A. Wright, Bengal staff corps, political agent, 2nd class cantonment magistrate and judge, Small Cause Court, Morar, officiating political agent, eastern states of Rajpootana, for two years. Major M. Ramsay, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, Punjab, for eleven months and twenty-seven days. Surg. major C. Prentis, medical department, for two years. Capt. W. L. Samuells, Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Hazaribagh, acting political agent to Tipperah Hills, for two years. Capt. A. Conolly, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and squadron officer, Erinpoorah irregular force, for eight months on private affairs. Capt. H. Trotter, R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, officiating 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for two years on private affairs. Surg. major F. W. A. DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Deolee irregular force, is granted eight months' sick leave in India from April 23, 1875.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Privilege leave for one month is granted to Capt. C. L. Prendergast, assistant commissioner, Sultanpur, from Jan. 1, or any subsequent date. Mr. F. Lincoln, judge, Civil Court, Lucknow, is granted furlough for twelve months, from Oct. 4, 1875, and subsidiary leave from Sept. 23. Mr. R. Ring, executive engineer, Toungoo division (Burmah), is granted two years' furlough, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, from Dec. 13, or any subsequent date. Mr. E. P. Finn, extra assistant commissioner, Jhansi commission, has been granted two months' privilege leave, from Jan. 1. Mr. R. S. Aikman, assistant magistrate and collector, Etah, has been granted furlough for twenty months, from March 1. Notification granting Mr. W. R. N. James, assistant commissioner, Jalaun, eight months' leave, is hereby cancelled. Mr. H. W. Gordon, C.S., for one day, in extension of the furlough granted to him under orders of April 28, 1874, and subsidiary leave for thirty days to enable him to rejoin his appointment, from Dec. 21, 1875. Col. C. T. Stewart, R.E., superintending engineer, North-Western Circle, for fifteen days, on special duty. Mr. J. Percy, accountant, fourth grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, privilege leave for one month and eight days, from Nov. 16. Mr. W. W. Clarke, executive engineer, first grade, Western Rajputana Railway Survey, for twelve months.

17 Failed in Tactics.
30 Failed in Tactics.
11 Failed in Surveying and Tactics.
46 Failed in Tactics.
10 Failed in Surveying and Tactics.
2 Failed in Military Law, Surveying, and Tactics.
(1) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Law.
(2) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Fortification.
(3) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Military Surveying.
(4) Specially mentioned for proficiency in Tactics.
(5) Specially mentioned for high proficiency in Tactics.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 4.)

EASTELL, Capt. C. E. L., acting special asst. to the agent to the govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, to be asst. supt. of police, Kurnool, but to continue to act as special asst. to the agent to the govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam during Capt. Blaxland's absence on other duty.

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BLAIR, Capt. H. W., acting supt. of police, Coimbatore, to act as supt. of police, Caddapah.

BROUGHAM, J. H. B., acting dep. conservator of forests, 4th class, is confd. in that grade, v. Mr. H. F. Winter, retired.

FISCHER, Lieut. col. J. F., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, returned to duty on the 29th ult.

FULLERTON, J. Y., acting asst. supt. of police, Madura, to be asst. supt. of police, Kistna.

GLENNY, W. H., head asst. to the coll. and mag., Kistna dist., is app. to act as sub. coll. and joint mag., Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. Comyn on leave.

HODGES, Capt. W. H., supt. of police, 3rd grade, to act as supt. of police, 2nd grade, during the abs. of Capt. Gordon, on leave.

HOPE, E. W. B., acting asst. supt. of police, Cuddapah, to act as asst. supt. of police, Malabar, during the absence of Capt. Sheffield on other duty.

NICHOLSON, F. A., to be an asst to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot.

ROSS, H. T., acting asst. supt. of police, Ganjam, to act as supt. of police, Jeypore, during the absence of Capt. Blaxland on other duty.

ROSS, J. D., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Vizagapatam dist., is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class.

SHEFFIELD, Capt. W. R., asst. supt. of police, Kistna, to be asst. supt. of police, Malabar, but to continue to act as cantonment mag. of Cannanore, during the absence of Major G. Briggs, on other duty.

SULLIVAN, W. J. A., asst. supt. of police, Kurnool, to be asst. supt. of police, North Arcot.

WHITTOCK, Capt. C. J. T., asst. supt. of police, Tinnevelly, to act as asst. supt. of police, Cuddapah.

WORSOP, M.A., to act as asst. supt. of police, Kurnool, during the absence of Capt. Eastall, on other duty.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 4.)

KERRICH, Lieut. col. W. D'O., R.M.A., to offic. as supt. of the Gun Carriage Factory, during the employment of Col. N. G. Campbell on other duty.

GORDON, Capt. C., M.S.C., having completed twenty years' service, to be major.

OSBORNE, Major J. W. W., C.B., M.S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. col.

TAIT.—The services of Lieut. col. R. Tait, infy., were placed tempy. at the disposal of the Civil dept. on Nov. 12.

H.M.'s 18TH HUSSARS.

H.M.'s 18th hussars are struck off the strength of the Madras Estab. from Dec. 15, the date of their embarkation at Bombay.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Dec. 9.)

DIXON, Lieut. col, E. G., from offic. wing officer 8th N.I. to wing officer 8th N.I., v. Col. Molony, who attains colonel's allowances.

FENWICK, Lieut. G., from 1st wing subalt. and acting adjt. 1st N.I. to adjt. 1st N.I.

HAILES, Lieut. col. C. M., from wing officer and offic. 2nd in com. 8th N.I., v. Col. Molony, who attains colonel's allowances.

JARVIS, Capt., 67th regt., will, on his arrival at Madras, proceed at once to Deolalee and take charge of time expired men, &c., from this Presy., proceeding to England on the troopship leaving Bombay on Dec. 31.

JONES.—Order confd., dated Dec. 1, by the officer comdg. 45th regt., appt. Lieut. G. A. Jones, acting adjt., v. Lieut. and adjt. J. McCleverty, prom.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Dec. 14.)

BOWLBY, Capt. P. E., 48th foot, from offic. brig. major, Ceded dists., to brig. major, Southern dist.

CADELL, Brig. gen. A. T., from Malabar and Canara, to offic. in comd. of the Northern dist., on the departure of Col. Cooke.

WALKER, Capt. T., E baty. 8th brig. R.A., has been app. to C baty. brig. R.H.A., v. Nicholas, deceased.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Dec.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Major H. McLeod, 20th brigade R.A., to Bombay. Lieut. col. P. Salter, wing officer and officiating 2nd in command 32nd N.I., from Dec. 8 last to June 10, to Neilgherries. Major J. N. Wilson, doing general duty at Rangoon, from Nov. 27 last to May 31, to Madras and Bangalore. Surg. major C. Smith, M.D., garrison surgeon, Bangalore, to Madras, Neilgherries and Mysore for six months, from Feb. 1 last, on private affairs. Capt. T. C. Miller, 43rd regt., to Neilgherries, for two months, from Dec. 22 last.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. H. Newman, acting sub collector and joint magistrate, Kistna district, has obtained privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 6.)

ALLEN, W., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Tanna while Mr. Johnston acts as 1st asst. coll. of Tanna, or until further orders.

BAKER, M. B., to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur until further orders.

CRAWFORD, C. E. G., acted as 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmedabad from Oct. 2 to Oct. 31, both days inclusive.

JACOMB—PEDDER.—Mr. H. E. Jacomb and Mr. W. G. Pedder respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of municipal comr. for the City of Bombay on the 18th ult.

LOCH, W. W., to act as a supernum. asst. to the coll. of Poona until further orders.

NAIRNE, A. K., to coll. and mag. of the district of Poona, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. G. Norman, or until further orders.

PROPERT, W. H., extra 1st asst. coll. for the Panch Mahals, has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

WHITCOMBE, J. C., asst. superint., revenue survey and assessment, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 14, 1875.

WILTSHIRE, C. P. B., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Dharwar during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. B. Steward, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 6.)

BRITTEN—HICKS.—The undermentd. officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Major T. E. Britten, Dec. 26, and Major W. Hicks, Dec. 29.

FORBES, Major gen. J., C.B., cav., is app. to the div. staff, v. Lieut. gen. Sir E. Russell, whose tenure of command expires on the 5th inst.

YOUNGHUSBAND.—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps is entitled to the col.'s allowance, from the date specified :—Lieut. col. (lieut. gen.) R. R. Younghusband, C.B., Dec. 27.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Dec. 31.)

COLE.—The services of Gunner W. J. Cole, 6th brigade R.A., are placed at the disp. of the insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines.

EDEN, Major W. T., staff corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

FIELD.—Surat station order confd., dated Dec. 27, app. Lieut. W. C. F. Field, 17th N.I., station staff officer.

HANSTOCK—NICOLAS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, notifying that Lieut. E. Hanstock performed the duties of asst. instr. of musketry 2nd batt. 15th foot, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1. Capt. F. C. Nicolas, R.A., performed the duties of station staff officer, Kirkee, in addition to his own, from Dec. 11 to Dec. 23.

REILLY, Lieut. B. L. P., 11th foot, offic. 2nd wing subalt., on probation 26th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., on probation.

SKINNER, Lance sergt. G., 2nd batt. 7th royal fusiliers, is app. to the commissariat dept., and transfd. to the unattached list.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Poona*, Jan. 8.)

FORBES, Major gen. J., C.B., is posted to the Northern div.

HUGHES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Sept. 15, 1875, app. Lieut. E. A. Hughes to act as instructor of musketry to 2nd foot 1st batt., v. Lieut. Broderick, prom.

LESLIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 21, 1875, app. Lieut. R. B. Leslie, to offic. as asst. instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Pringle, and in the absence of a qualified officer.

MAYHEW—MACDONALD.—The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appts. :—Lieut. J. Mayhew, 6th brig. R.A., to com. No. 2 company Native Arty., with effect from Dec. 25, as a tempy. arrangement. Major H. C. MacDonald, 108th regt., Colaba sanitarium, to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. Moffatt, 15th foot.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. R. A., supernumy. list, has been posted to D baty. 9th brig. R.A.

PRINGLE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 20 last, app. Lieut. R. A. Pringle, interp. to the 56th foot, v. Capt. Prickett.

RUXTON, Capt. J. H. H., 2nd batt. 15th foot, is directed to proceed to England for duty with the Regtl. Depot.

THORP, Lieut. col. S. J., staff corps, 2nd in com. 28th N.I., returned to duty on Dec. 31.

TRENCH.—WALTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 25 last, directing Capt. Trench, qrmr. 19th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, and Capt. Walter, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to h's other duties, in succession to Major Gayer, offic. as 2nd. in com.

WOLFE—CARTWRIGHT.—The following transfers are ordered in the Educational Dept. :—Sub inspr. A. Wolfe, from the Poona to the Mhow Circle; Sub inspr. J. E. Cartwright, from the Mhow to the Poona Circle. Both officers to travel by rail at the public expense.

YONGE, Major C. W., is placed on gen. duty, Mhow.

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been perm. to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

25th Foot.—Capt. and Local major J. Harger, 1st batt., and Capt. S. P. L. Konarski, 2nd batt.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

2nd Batt. 7th Foot.—Capt. R. H. Maude and Sergt. A. Drake.

108th Foot.—Sub lieut. R. M. Greenfield.

Indian Med. Dept.—Surg. A. F. Adams.

3rd Hussars.—Private P. H. Monteith.

4th Brigade R.A.—Farrier sergt. J. Rodgers, Sergt. R. Wark, Corporal W. Marsh, Bombardier G. Beatty, Corporal T. Best, Gunner W. Smith, and Gunner M. O'Haire.

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War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Jan. 18.

1*st Foot.*—Major W. G. Brown retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Jan. 19.

3*rd Foot.*—Lieut. J. B. Backhouse to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. T. E. K. Addison, dec.; Dec. 3.

5*th Foot.*—Capt. H. E. W. Preston, from the 23rd foot, to be capt., v. G. A. Agnew, transfd. to the 30th foot; Jan. 19.

9*th Foot.*—Major H. M. Beresford retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Jan. 19.

16*th Foot.*—Lieut. E. H. Wickham to be capt., v. A. J. Darby, retired; Jan. 5.

17*th Foot.*—The second Christian name of Capt. C. E. G. Burr is Ernest, and Earnest, as hitherto stated.

59*th Foot.*—Lieut. H. A. Wilson retires upon temp. half-pay; Jan. 19.

60*th Foot.*—Capt. G. C. Kelly to be major, v. W. F. Carleton, retired; Lieut. Hon. C. R. Howard to be capt., v. Kelly; Jan. 5. Sergt. major W. Dixon to be qrmr., v. J. Toole, dec.; Jan. 19.

62*nd Foot.*—Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn to be capt., v. W. A. Corbett, retired; Jan. 5. Capt. J. Kyle, from half-pay, late 12th foot, to be capt., v. T. H. Forsyth, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of adjt., Royal Wilts Militia; Jan. 19. Lieut. J. H. Bowhill to be adjt., v. T. D. W. Dunn, who resigns that app.; Nov. 24.

67*th Foot.*—Paymr. and Hon. Capt. A. S. G. Jauncey, from the 19th foot, to be paymr.; Jan. 19.

83*rd Foot.*—Lieut. F. S. F. Stokes to be adjt., v. J. H. Hardtman-Berkeley, who has resigned that app.; Nov. 22.

85*th Foot.*—The undermentioned officers retired from the service, receiving the value of their commissions: Capt. G. J. S. Smith; Lieut. C. S. F. D. Whish; Jan. 19.

89*th Foot.*—Lieut. C. N. Jones, who has ceased to be a prob. for the Indian staff corps, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. O. Cox, dec.; Dec. 10.

108*th Foot.*—Capt. J. C. Thompson, from half-pay, late 25th foot, to be capt., v. J. H. Shaw, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of adjt., Fermanagh Militia; Jan. 19. Sub lieut. S. Moores to be lieut.; Oct. 31, 1874. Lieut. S. Moores to be adjt.; Dec. 25, 1874.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. and Brevet lieut. col. C. R. H. Nicholl to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. G. Clerk, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of mily. sec. to the C. in C., Madras; Paymr. and Hon. Major G. R. Nosely retires upon temp. half-pay; Jan. 19.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The restoration to full-pay of Surg. major J. Leitch, M.D., which appeared in the *Gazette* of Nov. 12, is cancelled. Surg. H. Lamb to be surg. major, v. R. M'Nab, M.D., retired on half; Nov. 3, 1875. Surg. J. J. O'Grady is placed upon temp. half-pay; Dec. 17, 1875. Surg. O. G. Wood, M.D., retires upon temp. half-pay; Dec. 21, 1875.

BREVET.

Surg. major J. Leitch, M.D., retired upon half-pay, to have the hon. rank of col.; Jan. 19.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be colonels:—

Major and Brevet lieut. col. G. R. Westmacott, Bengal staff corps; July 25, 1875.

Lieut. col. R. H. Travers, 48th foot; Nov. 12, 1875.

Lieut. col. C. A. B. Gordon, 60th foot; Jan. 13.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death on Dec. 10, 1875, of Lieut. gen. Sir H. W. Stisted, K.C.B., col. of the 93rd Foot:—

Major gen. H. F. Dunsford, C.B., Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. gen.; Dec. 11, 1875.

Brevet col. R. W. M. Fraser, from lieut. col., Brigade Depot, to be major gen.; June 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 11, 1875.

Major A. Wybergh, half-pay, late 63rd foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. M. M'P. Battye, 16th foot, to be major; Dec. 11, 1875.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian military forces consequent on the death of Gen. A. Dick, Bengal inf., on Nov. 25, 1875:—

Lieut. gen. W. N. T. Smee, Bombay inf., to be gen.; Col. W. Vine, Madras cav., to be major gen. in the East Indies; Nov. 26, 1875.

MEMORANDA.

Hon. Major G. H. Shuttleworth, paymr. for army services, retires upon temp. half-pay; Jan. 19.

Dep. comy. H. S. R. Bagenal, of the late Control Dept., is perm. to commute his retired pay; Dec. 28, 1875.

Asst. surg. A. H. Orpen, half-pay, is perm. to commute his retired allowance; Dec. 22, 1875.

Jan. 28.

The undermentioned sub lieuts., from the Unattached List, to be sub lieuts. in the following regts., the antedates not to carry back pay:—

16*th Lancers.*—F. T. Miles, in succession to Lieut. C. A. Davies, prom. in 1st dragoon guards; G. W. Frisby, in succession to Lieut. R. G. Kennedy, prom. in 1st dragoons; Feb. 11, 1875.

1*st Foot.*—G. C. Kitson, in succession to Lieut. T. A. Irwin, prom. to capt. on half-pay; C. H. Stistid, v. D. S. W., Lord Ogilvy, transfd. to the Scots fus. gds.; Feb. 11, 1875.

3*rd Foot.*—D. F. Lewis, in succession to Lieut. A. A. Barnard, retired; Feb. 11, 1875.

6*th Foot.*—A. W. F. Jackson, in succession to Lieut. A. Morton, prom.; May 22, 1875.

8*th Foot.*—E. L. Maisey, in succession to Lieut. F. Moore, prom.; May 22, 1875.

11*th Foot.*—J. M. Barton, in succession to Lieut. E. W. Scott, retired; Feb. 11, 1875. Cecil W. Park, in succession to Lieut. G. F. Guyon, retired; June 5, 1875.

12*th Foot.*—M. E. Archdall, in succession to Lieut. H. E. Elsden-Everard, transfd. to the 29th foot; March 10, 1875. W. F. Percival, in succession to Lieut. W. B. Ferris, prom.; April 28, 1875.

14*th Foot.*—F. F. Wayet, in succession to Lieut. C. W. Ravenshaw, a probationer for the Indian staff corps; April 28, 1875.

16*th Foot.*—W. O. Cavenagh, in succession to Lieut. A. G. Duberley, prom.; E. H. Vallings, v. the Hon. H. T. Tyrwhitt, transfd. to the grendr. gds.; G. C. P. Williams-Freeman, in succession to Lieut. W. S. Whittuck, prom.; Feb. 11, 1875.

19*th Foot.*—J. H. E. Reid, v. J. H. Schwabe, resigned; Feb. 11, 1875. O'D. C. Grattan, in succession to Lieut. G. A. K. Skipton, retired; G. H. F. Mathison, in succession to Lieut. J. F. Fisher, prom.; March 10, 1875. C. J. Spottiswoode, in succession to Lieut. T. B. Emerson, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of lieut. instructor at the School of Musketry; June 5, 1875.

21*st Foot.*—S. F. Chichester, in succession to Lieut. H. Fielden, prom.; June 13, 1874. A. A. Cammell, in succession to Lieut. E. C. Browne, prom.; Feb. 11, 1875.

22*nd Foot.*—N. R. F. Kingscote, in succession to Lieut. R. A. Blane, prom.; Feb. 11, 1875. D. W. Rogers, in succession to Lieut. R. C. Hare, prom.; April 28, 1875.

57*th Foot.*—A. Towers-Clark, in succession to Lieut. H. T. Hughes-Hallett, prom.; May 22, 1875.

The under-mentioned Sub lieuts. to be transferred as follows:—

15*th Hussars.*—The Hon R. Leigh, from the 6th dragoons, in succession to Lieut. W. Francis, transfd. to the 46th foot; Jan. 29.

3*rd Foot.*—H. R. Knight, from the 28th foot, in succession to Lieut. W. E. R. Kelley, prom.; Jan. 29.

5*th Foot.*—E. J. Robinson, from 20th foot, in succession to Lieut. G. N. Wyatt, retired; Jan. 29.

7*th Foot.*—G. C. Herbert, from the 96th foot, v. L. H. H. P. Skinner, resigned; the Hon. H. Amherst, from the 105th foot, in succession to Lieut. F. W. Douglass, prom. capt. on half pay; Jan. 29.

8*th Foot.*—O'D. C. Grattan, from the 19th foot, in succession to Lieut. W. T. Dooner, prom.; Jan. 29.

17*th Foot.*—A. W. M'Kinstry, from the 102nd foot, in succession to Lieut. F. G. Lacon, retired; Jan. 29.

25*th Foot.*—J. H. E. Reid, from the 19th foot, in succession to Lieut. C. G. Makellar, deceased; Jan. 29.

40*th Foot.*—F. C. C. Angelo, from the 98th foot, v. F. A. Blyth, transfd. to the 73rd foot; Jan. 29.

43*rd Foot.*—A. G. Burn, from the 69th foot, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Sim, deceased; Jan. 29.

45*th Foot.*—N. L. Pearse, from the 100th foot, in succession to Lieut. R. L. Edwards, transfd. to the 106th foot; Jan. 29.

60*th Foot.*—G. C. Kitson, from the 1st foot, in succession to Lieut. J. S. W. Finch, transfd. to the Royal Horse Guards; A. E. Miles, from the 97th foot, in succession to Lieut. W. Tilden, prom.; Lord F. FitzGerald, from the 80th foot, in succession to Lieut. A. H. Bircham, prom.; H. Gore-Browne, from the 105th foot, in succession to Lieut. the Hon. C. R. Howard, prom.; W. P. Campbell, from the 4th foot, in succession to Lieut. H. A. H. Ward, prom.; R. E. Golightly, from the 47th foot, in succession to H. B. MacCall, prom.; Jan. 29.

The undermentioned lieuts. of Militia to be lieuts. as follows:—

19*th Foot.*—G. G. Elrington, from the Worcester Militia, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. J. H. E. Reid, transfd. to the 25th foot; Jan. 29.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—At Mussoorie, Dec. 24, wife of H. Molyneux Carter, 62nd regt., daughter. [son.

CLAYTON—At Puchmurree, Dec. 31, wife of Lieut. A. G. Clayton, R.E.,

CONSTANT—At Bombay, Jan. 3, wife of F. F. S. Constant, Indian army, daughter, still-born.

CURRIE—At Vepery, Jan. 2, wife of Dr. G. Currie, dep. coroner of Madras and practising physician, Vepery, daughter.

DEVINE—At Baroda, Jan. 6, wife of Gen. J. Devine, comdg. his Highness the Gaekwar's troops, son.

DOWNING—At Purneah, Jan. 1, wife of C. Y. Downing, Zemindar, son.

EDWARDS—At Kurnal, Dec. 22, wife of F. L. Edwards, dist. supt. of police, son, prematurely, still-born.

FENWICK—At Barrackpore, Dec. 27, wife of H. B. Fenwick, son.

GILL—At Rawal Pindi, Dec. 20, wife of W. J. Gill, postmaster, son.

HARPER—At Calcutta, Dec. 30, wife of F. W. Harper, son.

HARRISON—At Midnapore, Dec. 26, wife of H. L. Harrison, C.S., daughter.

HILL—At Chumparun, Dec. 29, wife of J. H. G. Hill, daughter.

HUGHES—At Belgaum, Jan. 1, wife of Dr. E. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Bombay Medical Service, son. [Department, daughter.

KELLY—At Moradabad, Jan. 3, wife of Capt. Kelly, Army Commissariat

LUMSDEN—At Calcutta, Dec. 21, wife of W. C. Lumsden, Tallah Water-works, daughter. [ter.

MCCARTHY—At Chingleput, Jan. 1, wife of S. T. McCarthy, C.S., daugh-

MALONE—At Matheran, Dec. 24, wife of W. Malone, R.E., overseer, P.W.D., son.

MAXWELL—At Agra, Dec. 21, wife of J. W. Maxwell, Etah, daughter.

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MOFFATT—At Allyghur, Dec. 20, wife of A. C. Moffatt, daughter.
MORGAN—At Masulipatam, Dec. 20, wife of Rev. A. Morgan, C.M.S., of Ellore, son.
MURPHY—At Belgaum, Jan. 2, wife of C. Murphy, lieut. R.A., daughter.
PADDAY—At Meean Meer, Dec. 21, wife of Capt. A. C. Padday, R.E., exec. engr., M.W., son.
RATTIGAN—At Lahore, Jan. 3, wife of W. H. Rattigan, son.
ROBB—At Broach, Jan. 3, wife of B. Robb, Mofussil Company, daughter.
RODRIGUES—At Belgaum, Dec. 31, wife of A. J. Rodrigues, P.W.D., son.
SAUNDERS—At Sitapur, Jan. 4, wife of Major E. W. Saunders, 1st batt. 14th regt., son.
SELLS—At Muzaffarnagar, Dec. 29, wife of A. Sells, Bengal C.S., daughter.
SKINNER—At Raipore, Dec. 20, wife of Capt. E. S. Skinner, 31st regt. L.I., daughter.
SMART—At Calcutta, Dec. 25, wife of A. D. Smart, Revenue surveyor, son, prematurely.
SPILLER—At Shajeehanpur, Dec. 16, wife of Capt. D. Spiller, H.M.'s 2-22nd regt., daughter.
THORNHILL—At Naini Tal, Dec. 22, wife of Capt. W. R. Thornhill, 2nd batt. 19th (P.W.O.) regt., daughter.
THORPE—At Bellary, Dec. 18, wife of Capt. T. E. Thorpe, 1st wing subalt., 27th M.N.I., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER—RUNDALL.—At Madras, Dec. 21, W. J. Butler, surg., Madras med. serv., to Helen M., daughter of the late J. Rundall.
CLEVELAND—SMITH.—At Bangalore, Dec. 30, John W. Cleveland, Madras Army, to Mary A. C. F., youngest daughter of the late Capt. James Smith, 1st N.V.B.
CRISP—MYATT.—At Mahableshwar, Dec. 27, J. F. Crisp to Alice R. Myatt.
EASDON—RAYMOND.—At Sonapore, Jan. 3, Charles Easdon, asst. apothecary of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, to Margaret J., eldest daughter of Richard Raymond, inspector of police, Bombay.
FAHEY—CASTLE.—At Bombay, Dec. 27, C. S. Fahey, Govt. exec. engr., to Florence S., daughter of Professor Castle, King's College.
FITZGERALD—TUTHILL—At Assam, Dec. 22, Gerald R., to Anna, fourth daughter of the late Charles L. Tuthill, of Bally-tiegune, county Limerick, Ireland.
FREEMAN—CAVE.—At Jhansi, Dec. 18, Lieut. T. A. Freeman to Annie M., eldest daughter of Col. G. M. Cave.
GROVES—GERRARD.—At Coimbatore, Dec. 23, H. S. Groves, asst. to acct. gen., Bombay, eldest son of F. A. Groves, of Brookview, Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, to Magdalene (Maggie), fourth daughter of the late Capt. J. Gerrard, of the European Veterans.
HARTLEY—DALZELL—At Shahabad, Jan. 4, J. W. Hartley, to Sarah J., only daughter of David Dalzell, late of Bombay.
LAWRANCE—SHRIEVES.—At Bangalore, Dec. 22, J. C. S. Lawrance, B.A., LL.B., of Davengerri, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. J. Shrieves, of Bellary.
MARTIN—FENNELL.—At Mercara, Dec. 29, George K., eldest son of Major G. M. Martin, of "Elk Hill" House, Ootacamund, and "The Knoll," Mercara, to Amy, sixth daughter of the Rev. A. Fennell, B.A., of Coorg.
MOBERLY—FRASER.—At Landour, N.W.P., Dec. 29, W. H. L. Moberly, 40th regt., son of the late Col. Henry Moberly, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary J., daughter of Surg. major Archibald H. Fraser, Army Med. Dept.
POWELL—MYATT.—At Mahableshwar, Dec. 27, Joseph Powell to Mrs. Eliza Myatt.
REDFERN—TAYLOR.—At Oudh, Dec. 16, T. R. Redfern, to Agnes G., fourth daughter of John Taylor.
SEALY—GILES.—At Hyderabad, Sind, Jan. 1, G. W. Sealy, of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Dept., and the eldest son of Major gen. Sealy, R.A., to Sarah E., eldest daughter of the late Archdeacon Giles, Canon of Lincoln, and Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnshire.
SKINNER—LAWSON.—At Benares, Dec. 15, Cortlandt Skinner, 2-19th Regt., P.O., to Helen, second daughter of R. Lawson.
TARGET—LOWRY.—At Chingleput, Dec. 27, Charles B. Target, to Rosa E. M., eldest daughter of R. J. Lowry, of Chingleput.
WHITE—WOODS.—At Palaveram, Dec. 29, Thomas White, to Elizabeth A., youngest daughter of P. Woods, N.I. depot, Palaveram.
YOUNG—DUGGAN.—At Bombay, Dec. 29, J. Young, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service, to Kate, daughter of the Rev. M. Duggan.

DEATHS.

BAYLY—At Ahmedabad, Jan. 6, wife of George H. Bayly, C.E.
BRUCE—At Hurdwar, Jan. 1, Robert Bruce, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Dept.
CONSTANT—At Bombay, Jan. 3, Charlotte E., wife of F. F. S. Constant, Indian army, and third daughter of G. P. Arden, of Staffordshire, aged 29.
CREAGH—At sea, near Aden, Dec. 18, on board P. and O. steamer *Geelong*, Haidee R., wife of Col. Creagh, Bombay staff corps.
ECKFORD—At Calcutta, Dec. 31, John, infant son of Major Eckford.
HAY—At Calcutta, Jan. 2, Sarah A. Hay, late principal soprano of St. James's Choir, aged 26.
KIRKPATRICK—At Calcutta, Dec. 31, Arthur S., son of W. H. Kirkpatrick, aged 7 years.
LACKERSTEEN—At Calcutta, Jan. 1, Edward T., son of the late Count J. Lackersteen, aged 35.
MILLINGTON—At Malabar Hill, Jan. 2, Dorothy C., widow of John B. Millington.
STENHOUSE—At Punjab, Dec. 27, William A., son of Lieut. col. W. Stenhouse, Forest Dept., aged 13 months.
WALKER—At Calcutta, Dec. 30, Gertrude A., daughter of Herbert Walker, aged 13 months.

Home.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.—The meeting of the Postal Congress at Berne was closed on Thursday, Jan. 17, the Convention concerning the admission of British India and the Colonies to the Postal Union having been signed.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China, Telegraph Company (Limited) beg to notify that the interim coupon of £2. 3s. 10d. on the Six per Cent. Debentures of this company will be payable at the Consolidated Bank, Threadneedle-street, on and after Feb. 1 next. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

INDIAN APPEALS.—SRI VIRADHI PRATAPA DEO v. SRI BROZO KISHORO PATTA DEO.—This appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from Madras, after occupying the committee for nine days, was concluded on the argument by the reply of Mr. J. B. Norton (with him Mr. Benjamin, Q.C.) for the appellant. Their lordships have yet to deliver judgment, and desire time to consider for that purpose. The case relates to the succession to the Zemindary of Chinnakimidy, and, in addition to issues of fact, it raises important questions affecting the Hindoo law of adoption.

MILITARY.—The promotion of Captain Montagu Hall, 101st Fusiliers, to a majority, leaves but two captains out of the 108 who joined the nine new Line regiments in 1862 in the rank to which they were appointed on the amalgamation. The two officers referred to are Captain Stokes and Nicholson, both of the 108th Regiment. In the Cavalry there are four officers who obtained their troops on the amalgamation, viz., Captains Stapleton and Fairbrother, 19th Hussars, and Wake and Smith, 21st Hussars.—The establishment of the 18th Hussars, on its arrival home from India, has been reduced from 545 of all ranks and 456 horses, to 534 of all ranks and 320 horses, one troop being at the same time added, the regiment being divided into eight instead of seven troops as hitherto.—Colonel the Hon. B. M. Ward is about to retire upon half-pay from command of the 32nd Light Infantry.—It is understood at Woolwich that the B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery will proceed to India with the reliefs next winter.

LECTURE ON "OUR EMPIRE IN INDIA."—Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., recently addressed his constituents at Sunderland. His subject was "Our Empire in India" Speaking of the financial expenditure, Sir Henry said its worst feature was the tremendous military expenditure occasioned by the reorganisation of the army after the Mutiny, on an entirely fatal principle as regarded the European officers. The native portion had been improved decidedly, but what was called the Expedient Staff Corps has been a gigantic and costly failure. It was not too much to say that it had produced an army far less efficient and far more costly than any other in the world, and must necessarily break down on the first pressure of actual war. The idea of only having six officers to a regiment and no reserve was so absurd that it was inconceivable how such an idea could have entered into the mind of any one who knew anything about war. German regiments lost from forty to forty-five officers in one action; and under modern rifle fire our Indian regiments would be deprived of their officers in half-an-hour, and become a hopeless, helpless, disorganised rabble.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL MARGARY, R.E.—This gentleman died at Weston-super-Mare on Jan. 21. He never recovered the shock of his son's violent death recently in China. Shortly after he received the terrible news he was seized with a paralytic stroke; this was in a few months succeeded by another, and this again by a third, which has terminated fatally. Henry Joshua Margary was born in 1811, entered the Hon. East India Company's College, Addiscombe, in 1827, and in 1830 obtained a commission in the Bombay Engineers, having passed out of the College at the head of the list of candidates, and having received the good-conduct sword. The *Indian Army List*, 1856, under War Services, has the following:—Major H. J. Margary served in the Mahratta campaign in 1844, was commanding engineer at the siege of Samnughur, and first mounted the breach at the storming of the fort; was field engineer of the Scinde reserve force during the war in Afghanistan, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for his services; was at the capture of Boodurghur, and was the only engineer officer under fire there from daylight until 2 P.M., with sixty men from the 3rd, 16th, 20th, and 23rd Madras Regiments, under Lieutenants Mardel and Augustus Layard. On his first joining his corps in India the deceased officer was for seven years under canvas, during which time he was often struck down by fever. He retired from the army in 1863 with the rank of major-general, after thirty-three years' service.

THE NEW BISHOPS FOR INDIA.—A meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held on Jan. 21 at the Society's rooms, to consider the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the substance of which has been already published, respecting the proposed appointment of Drs. Sargeant and Caldwell to act as bishops under the Bishop of Madras in his diocese. The Bishop of London presided, and was supported by the Bishops of Lichfield and Melbourne, Bishops

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Claughton and Staley, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Colonel Makins, M.P., Canon Gregory, the Master of the Charterhouse, and a large number of clergy and laity. At this meeting there was an animated discussion, mainly turning on the point of the ministrations of the new bishops towards Europeans, some members desiring to restrict their work as far as possible to the natives; but on the Bishop of Lichfield pointing out how in New Zealand, though a stipendiary of the Church Missionary Society, he had ministered to all races, a motion was carried, moved by the Rev. W. D. Maclagan (who spoke strongly as to the necessity of de-Europeanising the Indian Church, so that it might be an Indian and not a European one), seconded by his lordship, that the views of the society should be conveyed to the archbishop and the Indian bishops, that the society's chief object was to see a more effective episcopal superintendence of the native Christians. A resolution, pledging the society to find £600 for Dr. Caldwell's stipend, was carried, an amendment moved by the Rev. R. T. West for making it conditional being negatived. The general feeling was that, though the plan proposed was not the best, it was the best that could be obtained; and Bishop Selwyn expressed a hope that ere long by synodical action the Church in India would solve all questions of jurisdiction.

India Office.

January 29, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. L. Ogilvie (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. G. Cooke, 6 mo., s.c.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. E. H. Light, 3 mo., s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. E. Allen (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. M. Graves (Uncov.), and E. W. Bullock (Uncov.).

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—The wife of J. F. Mackenzie, of Belsund, Tirhoot, of a daughter, at Bath, Jan. 26.

THOMPSON—The wife of Major gen. C. W. Thompson, of a son, at Dover, Jan. 27.

MARRIAGES.

BALMAIN—GOOCH.—Lieut. col. Balmain, late 4th Bengal European Cav., to Louisa E., daughter of the Rev. Wm. Gooch, at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Jan. 25.

MORISON—WILDES.—George Morison, M.A., Retired Chaplain, Bombay Establishment, to Mary Wildes, daughter of the late Clerk of the Peace for Kent, at Folkestone, Jan. 25.

PHIBBS—TURNER.—James K., son of Col. J. K. Phibbs, late H.E.I.C.S., to Sarah B., daughter of the late Rev. Thos. B. Turner, at Nottinghill, Jan. 22.

WHITEHILL—CAMPBELL.—Chas. S. S. Whitehill, Lieut. 105th Light Infantry, to Mary J., daughter of the late Major Patrick S. Campbell, R.A., at Paddington, Jan. 27.

WODEHOUSE—BROWNE.—Philip J. Wodehouse to Constance H., daughter of the late Wade Browne, at Wrentham, Suffolk, Jan. 20.

DEATHS.

BARNES—Lieut. col. Barnes, R.F.P., late 91st and St. Helena regiments, for many years town major of the Island of St. Helena, at St. Heliers, Jersey, Jan. 22, aged 71.

CLARK—Hugh Clark, M.D., retired surg. Bengal Army, at Inverness, Jan. 23, aged 41.

COPE—Harriet, the beloved wife of Henry Cope, Esq., late of Umritsur, in the Punjab, E.I., at 19, Bedford-place, Russell-square, Jan. 24, aged 64.

DYMES—Ann, the wife of D. D. Dymes, of Madras and London, Jan. 28, aged 53,

HARMAR—Morton E. Harmar, late 16th lancers and 38th regiment, at Norbiton, Surrey, Jan. 12.

INGLIS—Cecilia A., wife of John Inglis, late capt. 11th hussars, at 140, Buckingham-palace-road, Jan. 21.

KING—Sarah, wife of Edward King, of 1, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, at Ventnor, Jan. 25.

LOUGHNAN—Harriet S., the wife of Thomas C. Loughnan, Retired C.S., at Bolton-house, Fulham-road, Jan. 20.

SANDERSON—Elizabeth H., aged 27, and Margaret J., aged 25, daughters of Richard B. Sanderson, killed in the railway accident at Abbot's Ripton, Jan. 21.

SMYTH—Thomas S. Smyth, late Advocate General at Madras, at 19, Albemarle-street, Jan. 22, aged 63.

WIDDICOMBE—Annie, widow of the late Col. Widdicombe, B.S.C., at Plymouth, Jan. 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20. Fortune, Rangoon.—21. Norval, Calcutta; Ambassador, Calcutta; Martin Scott, Calcutta; British Monarch, Calcutta.—22. Devon, Tuticorin; str. El Dorado, Calcutta; John Allan, Madras.—23. Miriam, Calcutta; Avon, Kurrachee. 24. Marianapoli, Rangoon; str. Mirzapore, Calcutta.—25. Condor, Batavia.—26. Chrysolite, Rangoon; British Peer, Calcutta; Thos. Hamlyn, Tuticorin.—27. Str. Orion, Calcutta; Matthew Cay, Kurrachee; Amphritite, Rangoon; Shahpore, Calcutta; Commerce, Batavia—28. Teviot, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19. Str. Alabama, Bombay.—20. City of Carthage, Calcutta.—21. H.M.S. Malabar, Bombay; str. Sceptre, Aden.—22. Muriel, Bombay; C.P.D., Kurrachee. —23. Str. Flintshire, Yokohoma.—24. South Tyne, Colombo; str. Monte Moro, Calcutta; Derwent, Colombo; str. Mandalay, Rangoon.—27. Str. Poonah, Calcutta; Star of Russia, Calcutta; Balkamah, Calcutta; str. Madeline, Bombay.—28. Str. Mira, Calcutta.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Therese, from Liverpool for Rangoon, burnt off Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 6.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Poonah, Jan. 27.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. F. Stock, Major Watson, Mr. Close, Capt. Bevill, Mrs. L. Shaw. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Finlay, Mr. Bagram, Miss Wilson, Mr. J. H. Mosley, Mr. H. Harden, Mr. Clavering, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and child. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Jones. For HONG KONG. —Mr. W. C. Johnston, Comdr. H. N. Hippesley. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Macalister, Mr. Coe. For PENANG.—Mr. K. Hirschman. For RANGOON.—Mrs. Fane, Rev. J. E. Marks, Mr. S. Greene. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Heelis, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. H. Whitham. For ADEN.—Mr. C. W. G. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. M. Vane, Mr. H. Vane, Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. R. F. Crooks, Mr. T. R. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Renshaw. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser, Miss Fraser, and two sons, Mr. E. Cooke, Mr. Head, Mrs. Campbell.

Per str. Baroda, Feb. 4.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Mudie, Major Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. P. Valetta. For CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. Nation. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Bell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Rev. R. F. and Miss Barker, Lieut. Chippendall.

Per str. Baroda, Feb. 7.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Tawse. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. R. Glasgow. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Barlow.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Dominion, for Bombay, Nov. 30, 27 S., 24 N.
Onward, for Rangoon, Dec. 30, 5 S., 32 W.
Ellerslie, for Calcutta, Dec. 19, 4 N., 24 W.
Contest, from Bombay, Jan. 12, 45 N., 21 W.
Thomas Hamlin, from Tuticorin, Jan. 10, 44 N., 28 W.
South Caroline, from Calcutta, Dec. 10, 1 S., 21 W.
Coimbatore, for Calcutta, Dec. 5, 6 N., 24 W.
Lord Lyndhurst, for Calcutta, Dec. 28, 2 S., 28 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Finch, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Price and daughter, Mrs. H. F. Waddington, Miss Reade, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. B. M. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Hamond, and Miss Harrison.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major R. Bythell, Col. Goodfellow, Mr. C. P. Bruce, and Mr. W. H. Bruce.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Garden.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Thornton, Mr. W. S. Thomson, and Mrs. T. W. C. Jones.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. C. T. O. Bird, and Mr. Edmondson.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. R. Beecher, and two Misses Beecher.

FEBRUARY 10.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. J. Perkins.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Lovell, and Miss Romaine.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. P. Montgomery.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Welsh.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Horan, and Lieut. G. F. Mann.
SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. W. Tooker.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Little and family.
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. M. P. Evans.

FEBRUARY 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. H. C. B. Preston.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Monteath and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammond.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Monteath.

FEBRUARY 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. Gordon.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Hodgson, and Mr. S. H. Downing.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Keiss.

FOUR of the convicts who attacked Dr. Tyler, of the Agra Jail, have been sentenced to penal servitude for life, and three to penal servitude for ten years.

COTTON.—The quantity of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to Foreign External Ports and Foreign Indian Ports during the month of November, 1875, amounted to 24,790 bales, or 96,71,892lbs., or 12,336, 117,196 candies, equal in value to Rs. 20,92,917.

INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE OF ARRAH.—On the 27th of July the bulk of the Dinapore mutineers, after doing, on the way, as much damage as they could to all that belonged to the white men, poured into Arrah, and did according to the authorised Sepoy programme—they plundered the Treasury and released the prisoners in the gaol. Having thus recruited themselves with the sinews of war and the rough material of murder, they made for Boyle's little fortress, the inmates of which seemed to them like so many rats in a cage. But marching up with a bold front, and maintaining a smart fie, as they advanced, they met with such a welcome from the British garrison as to check their confidence for a while, and to make them think that it would suit them better to fight behind walls or trees. As the foremost men fell beneath the fire of our rifles or muskets from the loop-holed walls or from the well-sheltered roof of the small house, the military order in which the insurgents had advanced was broken up, and they dissolved into scattered groups, looking lovingly towards

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the big house or the trees which studded the compound. And soon they had disposed themselves in this safer manner, eschewing the open, and taking up their head quarters in or about Boyle's house. But it happened that the smaller house had a command of fire over the larger, and whenever one of the mutineers exposed himself for a moment, it was fortunate for him if a bullet, from behind the sandbags on the roof, did not put an end to his temerity. It has been shown that there was not an English military officer in the garrison; but never was a most unequal defence more gallantly or more skilfully conducted. Herwald Wake, the magistrate, took command of the Sikhs, and they had confidence in their leader, as he now had confidence in them. And yet their fidelity was sorely tried. Since the annexation of the Punjab to our British-Indian Empire, there had been a considerable enlistment of Sikhs into many of our Sepoy battalions, and in the Dinapore regiments were some who had cast in their lot with the Hindostanees. These men were now used as decoys. They called upon their comrades to join them; they offered large sums of money—readily payable from the spoil of the Treasury—to each Sikh soldier who would desert the English; but the answer returned went from the muzzle of our rifles and carbines, and was more eloquent than the best of words. This hope having now departed from the besiegers, they bethought themselves of new devices. Our little fortress with its seventy fighting men might be treated like a wasp's nest: the garrison might be smoked into torpor and death. So under cover of the night our assailants brought together a large quantity of combustibles, such as straw, and faggots, and bamboos, and heaped them up under our walls. Next morning these inflammable materials were ignited, and on the burning pile were thrown all the chillies—the raw material of cayenne pepper—that could be culled from the gardens of Arrah, where they were growing abundantly in aid of the savoury dishes of both races. The pungency of the smoke so raised was distressing to the besieged, and in time they might have been suffocated by it; but, not for the first time in our national history, a providential wind arose and frustrated the knavish tricks of our opponents. The peppery smoke was swept away before it had grievously affected our garrison; and the only tangible result of the attempt was that the remains of an adventurous insurgent, who had been active in the creation of the bonfire that was to have smoked our garrison to death, were found charred and calcined amidst its ashes. A bullet from our little fortress had penetrated the pile and killed the stoker in the midst of his work. Another device was tried. It was not a dainty one. The Sepoys may have heard of the use of stink-pots. But it was not easy to make them; and they thought that they could produce the same results in a simpler manner. The horses of Herwald Wake and Vicars Boyle and others were at he mercy of the enemy, if their masters were not; and it occurred to the Sepoys that the English warriors might be subdued by their own steeds. So they shot the Arabs where they stood, hastily picketed, and left their carcasses to rot under the walls of our fortress. It was calculated that the delicate sensibilities of the Sahib-logue could not hold out against the effluvium of the putrefying horseflesh, supplemented by a few corpses of Sepoys, who might more materially aid the siege in death than in life. It was, in deed, a very heavy trial of their powers of endurance. Unfortunately, those useful scavengers, the vultures and the jackals, who would soon have left only bleached skeletons, as studies of comparative anatomy for Dr. Hally, one of the garrison, were scared away by the incessant firing from our rifles and carbines and fowling pieces, and compelled to glut themselves on such carrion as they could find at a distance. But again a favouring breeze sprung up, and swept the foul stench away from the defenders. And they fought on none the worse for any of these devices.—*Kaye's Sepoy War*, Vol. III.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 3.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Feb. 4.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.		96¾ 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		Actual	96¾ 97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		Sales.	96¾ 97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			96¾ 97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			87½ 88½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		In sterling taking	87½ 88½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		Co.'s Rs.	87½ 88½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		1,000 as	
4½ per Cent. of 1870		equivalent to	
4½ per Cent. of 1872		£100.	88½ 89½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			92 93

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Madras	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Bombay	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Colombo	1s. 9¼d.	1s. 10⅛d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Singapore	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6¾d.	5s. 7¼d.	5s. 7⅛d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 8 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106 to 106½
	India 5 per cent.		106 to 106½
	India ½ per cent.		88½ to 89½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		93 to 95
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		101 to 102
	India Debentures		35s. to 40s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	116½ to 117½
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 116
20	Ditto (new)	12	¾ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112⅜
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	112½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	108
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2¼ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	114
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	111½ to 112½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112½
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	½ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8 to 8½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	17½ to 17¾
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23½ to 24⅛
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	92
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	45 to 47
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7 to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	23
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	10½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2⅝
10	Upper Assam	10	2½
50	Assam Tea Company	20	55 to 58
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	6½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 8
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	6½ to 5⅝ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	1⅝
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106 to 108
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	40 to 42
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	30 to 34

WE hear from a correspondent that some of the Australian horse-breeders are going to try the English market for their horses.

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Advertisements.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES will be held by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS on APRIL 4, 1876, and following days.

The Competition will be Open to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty who on the 1st of March next shall be over Seventeen and under Twenty-one years of age, and of good health and character.

Copies of the Regulations may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Cannon-row, S.W.

The proper form of application, with the other documents required, must be received by the Commissioners before the 1st of February.

JUNIOR NAVAL and MILITARY CLUB, PALL-MALL, S.W.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS are HEREBY INFORMED, that the OPENING DINNER of this CLUB is fixed for TUESDAY, the 8th FEBRUARY, at 7.30 P.M.

For further particulars, apply, on or before the 31st January, to C. H. J. COLLINGS, Secretary.

19th January, 1876.

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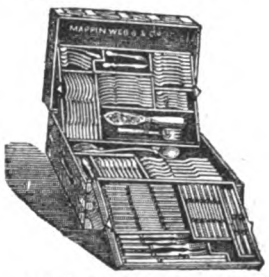


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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	119
Casualties, &c.	122
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Colonel Corry on our Position in India...	123
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Russian Peasantry	123
Irrigation in the Bengal Presidency	124
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
Lord Northbrook's Retirement ...	125
The New Viceroy	126
Turkey and the Indian Mohammedans	127
BENGAL:—	
The Military Show at Delhi ...	127
Station Talk...	127
Miscellaneous	128
Shipping and Commercial ...	129
MADRAS:—	
Station Talk	129
Miscellaneous	129
Shipping and Commercial ...	130
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	130
Shipping and Commercial ...	131
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	131
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	132
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	133
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	134
WAR OFFICE	134
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	135
OFFICIAL PAPERS:—	
Revised Furlough and Leave Rules Applicable to the Staff Corps and Indian Local and Medical Services	135
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	136
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	136
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	137
Shipping	137
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	138
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	138
ADVERTISEMENTS	139

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 17; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, January 15; Calcutta, January 14.

THE papers received by this mail contain little of interest in the way of actual news. A telegram of January 16 from Delhi to Bombay confirms the statements already telegraphed home about the result of the sham fighting between Generals Hardinge and Sir C. Reid. At Azadpur on the 15th the defending force was so powerfully supported by Artillery that one division of the attacking force was declared entirely out of action. The remainder of General Hardinge's army then moved on Reid's entrenchments, but the position of the latter was so powerful that General Hardinge acknowledged his inability to carry the famous "ridge" where Reid and his Gurkhas covered themselves with special honour in 1857. In the afternoon of the 16th the Prince and his staff, under the guidance of Sir H. Norman, himself in those days acting for Chamberlain as adjutant-general, went over all the positions held by our troops before Delhi during the siege.

A STORY told by the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* throws, if true, a significant light on the kind of enthusiasm which greets the Prince of Wales in the course of his tour. It was said that if the capture of Delhi by the attacking force had been carried out according to the original programme, the natives of Delhi, mistrusting the intentions of Government, would have fled from the city.

THE rumour that Sir William Muir was going to retire with Lord Northbrook seems to have gained readier and wider credence than it deserved. Possibly it was engendered by the fear, we hope equally groundless, that Lord Northbrook's retirement will pave the way for the reimposition of that hateful income-tax which Sir W. Muir so earnestly deprecated and Lord Northbrook so promptly repealed.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR, we are told, was making grand preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales at Indor. A new darbar hall has been built, and no expense spared in embellishing and finishing it. Gigantic chandeliers and mirrors and elegant and luxurious furniture had been ordered during the recent visit to Calcutta. A good road was being constructed from the Lal Bagh to the hall. The festivities, of course, are to outshine, if possible, everything hitherto enjoyed by the Prince elsewhere.

A PLOT is said to have been lately discovered by the Amir of Kabul, implicating Yahyah Khan, father-in-law to Prince Yakub Mohammed, Ibrahim Khan, the present Hakim of Kabul, and one of the sons of the Amir himself. Its object was the digging of an underground passage to effect the escape of Sher Ali's prisoner, Yakub Khan. It is stated that Yahyah Khan was expelled from the city, two friends of Mohammed Ibrahim Khan were put to the sword, and the rest imprisoned.

AFTER the dispersion of the Camp of Exercise the Commander-in-Chief was to return to Calcutta for a final discussion of certain schemes for the improvement of the Native Army. As it is understood that Lord Northbrook and Sir Henry Norman are generally in accord with Lord Napier touching the recommendations to be forwarded home for the Secretary of State's sanction, we hope that these will escape any very rough usage at the hands of the India Office authorities.

WE learn that Mr. C. M. Rivaz, of the Punjab Civil Service, is appointed to succeed Mr. Lepel-Griffin as Superintendent of the Kapurthalla State. A good deal of dissatisfaction has been caused thereby, as Mr. Rivaz is only of ten years' service, most of which, according to the *Pioneer*, he has spent in the Secretariat, "the last place in which he could acquire the kind of training he now stands in need of." Our contemporary argues that the Government would have had no difficulty in picking out a thoroughly suitable man, "as the Kapurthalla appointment, yielding Rs. 2,000 a month, besides a charming residence and position, would have been eagerly accepted even by Deputy Commissioners of the 1st class."

A LITTLE scene which took place at Benares after the Prince had laid the first stone of the new hospital produced a very pleasant impression on the assembled company. Among the ladies present—according to the *Pioneer* correspondent—was one of more than ninety years of age, the widow of a general officer, who some thirty years ago had commanded the Benares Division. Since then the venerable lady, "now for more than twenty years a widow, has lived continuously in Benares, where her life, one long career of kind words and charitable deeds, has gained her the respectful love of all. Something of this had reached the ear of the Prince, and he expressed a desire to see her. She rose and, assisted by friends, moved forward to pay her respects; but the Prince forestalled her by himself meeting her more than half way. He pressed her hand kindly again and again, and whispered words in her ear which, whatever they were, sent away the dear old lady with her eyes brimful of tears of pride and pleasure."

ALTHOUGH the Oudh Educational Department has been eleven years at work the number of pupils attending its schools is only about 60,000, or one in every seventy of the population. If the officiating Chief Commissioner has spoken truly

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in his remarks on the annual report of the department, the Mohammedans of Oudh are much readier to send their children to school than the Hindus of that Province. From this it would seem that Islam is much less bigoted and more reasonable in Oudh than in most other parts of India. But the Director of Public Instruction is inclined to attribute the small numbers of the Hindu scholars to the poverty of the parents —an opinion in which he is supported by one of the most experienced native inspectors in Northern India. If he is right, the Report bears its own witness to the heaviness with which the land revenue demands press on the Oudh cultivators. Be that as it may, the last report shows a steady increase in the number of schools and scholars. In 1873 there were 1,268 Government schools, costing Rs. 2,53,166 a year; while the corresponding results for 1874-75 were 1,315 schools and Rs. 2,53,966; thus showing that forty-seven new schools were established at the cost of one. The number of pupils learning English in the Government schools of Oudh is nearly five thousand; but the English instruction appears to be of the most superficial sort.

ACCORDING to a telegram of January 27 from Khojand, a large force of insurgent Turkmans under Autobadshi having assembled at Andijan, which had been fortified by intrenchments, the Russian troops commanded by General Scobeleff and Colonel Möller Zakomelsky, in accordance with their previous warning, commenced bombarding the town on the 20th ult. Shells were sent into the place during the whole of the 20th and the following day, when it was taken by storm. The enemy fled with very heavy loss.

THE Prince of Wales, accompanied by a strong British escort, arrived at Gwalior in the afternoon of January 31. The Maharajah Sindia met his Royal Highness several miles from the city, and accompanied him to the old Palace, the route to which was lined by 14,000 of Sindia's picked troops. The Prince afterwards mounted an elephant wearing gold-embroidered velvet trappings, and, followed by a procession of elephants and Sindia's infantry, proceeded through the crowded bazaar to the new Phulbagh Palace, which is commanded by the British fortress of Morar. Gwalior was brilliantly illuminated that evening. The population, though not warmly demonstrative, displayed great curiosity to see the Prince on his entry. Thousands crowded the windows and housetops, and packed the beautifully picturesque bazaars. The Maharajah's hospitality towards the Prince and the gentlemen accompanying him is unbounded. On his way to Gwalior his Royal Highness lunched with the Rajah of Dholpur. At the review held by the Prince of Wales next day about 8,000 men of Sindia's forces of all arms were present, and made a good show. The march past was followed by an excellent sham fight, in which Sindia directed the operations himself, his Royal Highness and the officers of his suite acting informally as umpires. The object of the manœuvres was the capture of a village, and in the course of the proceedings several brilliant cavalry charges were executed. The Prince's party eulogised the cavalry and artillery, but were less pleasingly impressed by the advance of the infantry. In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the fortress of Gwalior, and returned the visit paid him by Sindia.

THE banquet given at the Palace that night and the fireworks which followed were on a grand scale. Sindia entered at the end of the dinner, and cordially proposed and drank the health of the Queen and that of the Prince of Wales. He expressed how deeply he felt the honour of the Prince's visit. His Royal Highness replied in befitting terms, thanking Sindia for his magnificent reception, and saying that he should remember his visit to Gwalior as one of the pleasantest of his tour. He was proud to rank Sindia as a personal friend. There was a grand assembly of nobles when the Prince returned the visit of Sindia in the afternoon, and the latter spoke in open Darbar before them, referring warmly to the Royal visit. Many Sindias, he said, had gone before, but none had been so highly honoured as he. The ceremony was most impressive.

THE Prince left Gwalior at 10.30 on the 2nd and lunched with the Rajah of Dholpur. He acquainted Generals Probyn and Samuel Brown and Doctor Fayrer that the Queen had nominated them Knights, and Messrs. Glyn, Ellis, Bradford, and Henderson, Companions of the Star of India. The Prince arrived at the Agra Camp at 6.30 the same evening. In addition to the officers above named it is understood that Captain Baring, Colonel Earle, Mr. Melvill, Resident of Baroda, and Colonel Michael will receive the Companionship of the Star of India, as a mark of Royal approval in connection with the Prince's visit to India. Prince Louis of Battenberg received a severe but not serious injury from a fall while pigsticking on the 3rd February. Dr. Fayrer left the Camp to attend the Prince, who did not go out hunting.

THE Prince of Wales arrived at Jaipur on the evening of Feb. 4, and entered the city in grand Oriental state. The procession was formed at Sangarin, and entered at the Ajmir gate. Running footmen, outriders, and javelin-men, all in curious costumes, came first. These were followed by guns drawn by bullocks, elephants bearing banners, and a long array of native horsemen. Then came a number of men-at-arms, fencing with long swords, and dancing wildly in front of the Prince and the Maharajah of Jaipur, who were mounted on the same elephant and surrounded by torchbearers. The Royal suite, also on elephants, rajahs and nobles followed next; horse and foot soldiers bringing up the rear. Altogether the entry was magnificent. The town was amply decorated with Venetian masts and bunting. Dense crowds lined the streets and much enthusiasm prevailed.

ON Saturday last the Prince of Wales went out from Jaipur tiger-shooting from an elephant, and shot a large tiger. The carcase was brought with great ceremony to the palace in the evening, a large party of native Shikaris being present. There was afterwards a grand Darbar at the Maharajah's palace, followed by a banquet, at which the Prince presided. The Maharajah entered the hall after dinner, and proposed the health of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, in responding, dwelt upon the prosperity of Jaipur and the constant endeavours of the Maharajah to improve the condition of his subjects. He thanked the Maharajah for his hospitality, and also for giving him an opportunity of shooting his first tiger. The evening closed with an entertainment of jugglers, Nautch girls, and players on musical glasses. The town was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Prince's visit.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram of February 1, Sadasheo Rao, nephew of the deposed Gaikwar, Malhar Rao, and a claimant to the throne, has been deported from Baroda for inciting to rebellion. Serious blood feuds are announced among the tribes on the Sind frontier, and the *Times of India* expresses apprehension of a general rising throughout Beluchistan. The Indian Government is reported to contemplate occupying Khelat, and deposing the Khan. If the Indian Government is really contemplating such a measure, matters must be looking serious in that direction. Perhaps it is only a report and nothing more.

THE gist of the amended Furlough Rules for the Indian Staff Corps and the Local and Medical Services, as published in another page, will be found in the following paragraphs:—

1. Officers included in Schedule A may receive, after five years' service in India or under the Government of India, one year's furlough, and an additional year for each subsequent five years' service. Furlough not taken at the time it becomes due is not lost, and can, subject to these rules, be taken later.

2. An officer may receive at any time any portion of the furlough to which he is entitled. But, except under Rule 8, he may not be absent from duty on any ground for more than three years consecutively; nor, on return from furlough, may he receive, except under Rule 6, any further portion of the furlough to which he is entitled until after the interval of two years.

THE concession of one year's furlough with pay after the first five years of Indian service is a timely improvement on the old limit of eight years qualifying for furlough. But these two years' furlough could be taken at once after eight years' service, whereas under the new rules it cannot be so taken till after ten years. Of late years, too, an officer could take his third year of furlough after fourteen years' actual service; now he can take it only after fifteen years. On the other hand, he will now be free to take three years at once after fifteen years in India, and after twenty years' service he can come home again for another year; that is, two years sooner than he could under the late rules. After every five years in India he can henceforth take a year's furlough without losing his appoin-

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ment or prolonging the term of service for his pension. Instead of serving three years after his return to India, before claiming any balance of the furlough due to him, he will henceforth have to serve only two years. These rules will not apply to those officers who enjoy the benefit of the Civil Leave Rules.

A CALCUTTA telegram states that the Duke of Buckingham is expected to visit the Viceroy very shortly.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Times* from Agra says that Colonel Sir W. Merewether has been removed from Sind. It is also asserted that important changes are spoken of in the administration of the Frontier States and their external relations. There is evidently something wrong in the state of affairs across the Sind frontier, perhaps in connection with the Khan of Khelat and his unruly subjects. But what has Sir W. Merewether been doing to provoke his removal from his present post?

"THE *Times of India* Handbook of Hindustan," compiled by Mr. Aberigh-Mackay, of the Government College at Delhi, contains a great deal of varied and useful information closely packed into 225 pages. Within the space allowed him the compiler has been very successful in his attempt to "furnish a bird's-eye view of the natural, historical, and political characteristics of our Indian Empire." He has not only culled much interesting matter from many trustworthy sources, but in his notes he points out a great many books of reference which any one anxious for further information may consult for himself. The work in short is a small cyclopædia of Indian subjects, embracing even a very full and readable chapter on Indian sport. Here, for instance, the inquiring reader may learn in a couple of pages all he cares to know about the noble sport of "pig-sticking," its dangers and excitements, the best kind of horse for his work, and the different modes of handling the boar-spear in Bombay and Calcutta. The chapters on "British Administration," and the "Native States," are well put together, and more than 100 pages are devoted to describing the chief "places of interest" and the Sanitaria of British India. A small but good map completes the usefulness of this praiseworthy handbook. Another useful little compilation in its own way is "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." A pretty full and interesting sketch of the geography, history, and peoples of Western India is followed by an instructive section on "trade and industry." The remainder of the book deals chiefly with the city of Bombay and its surroundings, with detailed descriptions of all that is worth seeing. Two maps at the beginning and a directory at the end enhance the value of the little book as a guide to the busiest, perhaps the wealthiest, and altogether "the most Anglicised city in India."

THE new edition—the twenty-first—of "Bradshaw's Overland Guide and Handbook" includes, we see, a short account of the Suez Canal, a revised Gazetteer of Indian stations, a complete Census of India, a Glossary of Indian words, and the latest rules regarding appointments to the various Indian services. The enterprising publishers are clearly resolved to leave out nothing of any use to intending travellers, which can by any means be crammed into some 400 closely printed pages.

THE Journal of the National Indian Association continues to keep its readers acquainted month by month with whatever concerns the special objects of the Association. The January number, for instance, has an interesting account of Miss Carpenter's recent doings in Sind, where a branch of the Association has already been established by her "with very good prospects of success." The progress of the Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution is briefly shown in another paper, from which we learn that, owing to the yearly increase in the number of new admissions, arrangements have been made to accommodate 150 instead of 125 boys. The mode of treating the boys let out "on probation" seems to have worked so well that the partial freedom given them is seldom abused. A review of Captain Trotter's short History of India is evidently the work of a fair and discerning critic.

THE two vacant seats in the Council of India have already by common report been assigned respectively to Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly and Major-General Sir Henry Norman. Seeing that the latter officer is to remain another year in the Viceroy's Council, it is not very likely that common report in his case will be justified by the event, unless indeed Sir Edwin Johnson should go out for a time to India in his stead. Sooner or later no doubt Sir H. Norman will take that place in the Indian Council which his past services have fairly earned. With regard to Sir L. Pelly the case is somewhat different. He is now at home after thirty-five years of varied and conspicuous service in the field of politics as well as war. In 1852, twelve years after his entrance into the Bombay Army, he became assistant to the Resident at Baroda, Sir James Outram. A little later he gained fresh experience of civil duties under Sir B. Frere, then Commissioner of Sind. After the Persian War of 1857, in which he played his part as Aide de-Camp to General Jacob, he returned to his civil duties, and in 1859 joined the Persian Mission at Teheran. Thence he travelled on special duty to Herat, Afghanistan, and Beluchistan. In 1861 he was Political Agent in Zanzibar, and next year, as Resident in the Persian Gulf, he entered on a yet wider career of usefulness among the various Arab States along the coast, enforcing everywhere peace and order for twelve years by a happy mixture of tact, firmness, and prompt daring. Rajputana and finally Baroda were the field of his latest services. At the age of fifty, with his native vigour unimpaired, Sir Lewis Pelly is just the kind of man whose experience and strength of character would make up in the Indian Council for the retirement of Sir George Clerk.

THE annuities from the Madras Medical Fund for January, 1876, have been allotted as follows:—Deputy-Surgeon-General W. H. S. Burn, a large annuity; Deputy-Surgeon-General H. Young, a large annuity; Deputy-Surgeon-General G. Mackay, M.D., a large annuity; Surgeon-Major E. Dixon, a small annuity.

IT is said that, in view of the unsettled state of political affairs in China, the Government have resolved to strengthen our squadron in Chinese waters. The likelihood of such a measure seems borne out by a telegram just received from Bombay, stating that H.M.'s ships *Newcastle*, *Narcissus*, *Immortalité*, and *Topaze* have been ordered to proceed to China immediately.

IN Mr. Abbott's report of the fighting with the Malay insurgents on November 7, when Innes fell, and our troops were repulsed, there is the following extract:—

> The inefficiency of the Sepoys may be partly attributable to want of discipline, and to no officer being acquainted with their language. For the police there is no excuse, particularly as Mr. Plunket did all that was possible to encourage them and the Sepoys, but without success.

As there seems to have been only one officer in command of forty-seven Sepoys and twenty-seven policemen, it is not hard to account for their misbehaviour. Would seventy-four raw English recruits under one officer who only spoke Russian or Hebrew have behaved much better in like circumstances?

AMONG recent deaths in this country we notice those of Lord Melville and Major-general Fullerton. The former may be better known to old Indians as Brigadier Henry Dundas, who commanded a Bombay column at the siege of Multan, the battle of Gujarat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans in the Sikh Campaign of 1848-49. He afterwards commanded a division of the Indian Army for some years. The other deceased officer had not long returned home after thirty-five years of Indian service, including the Gwalior and Satlaj Campaigns, and much subsequent service in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Odds and Ends.

A SMART shock of earthquake is said to have taken place at Debroogurh on the 18th December.

THE new railway over the Jumna at Agra was opened on New Year's-day.

THE first train crossed the new bridge over the Chenab on Thursday, the 16th December.

THE Puna Commission is engaged in preparing its report at Bombay. The report will be completed about the end of the present month.

THE Wardah Valley State Railway was opened by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the 24th of December to within five miles of the Warora Colliery.

CAPTAIN MOLLOY, of Ladakh, has arrived at Lahore from Abbottabad, and taken charge of the civil camp pitched by the old mall.

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MORE than Rs. 1,00,000 have been subscribed for the Calcutta Zoological Gardens.

SURGEON-GENERAL G. H. KER INNES, C.B., from the Malta command, has, we hear, been appointed to succeed Surgeon-General Currie, C.B., who came home in bad health some time ago.

MAJOR GENERAL BARWELL, Superintendent of Port Blair, having given an opinion that the transportation of female term convicts to the Andamans should be prohibited, the Government of India has concurred with his views, and no more female term convicts will be sent there.

THE Rao Arjan Pal, of Harauti, has been nominated and approved of by the assembled Chiefs and Sirdars as successor to the late Maharajah of Karauli.

WE understand that the Maharajah of Jaipur has contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the erection of the proposed Albert Hall in Calcutta.

AT the end of November last the cash balances of the Government of India were Rs. 12,12,64,437, as compared with Rs. 12,22,18,750 at the same time last year.

AT the opium sale on Thursday, Jan. 6, the average price of Behar opium was Rs. 1,301 per chest, and of Banaras opium Rs. 1,200.

THE Prince of Wales has presented pictures of himself and the Princess to the Garrison Hospital in Fort William.

CAPTAIN W. LOCH, 19th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

MR. C. J. O. MAYNE is appointed an assistant to the Comptroller-general.

THE opening of the railway to Nasirabad has been postponed for a few weeks.

THE rabi crops in many parts of Bengal are now suffering for want of rain.

THE Zamorin of Kalikat, when on his way to Madras to meet the Prince of Wales, was robbed of jewels of the value of three laks.

THE South India Railway, from Trichinopoli to Tuticorin, was opened for traffic on the 1st January.

THE Maharajah of Jodhpur, General Ranodip Singh, and General Babbar Jang Bahádur, have been appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Prince of Wales.

IN November last there were 69,524 deaths in the North-Western Provinces, giving a death-rate of 2·20 per 1,000 for the month.

COLONEL W. H. HERVEY officiates temporarily as Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Madras.

A NEW coinage, to be current throughout India, is to be introduced in Baroda.

ONE month's crushing of 260 tons of stone at the Wainad Alpha Gold Mining Company has only yielded 24 oz. 35 dwts. of gold. The manager has been dismissed.

ALTOGETHER four lakhs have been subscribed for the establishment of the Industrial School in Behár, in commemoration of the Prince's visit.

COLONEL F. G. KEMPSTER, 13th Madras Native Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the Kannanor Brigade.

IT is rumoured that Lieutenant Colonel Ross, Resident at the Persian Gulf, will proceed home for one year in the spring, and in that case Captain W. J. Prideaux, assistant secretary in the Foreign Office, a good Arabic scholar, most probably will officiate for him.

THE receipts from ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £232,463. The receipts from Bengal have been £476,003 above the estimate, but those from Malwa £243,540 below it.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieut. A. H. H. Sharlands, R.A.
Surg. J. Lancaster, Medical Dept.

The following officers have passed the Special Examination :—

Lieut. col. D. Standen, Madras staff corps.
Major G. B. Farrington, 1st cav. Hyderabad Contingent.
Capt. E. W. Begbie, Madras sappers.
Capt. H. S. Desborough, R.A.
Capt. E. H. Eyre, 41st Madras N.I.
Capt. C. Hayter, 4th inf., Hyderabad Contingent.
Capt. D. J. S. McLeod, Madras cav.
Lieut. T. S. W. Bernard, 44th foot.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a general court martial, assembled at Sialkot, on the 5th Nov., 1875, Private T. Read, of the 9th Royal Lancers, was arraigned on the following charge :—Charge.—Insubordination, at Sialkot, on or about the 13th of Oct., 1875, in the following instances, namely—1st—Having disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Troop Sergeant Major H. Elvin, of the same regiment, by not remaining silent when ordered by him to do so, at the same time using towards the said Troop Sergeant Major H. Elvin, insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I am not a dog." 2nd. Having disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Sub Lieut. C. J. R. Hearsay, of the same regiment, by not remaining silent when repeatedly ordered by the said Sub Lieut. C. J. R. Hearsay to do so. 3rd. Having in the regimental orderly room, and after being awarded imprisonment with hard labour for one hundred and sixty-eight hours on account of the 1st and 2nd instances of this charge, by Lieut. col. H. Marshall, commanding the regiment, used towards the said Lieut. col. H. Marshall, his superior officer, insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"Thank you : I'll do it, too." Finding. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from H.M.'s service. Approved and confirmed, NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General C.-in-C. in India. The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with.

COURT-MARTIAL ON A NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—At a Native General Court-Martial assembled at Mhow, on December 6, Subedar Kanojee Purub, 25th Regiment N.L.I., was arraigned on the following charges, important as being of a seditious character :—First Charge : Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and neglect of his duty as a commissioned officer, in having failed to bring to the notice of his commanding officer the receipt by him, at Mhow, during the months of April and May, 1875, or thereabouts, of one or more circular letters addressed to him in his capacity as Muccadum of the Mahrattas of his regiment, notwithstanding he had been especially warned to do so in an order published to the regiment on parade in the month of May, 1875. Second Charge : For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Mhow, on or about the 13th day of September, 1875, wilfully made a false statement to his commanding officer, Lieut. col. Fairbrother, 25th regiment N.L.I., in that, when he was questioned at an investigation which was then being held, if he had since, or before, the 10th day of May, 1875, heard of or or seen the circular letter, or letters, referred to in the preceding charge, wilfully falsely stated in substance to the effect following : "I did not read it, but asked the man who brought it what it was ; he said, it was about a woman ; I told him to take it away, that I would not interfere in the matter ; the man took it away at once." He, Subedar Kanojee Purub, 25th Regiment N.L.I., well knowing such statement to be false. The Court found the prisoner "Not Guilty" of the first charge, but "Guilty" of the second charge. The Court, having found the prisoner, Subedar Kanojee Purub, guilty as above specified, there being no previous convictions, sentenced him to be placed at the bottom of the list of subedars of the 25th Regiment N.L.I. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army makes the subjoined remarks on the results of the above Native Court-Martial :—The finding on the first charge is disapproved and not confirmed. The finding on the second charge is confirmed. The sentence is disapproved and not confirmed, as I consider it inadequate to the circumstances of the charge of which the prisoner has been found guilty. The evidence adduced on this trial proves that, in a time of some public disquietude, and when it was known that secret emissaries were attempting by circular letters to the Mahrattas of this army to excite and inflame their caste prejudices, and in consequence of which, warning was given to the different regiments that, such being so, the receipt of all letters of this description was to be made known to their commanding officers, a circular Mahratta letter was received by the prisoner, who, afterwards, at a court of inquiry assembled to inquire into his conduct in this respect, positively denied that he had either read it or received it, although it is indubitably proved that he did both. Of this fact the Court have properly found him guilty, but have acquitted him of the first charge on the grounds that the letter was received before the warning was issued, and that the contents of it have not been proved to be seditious. But in my opinion, and I think this will be the opinion of all loyal officers of the native army, it was the prisoner's duty as a commissioned officer, having received an unusual circular letter, the contents of which were of an ambiguous nature, only a short time before the warning as to the receipts of such letters was given on parade, to have brought such fact to the notice of his commanding officer. Instead of taking this course, he, when questioned on the matter, denies receipt of it altogether. As to what the contents of the letter were, they can only be judged of from the reason which prompted the denial of its receipt, and the non-production of this document which is clearly traced to the prisoner's possession. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the Court have not risen to the gravity of the case, and not only improperly acquitted the prisoner of the first charge, but have also, under the circumstances I have detailed, awarded an inadequate punishment for the offence of which they have found him guilty. I do not consider that it is for the good of the service that a man who has shown such a want of loyalty should remain in its ranks, and I direct the summary dismissal of Subedar Kanojee Purub from the service.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Gen. Henry Viscount Melville, G.C.B., col. comdt. H.M.'s 60th rifles, at Melville Castle, Feb. 1. Lieut. G. E. Dowdeswell, 4th Dragoon Guards, at Dublin, Jan. 28.

BENGAL.—Mr. R. Bruce, Irrigation Branch, Public Works, Bengal, at Myadpore, Hurdwar, Jan. 1. Major gen. Wm. Fullerton, of the Bengal Retired List, at 9, Maitland-street, Edinburgh, Jan. 27. Mr. W. H. Bishop, of the Mily. Dept. of the Govt. of India, at Calcutta, Jan. 10. Francis Johnson, Esq., formerly Professor of Sanscrit at the East Indian College, Haileybury, at Hertford, Jan. 29, aged 80. Rev. S. Lobb, M.A., late Principal of Kishnagar Colleg,e Bengal, at 49, Gloucester-street, Jan. 27, aged 43.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. C. H. Case, Madras Retired, at Weston-super-Mare, Jan. 27, aged 63. Col. A. H. Gordon, Madras Retired, in London, Feb. 2.

BOMBAY.—Capt. H. B. Rose, late 1st Bombay Fusiliers, at Croydon, Jan. 22, aged 62. Lieut. H. Warry, I.N., at 23, Earl's-court-gardens, Jan. 30, aged 54.

CEYLON.—Capt. T. E. Hodges, late Ceylon Rifle regt., at Ombury, Salop, Jan. 26.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Khedive, Feb. 14.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and child, Mr. C. M. Chappell, Lieut. col. Bard, Lieut. Freeman, Dr. Compigne, Miss Gulliver, Mrs. D'Ettingen and child.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, Feb. 3.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, Capt. Batt, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Chapman, Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, Mr. A. Smallwood. From ALEXANDRIA.—Lord and Lady Cunynghame, Rev. and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. H. G. F. Newall, Mr. G. Motta, Mr. Gariffe, Mr. B. R. Curtis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Pera, Feb. 6.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Arbuthnot, Capt. Hoskier. From SHANGHAI.—M. Kelner. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. V. Jordan.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, February 7, 1876.

COLONEL CORY ON OUR POSITION IN INDIA.

THE alarmist school of politicians, of whom Sir H. Rawlinson and Herr Vambéry are two leading types, have just gained a powerful ally in the eloquent author of "Shadows of Coming Events."* That Colonel Cory has carefully studied his subject every page of his well written and thoughtfully reasoned volume will show. If he still fails to convince us of Russia's wickedness and our own folly in underrating her strength and ignoring her evil purposes, it is our fault rather than his. It has certainly been our misfortune to read many works on both sides of the never-ending controversy about Russian progress in Central Asia and England's duty thereanent. On both sides there has been abundance of wild talk, of ill-founded assumption, of unreasonable conjecture. But if our optimism hardly goes the length of an ungrudging belief in Russian friendliness and love of peace, we yet fail to see any present reason for suspecting Russia of evil designs on India, and we strongly object to increasing the debt of India in order to forestall the advance of a Russian army at some distant period towards Herat. Colonel Cory may frighten whom he will with his attempts to prove the weakness of our Sind and Punjab frontier for defensive purposes; but it is comforting at least to know that all military critics are not of one mind on this matter. Against those who clamour for an immediate advance to Quettah and Kandahar may be set the opinions of such good soldiers as Lord Sandhurst and Sir Henry Durand. The former, as quoted in one of Wyllie's essays, held that, even if such an advance were not too costly to be made without urgent cause, the Bolán Pass could best be defended from the eastern or Indian side, where "a hostile force could be struck on the head before it could have time to deploy with the heavy *materiel*, without which a modern army cannot move, or hope to move, against such forces as we should array against it on any field we might choose between Shaikárpur and Dádar." Durand for his part urged with equal justice the impolicy of forestalling an uncertain future by a forward movement across our frontier. He was quite content, and so are we, with the strength of our position along the Indus, knowing that, with due precautions taken for its defence, we might at any moment mass our troops in any part of Afghanistan. Masterly inaction is still, for many reasons, financial as well as military and political, the only safe course open to the rulers of British India.

On some other questions discussed by Colonel Cory we are more inclined to follow his lead. We heartily agree with him in desiring the re-establishment of a local British army in India, as one special safeguard against possible danger, whether from within or without. Remembering the libels so often uttered against the old "Company's Europeans," we thank him for saying that "a more contented, a better behaved, and a more efficient body of soldiery than the Company's British troops never existed in any country." A local army for India would not only do away with the heavy cost of annual reliefs under the present system; it would also ensure India's safety from the danger of losing part of her British garrison, in the event of a sudden call for reinforcements elsewhere. Another grave evil pointed out by the author concerns the present mode of officering the Native Army. Thanks to the blunders committed in the process of amalgamating the two armies, "few men serve now but whose heartiest anticipations are for the close of their service; most of the older men are wearied, of the younger listless." They have no longer a definite and assured career before them, and they go through their duties with ill-concealed disrelish, with eyes continually turning homewards. It is useless to deny that "the young subalterns of British regiments, from among whom are drawn the officers of the present native army, enter the Indian Staff Corps in most instances with unconcealed regret, in many with avowed aversion." The old ties that held officers and men together have disappeared, and the evil results of the change have been aggravated by the absurdly small number of English officers now attached to a native regiment. The very soldiers who stand most in need of good leading are put off with the fewest officers, for the average Subadar or Jemadar counts for no more than he did in the days of the Company.

"Can we have no training"—asks Colonel Cory, "except by turning British regiments into preparatory schools for young gentlemen? Can the Imperial Government found no such college as Addiscombe in which to educate the Indian officers of the future? Will any plan give us better than those we have had, and whom we are now forcing out of employ?" Under the old system many an officer served from boyhood in his regiment, taking pride in its renown, and a warm interest in his men. Now we have a system by which "officers may be transferred from one regiment to another at the will of the Commander-in-Chief." Their promotion depends on nothing but length of service. "As a body they have no reciprocal interest in one another; probably they have never met until accident has brought them together for a time, the duration of which is uncertain." Sometimes the junior in ranks holds the higher position. "One regiment is commanded by a captain, another has field-officers as subalterns." As a rule, only four or five out of the seven nominally attached are ever present with the regiment, and these have to do the work which in a British regiment is distributed among thirty or more. To expect real efficiency from troops thus officered is to ask too much even of English energy and talent for command. Not only should the number of regimental officers be increased—unless a new class of native officers can be formed instead—but the present mode of feeding native regiments with officers trained in British regiments should certainly be replaced either by direct appointments or by young men who have passed through a special military college.

* Shadows of Coming Events, or the Eastern Menace. By Lieut. col. Arthur Cory, Bengal Staff Corps. King and Co. 1876.

Correspondence.

THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Finally, an attempt may be anticipated to improve the condition of the peasantry, and induce this numerous part of the population to work more industriously than hitherto. This is a Herculean task. The difficulties to be overcome arise partly from the abject ignorance and sloth of the peasantry, and partly from institutions based upon these popular peculiarities and part and parcel of the national existence. When the peasant ceased to be the property of the State twenty years ago, he became the slave of his parish. He received no land of his own, but only a claim to a share in the village property. This village property, being divided and redivided from time to time, gives no one individual an interest in improving his temporary "lot." The peasant is also compelled to contribute an inde-

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finite quota towards the parish taxes, the Government holding the village responsible as a whole, and leaving it to the local authorities to exact as much from the individual inhabitant as they please. The greater the deficit caused by idlers, the greater the strain on the industrious; the larger the number of deserters, the heavier the burden on those that remain; a system which ruins all alike by inflicting penalties upon the industrious.

These arrangements, it is true, existed also in the days of serfdom, but had not the same baneful effect as now. The late landlord and slaveowner being benefited by the prosperity of his peasants, took care to see land and taxes equally portioned out among them, whereas the present authorities, though the peasants have a voice in their election, are indifferent to the welfare of their constituents, and deal with them as caprice and corruption dictate. The result is the growth of idleness and drunkenness, the falling off of agriculture, and a famine in a Province or two year after year.—Letter on Russian Finance in the *Times*, January 17, 1876.

SIR,—It is interesting to compare the village communities in Russia with those in India. In Russia the system of joint responsibility is hated by the villagers; it has been forced on them by Government, which has fancied that by it debt can be recovered, taxes levied, and the conscription enforced.

In order to carry out this Communal system, Government has enacted laws in Russia which practically prohibit migration. I recommend your readers to study Mr. Mitchell's report of 1870, which sketches in a masterly manner the terrible evils and widespread misery caused by tying down the peasantry to the soil on which they were born.

In Northern Russia, where agriculture does not generally pay, there is excessive population and consequently very low wages. Mr. Mitchell has given a thrilling description of the condition of the women, who are terribly overworked with hard field labour, and of the infants, who die in multitudes. In the Provinces of Novgorod and Vologda infants have very little chance of living even for a few months; and those who survive and reach manhood are often unfit for hard work, owing to hernia, caused by infantile screams or to other diseases. The mothers of infants are unable to feed them or to leave their field labour frequently during the day. The curds and water (or gruel) left with the young infant sometimes choke it; the food, such as it is, is sometimes carried off by domestic animals during the mother's absence. I beg your readers to study pages 86 to 90 of the Blue-book for 1870, part 2.

All this misery and destruction of life might be avoided if the peasantry were permitted to migrate. If, instead of vain endeavours to grow corn in Northern Russia, or to exhaust the fertile black soil which stretches from Kiev to Kazan, the peasantry were permitted to migrate to the fertile plains of Southern Russia, where labour is comparatively scarce and wages high; or, if they were permitted to cultivate land in the Volga Provinces, where vast tracts of rich soil remain untilled; how happy would be their fate, how profitable to Government would be their labour, and how easy would be the conscription.

As long as immigration into Southern Russia from the North is prohibited, so long will the Russian farmers be unable to compete successfully in the London market with the free and enterprising settlers in the United States of America.

The condition of Rajpoot village communities is very different. The Indian Government, instead of prohibiting migration, directly encourages it. In 1853 the Hon. Mr. Thomason, Lieut.-governor of the N.W. Provinces, authorised me to offer a large tract of fertile land in the Goruckpoor district to a clan of Rajpoots settled in the neighbouring district of Azimgurh, who had increased in numbers to such an extent that their industry could not find sufficient employment. Natives of India in want of employment are permitted to go whithersoever they choose: to Assam, to Burmah, to Ceylon, to the Mauritius, to the West Indies. But the Rajpoot dislikes leaving his ancestral home for ever. He is willing to take service with Government or with native chiefs, and to leave his village for months, for years; but his eyes are ever cast backward on his beloved home; to that home he hopes some day to return, and do not his Aryan brethren, the English in India, do the same?

The evils of the communal system in Russia are caused by the Government, which prohibits migration. The present evils of the communal system in Rajpoot villages have been caused by our Government's disregarding ancient customs, which for hundreds of years have kept clans united. By declaring that it will not limit a landholder's power to alienate his land, and to admit strangers into the village, Government has destroyed the village unity, the communal system in which the clans delighted, and has let in a flood of discordant elements, which it now finds itself unable to control. (See page 5 of the new Blue-book.)

Had the protected Sikh and Rajpootana States adopted our mischievous theories of free land the present state of India would have given rise to very serious anxiety. As it is we must hope that Putiala and Jodhpoor may, in the event of a rebellion, assist us in restoring peace until the eyes of Englishmen can be opened to the necessity of reorganising the disunited clans, living or rather half starving in British territory, in the cause of order instead of in that of disorder. How, under present circumstances, can we hope that brave Kshutriya warriors, whose title to rich lands has been transferred to usurers, will fight heartily in defence of those usurers?

According to ancient Rajpoot customs, those of the village community who were industrious, enterprising, and successful, received over in mortgage the lands of their idle, extravagant, and unfortunate brethren. Individual property was thus carefully recognised and protected, while those who had lost their lands seldom lost hope, but were incited to seek service as mercenary soldiers, and in such service to save enough money to redeem the mortgage on their ancestral lands.

While the Russian hates joint responsibility the Rajpoot delights in it, provided that it is confined to the descendants of the original settlers in the village. In Belha Bans, Chiriakote, Azimgurh the Bais Rajpoots requested the Settlement Officer to fix in one lump the land tax for the whole Pergunah (County), instead of assessing each village and field; they requested permission to undertake the duty of distributing the burden of taxation among themselves. The history of this clan is very interesting, and is a fair example of the working of the Bhyacharuh or communal system among the Kshatriyas.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Jan. 27.

IRRIGATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—VI.

This brings us to the last branch of our subject—the consideration of whether the same object, perennity and high-class irrigation, cannot be more cheaply attained.

The man who should bring coals from Wales to Newcastle would be thought demented; if we go to the expense of bringing water from 200 miles' distance when an ample supply is passing our doors, it is surely an equal error of judgment. Yet this is what is now being done in the case of the Sirhind Canal at an estimated cost of £2,980,427. In either case we do but get water; in the latter there may be more silt in it; but it has been experimentally proved that, on properly designed canals taken direct from the river, silt clearance may be reduced to a very low percentage. In the former case, we have the loss by percolation and evaporation in bringing water from a distance, which is 23 per cent. in every hundred miles (Agra Canal estimate), or in 200 miles two-fifths (23 + 17 per cent.) of the discharge at the head.

But at the seventy-fifth parallel of longitude—west of which only, as before said, is irrigation of great importance to the Government or the people—a course of under twenty miles from the river affords sufficient head for flow irrigation. Evidently, therefore, in going up 200 miles for a head, we not only have the additional cost of so many extra miles in length of excavation, and of the greater sectional area necessary to carry the 40 per cent. of water which must be lost on the way, and of the greater depth and hardness of excavation in the high submontane tracts, but we have obtained a great head only to throw it away at an enormous expense in weirs. Part of the vast cost of the Bari Doab Canal has been owing to the attempt to lessen this important item of expenditure by giving the canal slopes which have been found by experience disproportionate to the power of resistance of the soils traversed. It has had in consequence to be remodelled, the idea of navigation thereon given up, and even now it cannot safely admit a head of water at all equal to its capacity, or adequate for the demands of the thirsty tract it is designed to water. However, as before mentioned, mistakes were unavoidable, works of this magnitude being without precedent, and the results of experience therefore not available. Another vast source of expenditure in carrying up canal heads to the Himalayas is the difficulty in dealing with the mountain torrents which the canal has to cross. For example, the aqueduct by which the Ganges Canal crosses the Solani river eighteen miles from its headworks is 920 feet long, in fifteen arches of fifty feet span each, and is connected on either side with an earthen embankment raised nearly thirty feet above the valley of the Solani, which it traverses for a length of about three miles. This is one only of four such torrents which are crossed in various methods by the Ganges Canal.

If the other method of obtaining permanency and perennity be considered, we find a vast outlay incurred to bring the water supply to the mouths of the canals instead of taking the mouths of the canals to the water supply. Great sums are laid out on a dam and head works which must, in a river traversing an alluvial tract, be always

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exposed to the risk of being, sooner or later, outflanked and left high and dry. We know from the experience of the railway bridges that, controlling works notwithstanding, rivers will gradually alter their course. The meanderings of the Punjab rivers have seamed the face of the country with vast deserted channels. No doubt engineering skill is equal to every triumph, and controlling the rivers is a mere matter of money; but this only brings us back to the argument of this paper, that perennity and permanency in canals may be sought at too high a cost. Certainly no such vast outlay as is anticipated for controlling works has been incurred in Madras, where this system is in extensive use; but then, as pointed out in "Indian Polity" (p. 609), "the conditions of the two cases are very different . . . the fall of the country there is extremely small; the *régime* of the river channels has been thoroughly established and the management of the water is easily under control. Moreover, the difference in level between the river and the country" (in the deltas of the rivers where, and not in their valleys and upper courses, these works have been undertaken) "through which it flows is so slight that a very moderate height of dam suffices to lift the water into the irrigating channels." On the other hand, the fall of the country where it is proposed to dam the Sutlej, in Colonel Anderson's scheme, before referred to, is some two feet in a mile, and the channel of that river has consequently no established *régime*, but changes from year to year. Again, the country to be commanded being high above the river, and the water required not the flood only (as in the case of the Madras works), but the low winter supply, the dam would have considerable height and become an obstacle which the river would make most violent efforts to outflank—such as no conceivable works that could be constructed, without swamping a canal by their cost, would be able permanantly to arrest.

The Jumna dam is a bagatelle to that proposed for the Sutlej, but a few statistics therefrom will be useful to illustrate the argument. The weir across the Jumna at the head of the Agra Canal rises ten feet above the winter level of the stream and thirteen feet above its bed, the object being to raise the water into the canal whose bed is six feet higher than that of the Jumna. The length of the weir is 2,428 feet (6 000 feet is the least probable length of one upon the Sutlej). It is "supported on the left bank by a wing wall on deep foundations and an embankment which is carried from thence up to the Delhi Railway bridge" (seven miles). "On the right bank the weir abuts on a spur of the rocky line of hills . . . The weir is thus perfectly secured on this right flank, and, moreover, the rock furnishes the material which has rendered it possible to form the weir in the way described" (Roorkee Engineering Papers). It is this material ready to hand (4,660 000 cubic feet of stone were used), and the protection of one flank free of cost, which reduces the estimate for this weir to £83,000, or about one eighth of the estimated cost of that across the Sutlej. The weir was commenced in December, 1869, and was completed to within a foot of its full height in time for the floods of 1871, during which and the following year a severe and costly struggle was maintained with the river. In 1871 the left bank protection works were destroyed for the first two miles above the weir, and the weir itself and its talus considerably damaged in both years. After the floods of 1872 the weir was completed to its full height, and "the floods of 1873 were very low, and did little damage to the weir." Of the years 1874 and 1875 the public has yet no account. To those who know the relative conditions of the Jumna at Delhi and the Sutlej at any point west of its junction with the Bias, the history of the weir near Delhi will be conclusive against any similar scheme for the latter river. For, if outflanked, what a calamity—apart from the vast pecuniary loss to Government—would be entailed upon the people whose cultivation depended upon the canals fed by that weir. The waste reclaimed thereby would revert to waste before the irrigation arrangements could be again put in gear, and the distress entailed would be such as it would take long to forget.

Why, then, have all engineers accepted these enormous expenses and enormous risks as a *sine qua non* in designing perennial and permanent canals?

1st. On the ground that no practical method was known of lowering canal heads, taken directly out of rivers flowing through alluvial tracts, sufficiently to ensure perennial flow.

2ndly. On the ground that no practical method was known of preventing or remedying the failure of canal heads, so taken, consequent on changes in the course of such rivers—*i e*, the desertion of the head by the river throwing up an intervening sandbank, or the choking of the head by the river eating away the bank above it and depositing the silt therein.

It has before been explained that, even supposing the above grounds to be good, the disadvantages referred to are far less grave than they are represented to be. Neither absolute perennity nor absolute certainty of supply are indispensable in working a system of canals with much profit both to the Government and the cultivator. The report of the engineer in charge of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab series for 1873-74 is one long wail; every canal is stated to have worked indifferently, to have suffered from short supply, &c.; the cultivation on the series fell one-fifth short of that of the previous year (a very good one). Nevertheless, the series irrigated 197,064 acres in that year, or one-sixth of the Bari Doab average for the same year, and returned 13·4 per cent. on its capital cost, or, according to the Government statistics, 105 per cent.! Moreover, an approximation to permanency and perennity is already attained without seeking permanent heads at the foot of the Himalayas or upon a costly weir. Desertion or choking of a head is met by the provision of supplementary heads, taken out of the river at points above and below the working head, and kept ready to open in case of its failure. It would be seldom, indeed, that two or three heads, miles apart, would all be disabled in the same year. That good alignment and deep digging will secure perennity, or an approximation thereto, is evidenced by the fact that, in the Bhawalpur State seven of the principal canals work throughout the cold weather, and are only closed, voluntarily, for a short period for clearance.

Even, however, were the disadvantages of canals taken directly out of the rivers, such as they are described, it could not still be expedient to seek to remedy them in a manner so commercially unprofitable as the erection of weirs on the rivers, or the prolongation of the heads to the Himalayas has been shown to be. But in point of fact the grounds on which it is supposed that permanency and perennity cannot be otherwise secured are not in themselves good. Both can be obtained by the application of mechanical power to excavation and clearance, which is, indeed, the manner in which it is intended to keep open the head of the Agra Canal, the gradient on which has been kept very low consequent on the experience of erosion on the older canals.

The science of dredging is yet in its youth, and dredgers have been hitherto mainly employed in harbours, estuaries, and tidal rivers, where ample depth of water has been available. They have, therefore, been designed to work over the obstacle to be removed, and dredgers of this description may be seen working efficiently in the Suez Canal, on the Grand Canal at Amsterdam, in the Kurrachi Harbour, and elsewhere. They dig up the bed beneath them, and either discharge the dredgings into barges which convey them away to sea, or (in canals) run them—with the aid of a stream of water—down long shoots on to the bank, or else dissolve them in water and discharge them on to the bank through pipes, by aid of a centrifugal pump.

Evidently this is a system requiring great modifications for successful application in arms of rivers, or in canals, liable to be shallowed by silting and by the fluctuations of the floods, which are often as much as three or four feet in a day. It would be necessary, for use in such channels, to combine sufficiently powerful, and consequently weighty machinery with very light draught. If the design of the dredger be such as to necessitate its riding astride of its work it must be able to work in very shallow water, but, if the machinery be made of small weight and power to permit of light draught the work done will be insufficient for the object of the dredger. Even when a satisfactory minimum of draught and maximum of power was obtained the dredger would be useless during the season that the canals and river arms are dry, or when their depth falls below that required for the said minimum draught; and she would have to desert her task some time before that period arrived, for fear of being caught by a sudden fall and left stranded till released by the next year's floods.

What is wanted, then, is a dredger to which existing depth of channel is no object; but which, starting from a depth in which she can float, will dig a channel for herself. Having found a method of applying mechanical power which will enable a dredger to do this, it only remains to determine the amount of power required and the best draught with which that power can be carried; and then, with that power, to sink the existing bed of the channel so much below the lowest possible fall of the river;—obtaining thereby a canal yielding a perennial supply of that minimum depth.

(To be continued.)

Spirit of the Indian Press.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S RETIREMENT.

The *Times of India* deems it unnecessary to refer to the manner in which his Excellency has acquitted himself in the high office which he is thus prematurely about to vacate. But we may state with confidence that whatever differences of opinion there may be with respect to particular acts of the Viceregal Government during the last four years, there are few who will refuse to acknowledge that under Lord Northbrook the Empire has been administered with great honesty of purpose and with an unmistakable desire to advance the welfare of the population at large. For our part we consider it little less than a national calamity that India should be deprived of the guidance of his experienced and dispassionate mind at a moment when so many great questions require to be dealt with. The native army must be reorganised; the currency must be adapted to the altered circumstances of the time; and there are other matters awaiting settlement of hardly less moment. But we must now be content with the services which it has been his lot to render in the past, and they have been by no means inconsiderable. His financial policy was eminently successful; while abolishing the income-tax, it has been his fortune to render a yearly surplus one of the institutions of the country. His foreign policy was open to criticism, but one fact is to be recorded to his credit—he firmly resisted the clamour for annexation, either abso-

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lute or virtual, in the case of Baroda, and that, too, under circumstances in which a weaker man might easily have been led into making a very serious blunder. A great deal of money was doubtless spent in dealing with the famine in Bengal last year, but all India was impressed with the conviction that it was the determination of the Government that no province should ever again be depopulated by famine as was Orissa—that the lives of the people were more precious in its eyes than any amount of treasure. And it cannot be said that the money was wasted which produced that impression among the millions subject to our raj. But, as we have said, we are not called upon at this moment to pass judgment on a career not yet closed, though it is drawing rapidly to a close not wholly unexpected.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that when Sir L. Mallet came out officially to inspect the concessions which a badgered Indian Department was willing to make to Manchester, many people foresaw that some kind of a crisis was at hand. It would be a mistake to say that the retirement of Lord Northbrook was foreseen: for it was not. But we do not think there is much exaggeration in saying that it was felt pretty strongly that some indefinite sort of slight was being put on the Viceroy—none the less disagreeable that it might have been wholly unintentional—and that something unpleasant might flow out of any serious conflict between the Viceroy and the commercial member of the Indian Council. It will generally be conceded that a Viceroy who stood being set right when he went wrong about the famine, is hardly the man to kick against the pricks of official correction, on a matter of mere commercial importance, unless something darker lies behind the style of the correction; and our chief reason for any grave apprehension may perhaps be detected in the wording of those recent rumours from England which have played off direct taxation in a rather cynical way against customs duties. Lord Northbrook is scarcely the kind of statesman from whom we should expect any serious sacrifice of conviction to official loyalty; but it is conceivable that there is some kind of decent compromise between his honest concern for the people of India and the concessions which Manchester has recently demanded. We can therefore understand Lord Northbrook going as far as his late speech on the Tariff Bill. But we cannot understand his going much further. And if, when he originally came to India, he intended to serve for five years, and his mind has been changed by something that has occurred in the interval, it is not altogether unreasonable to suppose that that something may be connected with such an interference with his financial policy as he himself regards as a reversal of it. Ordinarily a Viceroy might not regard the reversal of a financial policy as a deathblow. But the circumstances of the case are extraordinary. Pledges have been given or implied which cannot lightly be laid aside. It must be confessed, however, that all this is the merest guess-work. A child, who was once lifted up in the arms of a lawyer in order to excite the compassion of a crowded court, succeeded in doing so by a series of piercing shrieks, which, however, went rather beyond their mark when they excited curiosity, and led to the discovery that the lawyer was pinching the child. Somewhat in the same way, Lord Northbrook's retirement may be owing to something as remote from our own suggestions as was the child's cry from the causes to which the crowded court at first attributed it. But men must think, when curious things take place, and we trust that our readers will be of the opinion that in the foregoing suggestions we have been thinking as straight as possible on the whole.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks that no one will be able to say henceforth that literature disqualifies men for public life in the English Empire, when one distinguished novelist is Prime Minister of England, and the son of another, himself a poet of celebrity, is the Viceroy designate of India. We do not pretend to know enough of Lord Lytton to be able to say whether the choice is a good one or otherwise. We should have thought that the Conservative Ministry, in these ticklish times, would have been safer with a tried statesman like Sir Bartle Frere at the head of the Government of India. But Lord Lytton is a young man with plenty of energy and considerable experience as a diplomatist; and Mr. Disraeli, who is a good judge of men, and who, fond as he is of providing for old friends, would not dare to job such an appointment as that of Governor-General of India, may be supposed to have picked out the best man of his party that he could think of for the post. One of the Premier's favourite maxims is that "a literary man who is at the same time a man of action is a two-edged weapon;" and he has probably discerned in Lord Lytton the union of these two qualifications. Socially, Lord Lytton has the reputation of being a most agreeable man, and his manner of life in India will probably revive the traditions of the hospitable and splendid Court of Lord Mayo.

The *Pioneer* has no difficulty in divining one leading idea at all events which must have been in Mr. Disraeli's mind when he selected Lord Lytton to be the next Viceroy of India. Not only in Europe, but in reference to the Government of India also, foreign affairs have been occupying a large place in the public mind lately. Curiously enough, the Baroda affair will probably seem the principal event of Lord Northbrook's *regime* to most people at home. And very unfairly, as we have frequently contended, it has been conceived at home that the Baroda affair was more unfortunately managed than was really the case. English critics of the transaction have generally failed to understand that there really were some large and comprehensive purposes aimed at by the Government of India in connection with the management of the famous inquiry. These came to grief more or less, no doubt. Lord Northbrook did not allow sufficiently for the absolute weakness of the instruments he was compelled to employ; but in politics, as in whist, there is a wide difference between bad play and playing with bad cards. However, without going into that question all over again, it is clear that the Government at home has been impressed with the idea that just now it is supremely necessary to choose a Governor-General whose genius will probably be found to lie in the direction of foreign policy. Lord Lytton, of course, has been engaged with questions of foreign policy all his life, and Mr. Disraeli may have the best reasons for knowing that he is entirely to be trusted. Again, even though Lord Lytton may have had no experience hitherto in matters of practical internal administration, the colleagues and advisers he will find ready to his hand in this country are very strong in this respect.

The *Madras Times* observes that Lord Lytton is a little over forty-four years of age—an age at which a man is very young for a statesman, but mature for an Anglo-Indian. Hitherto diplomacy has been his business and literature his amusement. If we recollect aright, he is at the present moment the British Ambassador at Lisbon, a post in which we dare say he has found ample opportunity to continue his literary employment. The list of works published under the names of "Owen Meredith," "Edward Trevor," and the Hon. Robert Bulwer shows that, if he often had spare time on his hands, he knew well how to use it. As Viceroy of India he will find plenty of work. Ill adapted as this country is for hard work on the part of Europeans, it is a fact that, in most positions of real importance here, the incumbents have to do far more work than the holders of similar places in England. The Viceroy is certainly no exception, and Lord Lytton will find governing an empire of 200 millions of people somewhat different work from writing despatches and sonnets alternately on the banks of the Tagus. It was thought that great things were to be done for India by sending her a financial genius to be her Viceroy. We do not know that those great things have been accomplished, but the secret system of Indian bureaucracy is so unfair to the reputation of great men that we are by no means inclined to say that history may not yet declare him to have been the financial saviour of the country. Probably no special good will be promised to us from the occupation of the viceregal chair by a literary genius; though it is not difficult to see that a mind in sympathy with the picturesque and romantic side of life, such as literary men often possess, is important in a statesman who has to deal with semi-barbarous, but proud and long-descended potentates.

The *Times of India* says that Lord Northbrook will retire from India carrying with him the respect of all and the regrets of many. An Earldom, indeed, is not a sufficient acknowledgment of the services which he has rendered. That step in the Peerage was fairly earned by his exertions in meeting the exigency of the famine and meeting it well. A Marquisate might very well have been accorded to the munificent host of the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the visit of the Heir to the Crown to India. If the retirement of Lord Northbrook is not altogether unexpected, he will be a bold man who will venture to say the same of the advent of Lord Lytton as his successor. When the Duke of Buckingham accepted the Governorship of Madras it was very generally asserted that his Grace went to that Presidency merely to qualify by a sort of apprenticeship as Governor for the post of Governor-General. Lord Northbrook had become more or less acquainted with Indian matters by a course of service as Under-Secretary of State for India extending over nearly two years, and it was considered that a short residence in Madras would suffice for the instruction of the Duke of Buckingham in at least the A B C of Indian administrative routine. But those who took that view of the phenomenon of a Duke consenting to act as Governor of one of the Presidencies must now admit that they were signally in error. And those who believed that Sir Bartle Frere had grounds for hoping that the dream of his life would be realised, find themselves equally mistaken. Neither of those who were popularly supposed to share between them the chances of accession to the Viceregal throne has been fortunate enough to be preferred, and a nobleman whose name no one ever coupled with India before, who as a diplomatist knows more about the English Embassy at Paris than about the India-office in London, and as a poet is more acquainted with the songs of Servia than with Administration reports which treat of the affairs of this country, is actually to be installed this spring in the Government House, Calcutta. Owen Meredith will be Governor-General of India before the summer comes! Mr. Disraeli's hand is palpable in this. Literary sympathy has no doubt decided the appointment. "Vivian Grey" takes a natural interest in the son of the author of "Pelham;" the novelist who finds himself a Prime Minister thinks it a very natural thing to convert a poet into a Viceroy. "What a statesman Corneille would have made," said the first Napoleon; "his imagination would have been

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invaluable in devising political combinations." Mr. Disraeli doubtless takes a similar view of the practical value of a poet's imagination in the Council Chamber. The desire to surprise once again the public mind by doing the very thing that no one expected perhaps counts for something in this nomination. Mr. Disraeli has just startled Europe by the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and now he surprises the East by sending the gifted author of "Fables in Song" to wield the sceptre laid down by a weary financier whose thoughts were of tariffs and surpluses. So be it! we are surprised; we admit it fully. We can only hope that the author of the Fables in question will make as good a Governor-General as the author of "Coningsby" has proved himself to be a marvellous Prime Minister. Lord Lytton is certainly a man of rare mental gifts and of the highest culture.

TURKEY AND THE INDIAN MOHAMMEDANS.

The *Pioneer* thinks that whenever, if ever, the progress of change in the East of Europe leads to a manifest abandonment by England of her old attitude as the protector of Turkey, that event will create a serious feeling in India. The depth and strength of the emotions it will stir up cannot be gauged very accurately as yet, but English publicists do not seem to understand this side of the Turkish question. The Sultan is for the Mohammedans of India what the Pope is for the Catholics of Spain, very nearly. We have perhaps undeservedly been regarded here as his champions. That we have been so has been owing to accident rather than design. We fought the Crimean war, not for the sake of the Sultan's throne, but in order that we might not incur the embarrassments in which we should have been involved by its fall. Mohammedan India does not seem to have appreciated this fully, and has given us some credit which is not our due. Not that we have inspired the Mohammedans with gratitude on this account, but in their complicated estimate of our merits and demerits no doubt the fact that we have been the Sultan's friends has weighed in the scale; to this extent at least, that if we come to be looked upon as the Sultan's betrayers, there will be a very large addition to the sum of our demerits. A Mohammedan paper in the south of India has discussed the subject, and is now under the impression—a curiously wrong-headed one, of course—that the purchase of the Canal shares is equivalent to a revival of our policy as the champion of Turkey. It had seemed as if we were going to abandon the Kalipha; but says the Mussulman writer, as translated by a Madras contemporary:—"The ink was scarcely dry when this dishonourable and perfidious view of the duties of England held by the rich commercial classes and their papers was nobly falsified by the action taken by the English Government in purchasing the Suez Canal from the Khedive. This step proves that English statesmen are men who are not blinded by low motives to the greatness of their country and the necessity of protecting Turkey by extending the British shield over Egypt." The odd confusion of views shown here is very amusing; but the important point is, that any measures of action or inaction decided upon by the English Government in reference to Turkey cannot but have a powerful *retentissement* in India. The consideration is one which all Englishmen in India who comprehend it ought to import, so far as they are able, into the counsels of English statesmen. From the merely European standpoint it is liable to be overlooked.

ILLUMINATION OF THE MADRAS SURF.—We are told that the illumination of the surf, so happily suggested and carried out by Capt. Taylor, was undoubtedly the most beautiful sight presented to the Prince of Wales during his visit here, and it is much to be regretted that so few witnessed it, and that so little has been heard about it. Capt. Taylor had very considerately provided a box next to that of the Royal party on the pier for the members of the Press; but, unfortunately, it was not known to those concerned that such accommodation existed, and consequently it remained empty. Nevertheless, we have heard enough of the scene, and of the delight it caused, to be able to say a few words about it. The illumination was mainly caused by the casting of Greek fire upon the water, and the sight, as crowds of catamaran men cruised and swam about in the weird light, must have been like a scene from Dante's "Inferno." The long lines of curling surf, transformed into waves of liquid fire, were beautiful in the extreme, and the suite of the Prince found it simply impossible to get him away from contemplating the scene. His Royal Highness declared it to be the most beautiful thing he had ever seen in all his experience, and those present joined heartily in the judgment. Sir Bartle Frere was very much afraid that some of the catamaran men would fall victims to the evening's amusement, and was much relieved when it was explained to him that these creatures are much more fish than flesh, and can take far better care of themselves in the sea than on the land. It is a pity that a sight so beautiful and so unique should not be repeated on some suitable opportunity. We all of us owe something to the surf for past favours, and it would be some consolation to see it made useful once in a way. Capt. Taylor's notion of turning "the curse of Madras" into a thing of beauty was an extremely happy one; and no doubt Calcutta is now crying with envy that she has no surf to light up.—*Madras Times.*

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE MILITARY SHOW AT DELHI.

DELHI, *Jan.* 11.—Four long miles completely lined with soldiers—lined on both sides, and with men standing shoulder to shoulder—nearly all of these Europeans, is a sight not often witnessed in any part of the world. By general orders for the military, and in circulars for the civilians, we were all warned last night to be early in our places, and that after 8.30 A.M. the various roads in the Cantonments would be closed by the police against all conveyances. But the authorities here seem to have taken time by the forelock. At 7.30 A.M. I was on my way to the Jumma Musjid, and was told that the carriage could go no further. The morning was bitterly cold, and so a walk of half a mile or so was what a Frenchman would call a "distraction." On the steep steps of the Musjid were assembled some thousands of natives, row upon row, tier upon tier, all wrapped up against the bitter east wind, but still showing a variety of colour in their different dresses which made them look like an immense *parterre* of variegated flowers. The Musjid was one of the very best points from which the procession could be seen, for it was plainly visible, marching past us, as it were, on a semi-circle of road nearly half a mile long. The walls, terraces, and balconies of the building were reserved for Europeans, and a few—very few—of the native Rajas now in Delhi. The Prince was due at the railway station at 9 A.M., and precisely at one minute past the hour the first gun of the Royal salute proclaimed his arrival. In a very short time we could perceive the head of the procession winding out of the Fort. It was headed by an officer of the Quarter-master General's Department, whose special business it was to keep the pace sufficiently slow to avoid all blunders in the rear. To him succeeded a squadron of the 10th Hussars,—the men exceedingly well set up, the horses in the condition which is never seen in any army but our own, and both Hussars and horses looking as if they felt a pride in themselves and in the work they had to do. One might go a very long way before meeting with as fine a body of men as those which formed the Prince's escort to-day, and belonging to the corps of which he is the Colonel. Following close behind this squadron of the 10th came the A troop A Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery, the men mounted on and the guns drawn entirely by chesnuts. As I shall see all these corps again at the march past to-morrow, I will not stop now to comment upon them more than to say that this troop of Horse Artillery was about as near perfection as it was possible to be. Next came a troop of the 4th Bengal Native Cavalry, in their deep red native tunics, dark puggrees, white breeches and jack boots, well horsed and armed, as all native horsemen, with the native tulwar, riding well, looking every inch of them like soldiers, and a great number being decorated with the medal which shows that the bearer was true to his salt during the bloody days of treachery in 1857.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

STATION TALK.

BENARES, *Jan.* 6.—His Royal Highness had barely time to take breath (and lunch) after the municipal address, when it was time for him to start to lay the foundation-stone of the new Subscription Hospital. On his progress there was the same positively amazing concourse of people. Where his route crossed transverse streets, as far as the eye could reach down them, the whole roadway was blocked with human beings, few of whom could have seen much more than the spike of the royal helmet. But perhaps even that gratified them! On his road the Prince visited the Benares College, and admired the building much. He next gave a quarter of an hour to the assembled children of the various schools of Benares, when a hymn of welcome was chanted by a multitude of small voices in his honour. All this made him late at the hospital, where a brilliant assemblage of English ladies and gentlemen, with native notabilities of the city and division, had long been gathered. This scene was very remarkable. On one side of the great platform, shaded by a monstrous shamiana, the English ladies were seated; on the other the native men. It was hard to say which shone most gaily. Gold and silver tissues certainly sparkled most abundantly on the masculine side, but I think I must give my suffrage for the modest silks and muslins of the ladies. The centre of the platform was kept open for the ceremony. At one end was *the* foundation-stone, at the other, on a dais raised by three steps, was the chair of the Prince, at his side the Lieutenant-Governor and their respective suites, while, most impressive of all, all around crowded a hundred, perhaps two or three hundred deep, an absolutely countless, an *awful* multitude. The calm, the silence, the good order, so voluntary and spontaneous—for no power could have enforced it—was to my weak mind beautiful and almost pathetic. "What came they out for to see?" The ceremony was well conducted, and went off without a hitch, but would be tiresome to describe in detail. The Governor-general's Agent asked permission, on behalf of the Maharajah of Benares and other subscribing gentlemen, to present an address, which, on his Royal Highness assenting, the Maharajah who, I am sorry to say (for I remember the time when no keener sportsman or more courteous host could be found in India than the noble owner

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of those rare preserves of Chakia), appears very infirm, tottered up, with the support of the Governor-general's Agent, to present. Syud Ahmad Khan then read a history of the hospital, or rather an account of the need of one, and the efforts made to procure funds. After this the Prince stepped down to the stone, accepted the trowel of solid gold (an offering from the Maharajah), and performed the usual taps and dabs with it, after which, according to the forms and ceremonies in such case made and provided, he affected the proper intense anxiety as to whether the stone was properly laid, and directed the engineer to "prove" it with the plumb, the level, and the square. When his Royal Highness's mind was relieved on this score, he gave some taps with the mallet of ebony which the Maharajah handed to him, and pronounced the foundation-stone well and truly laid, at which good news the band struck up a triumphal march. The Prince then received the Maharajah of Vizianagram, giving him precisely the same degree of distinction as his rival the Maharajah of Benares, and, finally, Syud Ahmad Khan.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has written a minute regarding the possibility or desirability of making certain light railways in Bengal to supply the defective means of communication in the province.

SECRETARIAT.—It is stated that Mr. Allan Hume, the Secretary to Government in the Agriculture and Revenue Departments, is about to proceed on furlough, and that probably either Mr. Howell, of the Home Department, or Mr. Geoghegan, will be placed in the officiating appointment.

POLO AT CALCUTTA.—At a polo match played between six Manipurs and six men of the Calcutta Club, each party won two goals. The fifth was a drawn match. Calcutta was represented by Captain Wallace, Messrs. C. Hill, W. and G. Thomas, Fox, and Moore. The Prince of Wales took a lively interest in the proceedings.

COLONEL HYDE.—Colonel Hyde, R. E., mint-master, Calcutta, was entertained at a farewell banquet at the United Service Club on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, by the officers of the Royal Engineers at present in Calcutta. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief after dinner proposed the health of the guest of the evening.

THE PRINCE AND MR. LAMBERT.—Before leaving Calcutta his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presented Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, with a ring, and a letter of thanks for the manner in which he had performed his duties during the Royal visit. H.R.H. also presented Lady and Sir Stuart Hogg with lithographic portraits of himself and the Princess.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON SERGEANT DAVIE.—Quarter-Master Sergeant Davie has been sentenced by the court-martial which tried him to undergo twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. This man was placed under arrest about the 1st of July last, and it was only last week that he was aware of either the verdict of the court or the punishment awarded him. It cannot be said that military justice has made indecent haste in this instance.—*Darjiling News.*

HOT MINERAL SPRINGS.—About sixteen marches up the Ganges valley from Dehra Dun there are hot mineral springs, which have quite cured the rheumatism (malarial) of a correspondent. Only one other Englishman,—so we are told—has bathed in these healing waters; and in both cases the cure was most successful. Huri is the place to go to, and by way of the Ogla Valley. The spring bursts out from between a couple of stones, some two or three hundred feet above the level of the Ganges. A *fakir* lives there, and the Raja of Teri has built a square stone tank, into which the water is brought by a cover drain. A thick steam rises from the tank, and there is a strong smell of sulphur.—*Pioneer.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL IN BAHAR.—We learn from Bahar that a sum of no less than four lakhs of rupees has already been subscribed for the establishment of an Industrial School for the teaching of the practical sciences, with a view of commemorating the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This is the sum which Bengal hopes to obtain, with the assistance of Dr. Sarkar's Science Association. It must be admitted, however, that Behar has taken the lead in this matter, and Sir Richard Temple has not been backward to acknowledge the fact, for he has, we are informed, promised to make over the buildings forming the Pusa Stud to the Committee appointed to help in the establishment of the College.—*Englishman.*

THE CASE OF CAPT. LIOT.—In commenting on the sad case of Capt. Liot, R.H., recently, we (*Times of India*) took the opportunity of expressing a hope that when that officer had served out his richly deserved sentence there might still be a chance for him in another sphere of life. We are glad to see that in the recent outbreak in the Agra jail, which might have terminated fatally for the Superintendent, and disastrously for many others if any large number of the convicts had escaped, ex-Capt. Liot behaved with coolness and bravery. Seizing a crowbar which lay handy, he threatened to brain the first man who advanced, and there is no doubt his resolute conduct did much to nip the outbreak in the bud. We hear an application for a portion of his term of imprisonment to be remitted will be made, and we fancy that the application will not be refused.

OPENING OF THE WARDAH VALLEY RAILWAY.—The Wardah Valley State Railway was opened by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the 24th of last month to within five miles of the colliery at Warrora. Coal can now be remuneratively supplied, for hitherto it would not have paid to cart the fuel any considerable distance across a country where there are no made roads leading to the coal fields; nor is carting desirable, owing to the friable character of the Chanda coal. We hear that Mr. Julian Danvers, C.B., and Mr. Rendell, of the India Office, are now visiting the Wardah State Railway and the Warrora Colliery with Mr. Armstrong, Chief Engineer of these works and of the Central Provinces. Mr. Danvers has seen the railways in the Bombay Presidency, and will in due course visit the railways in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 8.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN INDIA.—Fire-arms of three different kinds, wanting three sorts of ammunition, are simultaneously in use by infantry in India. First, there is the old Enfield muzzle-loading rifle, the weapon of most regiments; the Snider breech-loader, with which most of the European regiments and some of the native corps are armed; and, thirdly, the Martini-Henri, belonging to those troops which have just come out. Such a state of affairs must increase the likelihood of confusion and mistakes in time of active operations, says the *Pioneer*. A single column of troops may now be made up of infantry armed with three varying weapons, requiring three separate styles of cartridges; and this is directly opposed to that uniformity so essential to military success. Germany, ever ready as she is to learn and to keep pace with the age, is this year adopting a uniform bore and a uniform cartridge. Common sense surely urges us to follow her example.

THE PRINCE AT UNAO.—The Lucknow correspondent of a contemporary gives the following account of the Prince's pig-sticking party at Unao:—His Royal Highness rode over perfectly awful ground at a perfectly awful pace, and the bigger the tusker the more anxious he was to get up to him. He got one first spear, and ought to have had two others, *i.e.*, it was he who really 'rode' the pigs, though—*sic vos, non vobis*—others on fresh horses got the prod. An episode to a serious accident which unfortunately occurred got the Prince as much liking for his kindness of heart as he had won by his daring as a sportsman. Lord Carington's horse had put his foot in a hole and fallen with his rider, whose collar-bone was broken. The Prince was much distressed. He did not stand still, however, and summon others to the rescue. He ran with his Royal legs to where one of the ladies was seated on an elephant to borrow her umbrella, and ran off back with it, a full hundred yards, to where Lord Carington lay, whom it was desirable to shelter from the now hot sun. Captain Maynard received a severe blow from the bough of a tree, and several of the suite had nasty falls.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 8th January, 1876, that no rain has fallen in Madras; it is wanted in Trichinopoly and Tanjor, but prospects are reported to be generally satisfactory. No rain has fallen in the Bombay Presidency except a slight shower at Shikarpur in Sind; the *rabi* continues to promise well, but cotton in Dharwar has been almost destroyed by blight. There has been no rain in the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India or Rajputana; prospects continue good. There have been slight showers in the Sub-Himalayan districts of Lower Bengal; otherwise there is no change; rain is generally required for the winter crops. Showers have also fallen in Oudh, and in Kumaun, Rohilkhand and Meerut, in the North-Western Provinces, prospects are good. In the Punjab slight rain is reported from Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar; prospects are everywhere favourable. Reports from Burmah are good. In Assam some rain has fallen in the upper districts; none in Silhet, where it is wanted. None is reported from Mysor, where the condition of the crops remains unchanged.

CIVILIAN GRIEVANCES.—We understand that one of the first questions likely to engage the Committee at present sitting, with the Hon. A. Eden as President, to consider what is generally called the junior civilians' grievances, is, whether by offering a fair inducement to the men in the overcrowded years, between 1865 and 1867, by whom the block in promotion is likely to be caused, a certain number of them might be induced to retire. Some of these gentlemen are at present entitled to certain annuities should they retire, but they can hardly expect the Government to allow them to retire on their full annuities, unles very good cause is shown. With some moderation in their demands, there is, we believe, little doubt but that satisfactory arrangements could be come to, and the gentlemen who entered the service in the years alluded to are still sufficiently young to enter upon a fresh career in England, especially with a moderate annuity to depend upon. If some eight or ten of them could be induced to accept reasonable terms, one of the chief difficulties in the way of promotion amongst the juniors would be removed, but they must not be too exorbitant in their claims.—*Englishman.*

THE NATIVE SURVIVORS OF THE LUCKNOW GARRISON.—In describing the laying of the foundation stone of the monument to the native officers and men who fell in the defence of the Lucknow Residency, a correspondent writes:—All the survivors of that

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terribly sublime struggle had been invited to it. I had no notion that the survivors would be so many. I think there must have been two hundred of them, of all ranks and conditions. Some had evidently prospered; they held commissioned appointments, and had official right to the respectful treatment which the Prince accorded them, of touching their sword hilts with his hand, and so personally recognising and accepting their individual service, as from trusted warriors to grateful Prince. In some cases he shook the hand of particularly useful or gallant champions. Others were apparently of the *bunnia* or business class, and some looked like decayed *mussulchis*. It was distressing to think that Royal servants of India should be in such penury as their attire denoted, even though it should have been produced by their own improvidence. Some, indeed a great many, were quite infirm old men, who could hardly totter into the Prince's presence, or understand with their dull ears and enfeebled intellect the gracious words which he addressed to them. But rich or poor, adult or decrepid, his Royal Highness insisted on giving individual audience to each, and a very long time it took. It was very pathetic, and many a soft cheek was bedewed with tears.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5. Glenfinlas, Hong Kong and Straits.—6. Malda, Penang; Star of Denmark, London; Sir John Lawrence, Sandoway, &c.; Penang, Moulmein and Rangoon.—7. Parthenope, Melbourne and Madras; Taitsing, Singapore, Tibre, Galle, via Madras Coast; Sirius, London, via Suez Canal; Dunedin, Otago and Galle.—8. Ava, Coasts; Surat, London, via Suez Canal; Tse Kya Yeen Byan, Rangoon; Oimara, Rio de Janeiro; Rangoon, Greenock and Galle; Glenroy, Bombay. 9. Figaro, Hong Kong; Tenasserim, Liverpool.—11. Rozelle, Liverpool; Iron Cross, Point de Galle; St. George, Point de Galle.—12. Robert Lees, London; Morning Star, Liverpool; Astronomer, Liverpool; Bolton Abbey, Liverpool; City of Cambridge, Liverpool, via Suez Canal; Haddington, Melbourne.—13. St. Lawrence, London; Madras, Rangoon; City of Cambridge, Glasgow; Winchester, Cardiff; Lincelles, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tibre.—Mr. C. Piffard, Mrs. Piffard, Mr. F. Piffard, Mr. Stoffel, Mr. Agelasto, Mr. Apostolidi, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. White, and Mr. Gardner.

Per Parthenope.—Mr. A. Kranse, Mr. Bates, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Thomas.

Per Sirius.—Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss Onslow, Miss Worgan, Mr. Patteson, Mr. Bryan, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Noble, Mr. Black, Mr. Bissett, and Mrs. Townley.

Per Surat.—Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Langston, Major Forbes, Mr. Gasper, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Kurr, Mr. McGillespie, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Fallon, Mr. and Mrs. Runals, Mr. Laing, Mr. Scriven, Mr. and Mrs. Winants, Mr. W. H. Cowley, Mr. C. Baker, Mr. Price, Mr. Fernandez, Mrs. Yeldnam and three children, Mr. Newman, Mr. Griffith, and Mr. Ponyamid.

Per Robert Lees.—Miss Rose.

Per Haddington.—Mr. Cowell and son, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Dewing, and Mr. Finch.

Per St. Lawrence.—Mr. R. Smith and Mr. J. F. Pridham.

Per City of Cambridge.—Mrs. Mitchell and three children, Miss Cleghorn, Mr. T. Carson, Mr. J. P. Blacklock, Mr. G. F. Currie, and Mr. W. D. Harvie.

Per Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Major A. F. Filgate, Rev. J. Fordyce, Mr. Raphael, Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. Bowling.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 5. Penguin, Straits and Hong Kong; Sea Gull, Marseilles and Genoa.—7. Lord Canning, New York.—8. Es-ex, West Indies; Chyebassa, London, via Suez Canal; Canara, Bombay, via Coasts.—9. Doris, Bombay.—10. City of Canterbury, London, via Suez Canal; Cape Race, West Indies; Bowfell, Liverpool; Abyssinia, Chittagong, &c.—11. Forfarshire, London; Immortalite, Bombay; Queen Margaret, London, via Suez Canal; Duke of Lancaster, London, via Suez Canal; Narcissus, Bombay; Topaze, Bombay; Satara, Rangoon and Moulmein; Sevilla, West Indies.—12. Sir John Lawrence, Coasts.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Satara.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. Griffin, Mr. J. O. Barry, Mr. G. H. Holt, Mr. C. S. Holt, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Manuel and three children, Mr. J. G. Hobmen, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Assistant Apothecary and Mrs. Dawson and two children.

Per str. Abyssinia.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. W. A. Main, Mr. E. Foaden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Hildebrand, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogilvy Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gray, Mr. Ruckert, Mr. E. G. Chester, Mr. R. Towers, Mr. E. Lowis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Debnam and two children, Mr. J. W. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wotten, and Mr. David.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 14, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 10 to 102 14
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	106 12 to 106 14

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅞d. to 1s. 9 13-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 15-16d. to 1s. 10d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1430 to 1435
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1400 to 1410
Coal Company	1440 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	135 to 136
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 610 to 615
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	208 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 182
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	420 to 425
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	37 to 38
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	108 to 109
Punjab Bank	100 ...	70 to 71
Simla Bank	500 ...	530 to 535
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 29

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.—(By Telegram.)—7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 3lb. Madapollams, Rs. 1.15-40's Bannermill Twist, 5a. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14. Rice, Ballam, Rs. 2.10. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 9 3-16d.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102⅜; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 105⅝. Freights, 35s. to 60s.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

PUNAMALLI, *Jan.* 5.—On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue the Government has sanctioned an increase to the salary of such persons as hold the combined offices of Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate. Mr. J. Somasundrum Chetty, the Deputy Tahsildar of Punamalli, will thus be benefited.—Owing to the indisposition of Deputy Surgeon General Thompson, B.M.S., Surgeon-Major J. Davidge, from the Mount, was deputed to act for him as President of the Invaliding Board which assembled in the Depot Hospital on the 27th and 28th ultimo. About ninety-six men were recommended for change of climate to England, but they are not expected to leave the station till February or March next. The medical staff at this place has been augmented by the arrival of Surgeon G. H. LeMottee, vice Dr. James, invalided.—Cholera, I regret to say, is still hanging about in the native quarters of the Cantonment. Several deaths from that disease have lately occurred, and Major Saunders has taken steps to procure the services of a Hospital Assistant, who has since arrived. It is said that the major has wisely determined upon removing the scavengers'-and chucklers' parcherries (favoured places of the epidemic) to a spot away off on the Avady-road, near the slaughter-house. This must surely prove to be a boon, and he cannot be too highly esteemed for it.—The Rev. J. M. Walker, M.A., contemplates a short holiday trip to Yercand. He well deserves it, after the incessant work he has lately had in the station; and it is to be hoped he will return to us all the better for the change.

NORTH ARCOT, *Jan.* 5.—It was thought that rain would have fallen, as portentious clouds banked up on one or two mornings, but they cleared away ere noon. Most of our rivers are now quite dry, and so are, I am sorry to say, a good number of tanks, and some of our best, both as to capacity and means of supply. The water in the ponds could easily be sounded, and that in the wells, public and private, is getting low. The country is beginning to look dry and bare, the trees are shedding their leaves, cattle are suffering from a want of pasturage, our roads are breaking up, and, in short, the present condition of affairs bodes no good for the future.—The open market in Ranipet, that was closed to the public for some time owing to the prevalence of cholera, as it was alleged, has been revived, and has been well attended. Cloth merchants from Madras and other places mustered strong, and, no doubt, did a good stroke of business during the holidays, as our "Aryan brother" takes immensely to chintz, albeit not of "gentlemanly colours." I may mention that a latrine has been constructed for the use of those attending the shandy.—I am glad to be able to chronicle that although the present is ominous of future hardship, prices of all serials remain stationary. Vegetables are supplied in fair quantities, and at normal rates; and wild game of sorts is to be had, but not fish.—The general health is at present good, and with the exception of cold and slight attacks of fever, few cases occur of any kind. Government have long held out inducements to the natives to apply for aid and medicine when attacked with sickness, and have frequently remarked on the apathy of the people in not responding to the invitation. Now, however, it appears that they do appreciate both the treatment and medicines; so much so that our local Chancellor of the Exchequer finds it extremely difficult to find means to cover all bills presented, and wants to know, you know, a good deal about the why and the wherefore—which is invariably indicative of "hard times."—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham started from Madras on Sunday evening, the 9th Jan., by the B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Socotra*, for Coconada, whence he would proceed on his tour in the Godavari district. The Hon. R. S. Ellis, the Hon. W. Hudleston, Colonel Michael, Mr. Elwin, Dr. Druitt, and some other gentlemen were on the pier to take leave of his

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Grace. His Grace and party proceeded to the place of embarkation on the pier in the pier carriage, and, after his Grace had taken leave of Lady Mary Grenville, Lady Caroline Grenville, and the other ladies and gentlemen assembled there, he went into the port boat, which was escorted to the steamer by eight catamarans. His Grace was accompanied by the Lady Anna Gore Langton, Lady Anne Grenville, Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Revenue Secretary to Government; Captain Taylor, Master Attendant; Captain Willoughby, A.D.C. to his Grace the Governor; Major Bertie Hobart, Military Secretary to his Grace, and Mr. Langton.

A PROMISING MADRASSI.—We are told by the *Madras Athenæum* that Mr. P. Ratnavelu Chetty, the eldest son of the Madras Municipal Assessor, and a graduate of the Madras University, has been pursuing in England the prescribed course for the Indian Civil Service, and keeping his Term in Lincoln's Inn. This young man, with his love for academical distinction, joined the Balliol College in Oxford a few months ago, and has since passed the Balliol Mathematical Scholarship Examination with success. The Examiners placed him first on the list, but as his two years' course for the Indian Civil Service will expire shortly, and he cannot, therefore, possibly stay in Oxford long enough to go through the regular University course for obtaining the full benefit of the scholarship, the college have conferred upon him an honorary scholarship, and resolved to give him a prize of books worth about £50, in recognition of the way in which he has acquitted himself at the examination, a thing which appears to have no precedent in the annals of the University. He also won a prize for distinction at the last periodical examination for the Indian Civil Service, in one of the Indian languages; and intends going in for the Junior Mathematical Scholarship, the greatest distinction that Oxford can confer on an under-graduate, as also for the Sanskrit Scholarship, if it does not interfere with the other courses to which he is bound.

THE HAIDARABAD RELIGIOUS MURDER.—The following details of the late murder reach us from Haidarabad:—The Pathan sect of Maidharis had conceived great enmity against the Maulvi Mohammed Zuma Khan, who was the Nizam's Arabic tutor, on account of a book written by him at the request of the Kazi of the city to refute their particular heresy, but for the past two years nothing has been done. On Tuesday evening (11th Jan.), about seven o'clock, the Maulvi, having finished his prayers, sat facing the door of the mosque, in which only one other person remained, reading his Koran, which rested on a low lectern before him. The assassin, who is a Pathan of about twenty-five years of age, entered with a salaam to the Maulvi, and as if for prayer passed round towards the sanctuary (Arabic, Mihrab, place of wrestling). Approaching the unfortunate Maulvi from behind, he stabbed him four times with a dagger, and started to make his escape, but the victim's servant, who was waiting for his master at the foot of the steps, raised an alarm, and a police peon struck at the murderer with his stick; but the latter, dagger in hand, pushed past him, when the peon heroically brought him down with a brick skilfully aimed at his head. He was conveyed to hospital and thence to jail. He has since confessed that the plot was of long-standing, and has given up the names of those concerned, who were arrested on the Minister's return. On Friday, the eve of the Buckreed, considerable fears of a breach of the peace were felt, and guards were doubled at all important points. At one time it was reported that two men had been killed in the Residency Bazaars, and that a hundred insurgents held "Oliphant's Bridge." This, however, proved to be false, but great alarm had been excited among the Pathans by a report that their property would be attached, and by the arrests which had been made, in effecting one of which the police used fire-arms, one man and horse being killed, and two men wounded. All fears are over for the present, but the excitement will probably be repeated on the day of the execution, and possibly on the occasion of the Mohorrum. All Friday and Saturday the reformed troops were ready to turn out, but their services were not required.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Socotra, Bombay; Duke of Buccleuch, London.—11. Chyebassa, Calcutta. 12. Asia, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Duke of Buccleuch.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Donald, Rev. W. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. J. Scott, Mr. Custobodie, Mr. Moore, Mr. Campbell, Capt. Russell, Mr. Davy, Rev. Mr. Flutton, two Misses Denison, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp and infant, Miss Tubbs, Miss Heward, Mr. Townsend, three Masters Kemp, Miss Pigeon, and Miss Biber.

Per str. Socotra.—From BOMBAY.—For MADRAS.—Mr. H. and Miss DeCloscts, Mrs. Hirmais, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham and boy, and Messrs. Wilson and Payton.

Per str. Chyebassa.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. M. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. J. Cozens, Mr. L. Courtney, Mr. H. A. Wallace, and Mr. Walker.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8. Atholl, Rangoon; Khandalla, Bombay.—9. Socotra, Calcutta and Northern Ports.—10. Baghdad, Rangoon and Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Socotra.—From MADRAS.—For COCONADA.—Mr. J. H. Merriman, Mr. S. Kelsall. For BIMLIPATAM.—Rev. A. Theoliphus.

Per str. Khandalla.—From MADRAS.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. G. Hilliard. For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. H. P. Harman, Mrs. Marrow, Mrs. Daniels, and Dr. and Mrs. Lattan.

Per str. Baghdad.—From MADRAS.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. C. M. Smith, Mrs. Power and infant, and Major Hasted. For COCONADA.—Mrs. Rolson, Mr. Merriman. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. Mills and two children. For RANGOON.—Mrs. Watts and four children, Mr. C. J. Cook, Mr. W. A. Anderson, Mr. H. Girsham, Sub condr. E. Perry, wife, and child, Lieut. col. J. G. Marshall, Sub condr. E. Echlin, Mr. W. Bell, Apoth. A. Wright, wife, and five children, Capt. W. F. Nelson, T. W. Johnson, wife, and child.

Bombay.

NEW COINAGE IN BARODA.—A new coinage is, we hear, to be shortly introduced at Baroda, on the same terms as those lately agreed upon between the Government of India and Maharajah Holkar, so as to make the coins current throughout British India.

THE MHOW DIVISION.—Major-Gen. Montgomery, C.S.I., Commanding Mhow Division, who had proceeded to Calcutta to be present at the Installation ceremony of the Star of India, returned to Mhow, and will shortly proceed on a tour of inspection to the outstations of Nimuch and Nasirabad. Brig.-Gen. Phayre has been commanding the Division during the Major-General's absence.

NAVAL ITEMS.—The French corvette *D'Assay*, Captain Barbigny, arrived in harbour from Goa on January 8. She was received with a salute of twenty-one guns from the men-of-war in the harbour, and also a similar salute from the Saluting Battery on shore, to which the *D'Assay* replied by a salute of twenty-one guns.—Admiral Macdonald, Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian Station, was expected to arrive in Bombay from Calcutta on Friday, Jan. 21. The Admiral accompanied the Prince of Wales from Madras to Calcutta; and he was making the journey across to Bombay overland, stopping *en route* at Benares and Jubalpur.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—Sir Philip Wodehouse embarked from the Apollo Bunder on board the *Dalhousie* at one P.M. on Thursday, Jan. the 13th. The following are the places which will be visited by his Excellency during his tour:—Deoghur, Jan. 14; Shergaum, 15; Dajipur, 16; Walunra, 17; Anunj, 18; Kuldi, 19; Kolhapur, 20; leave Kolhapur for Kinni, 24; Nerla, 25; Karad, 26; Umraz, 27; Atit, 28; Sattara, 29; leave Sattara for Gunesh Khind, Feb. 1; leave Gunnesh Khind for Sholapore, Feb. 6, 7.30 P.M.; arrive Sholapore, at 4.15 A.M. Feb. 7; Bejapore, 9; Sholapore, 12; arrive Bombay at 10.30 A.M. Feb. 13.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The following notification has been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—Hon. Rao Bahadur Bechardas Ambaidas, C.S.I.; Sir T. Madhavarow, K.C.S.I.; Bomanji Sorabji, Esq., L.C.E.; Byronath Mungesh, Esq.; Rev. Charles Cook, B.A.; Cowasji Manockji Limji, Esq.; Rev. H. Depelchin, S.J., D.D.; James Jardine, Esq., M.A.; Baron de Hochepied Larpent; Andrew Lyon, Esq., M.A.; James M. Maclean, Esq.; G. A. Maconachie, Esq., M.D.; Mirza Hairat, Esq.; Narayan Bullal Limaye, Esq.; L. P. de Rozario, Esq.; Rustomji Jamsetji Nadirshah, Esq., L.M.; Rustomji Nusserwanji Khory, Esq., L.M.; and W. Martin Wood, Esq.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes at this college was held on Friday evening, Jan. 4, in the lecture-room, where almost all the students had assembled, and were seated in regular semi-circular lines on the class benches. A very striking feature of this gathering of students was the vast minority of European faces, and the great number of puggeries and the peculiar shaped Parsees hats, not to omit a large proportion of Portuguese youths. In the middle of the hollow formed by this semi-circle were placed a number of chairs, which were occupied by the professors and other gentlemen interested in the college. The Hon. J. Gibbs, who presided on the occasion, sat in front of a table, on which were placed the numerous medals and prizes which were to be distributed to the deserving students. On his right sat the Hon. Alexander Rogers, and to the left Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. The principal then read the report of the college, which was in every respect favourable, and showed marked progress during the last year. The prizes were next distributed by the Hon. Chairman to each student as he presented himself in answer to his name. After an address from the President the assembly broke up.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—We are glad to find that the Bombay Government have so far abandoned the scheme of the Public Works Department, to turn a building in Fort St. George into a European General Hospital, as to have requested four distinguished members of the Medical Department to form themselves into a committee to consider the merits of the whole subject and to submit their proposals to Government with as little delay as possible. The letter on the subject from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government very clearly defines the points that the committee will have chiefly to take into consideration, but at the same time the committee are driven into a corner and will find their discussions confined within somewhat narrow limits. There is one point, however, on which the committee will not differ very widely; they will not hesitate to condemn the site chosen by the Public Works Department. In its existing condition that site is utterly unfit for

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a hospital, even if the awkward plan for adopting the existing buildings thereon to the purpose were feasible, which it is not. The present sheds in which the European General Hospital is now placed would not probably become unfit for occupation during the time the construction of the new railway station is going on or until considerable progress had been made; but any difficulty of that nature might be disposed of by making use of the new Sailors' Home building, which, though not constructed for the purposes of a hospital, would nevertheless form an excellent temporary abode for the patients in the European General Hospital, and might be used for that purpose without causing inconvenience to any one. A great point has been gained in having the question entirely re-opened; the firmness—to use a mild term—with which the Public Works Department stuck to its own scheme has yielded to the high pressure brought to bear upon it, and though the Acting Chief Secretary to Government has somewhat adroitly suggested, in his letter, that the Committee will have the advantage of perusing the plans of the Public Works Department, and hints are thrown out that any alterations in these plans which the Committee may propose could be easily carried out, the members of the Committee are too sincere in the cause they have in hand and are too experienced to be led away by such sirencial temptations as these. There is now every probability that the new European General Hospital will be erected in a healthy locality, and that the building will be such as the European residents in Bombay can look upon with pleasure and satisfaction.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Oregon, Sunderland.—10. Str. Border Chieftain, Newcastle; str. Calcutta Kurrachee; str. Rajpootana, Calcutta.—11. Str. Avoca, Shanghai; Northumberland, Moulmein; Prospero, Liverpool.—12. Aberman, Shields; St. Fillans, Liverpool.—13. Str. Lombardy, London.—14. Str. Kurrachee, Kurrachee.—15. Str. Trinacria, Liverpool; Victoria Cross, Liverpool; str. Rinaldo, Tyne; str. Good Hope, Liverpool.—16. Str. Aretusa, Trieste; Night Hawk, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Lombardy.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Watson, Mrs. C. E. D. Spurn, Mr. W. Bates, Mr. W. Ellison, and Mr. S. Sligh. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Purser, Dr. W. P. Partridge, Mr. H. E. Hoare, Miss A. M. Hoare, and Mr. A. C. Tupp. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Melville, Col. A. Cumberlege, Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Mr. R. V. Stoney, Capt. R. Jones, and Mr. H. Palmer.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10. Str. Pera, Aden, Suez, &c.; str. Puttialla, Kurrachee and K. Coast; str. Ettore, Trieste, &c.; Heros, Akyab.—11. Str. Golconda, China, &c.—12. Z. Ring, Hull; Choice, Ballasore; Valkyrein, London; Ellen Isabella, Calcutta.—13. Sea Chief, Moulmein; str. Nyanza, Hull, via the Canal; str. Harold Haarfager, Marseilles, via the Canal.—14. Alfred Mitchell, Calcutta; Goldon Age, Rangoon; str. Asia, Hong Kong, via Kurrachee; str. Calcutta, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Kurrachee, Kurrachee.—15. Str. Assiria, Genoa, &c.; str. Almora, Coast and Calcutta; str. Vixen, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pera.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Mr. A. Steward and Mr. A. Smallwood. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. E. Adshead.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedivo.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. D'Ettinger and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Greene and three children, Miss Holloway, Mr. Royds, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Macdonald and child, Mr. C. M. Chappell, Lieut. col. Burd, Mr. R. Hutcheson, Lieut. Freeman, Capt. Hoskier, Mr. M. Hill, and Miss Gulliver. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. R. Brooks, Capt. M. Ball, and Mr. Brooksby. For VENICE.—Mr. Nourse, Mrs. G. Arbuthnot, and Mr. E. W. Kelly. For SUEZ.—Mr. Jas. Ashbury.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 9 9-32d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 9 15-16d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3800
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1425
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	1350
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1080
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2625 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3900
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2060
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	85
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1060
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	260
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1180
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	697½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	483
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	730
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1100
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 101¾
,, , Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 102⅝
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 17-11-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	18-2-0
Ditto Pekin	17-8-0

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-2-0
Spanish Dollars	per 100 290
Mexican Dollars	Do. 224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 212
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas...	107
Sycee Silver	109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Feb. 4.—(By Telegram.)—7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.2; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 40's Mule Twist, 9½; 30's Water Twist, 9½. Cotton very dull: Oomra, Rs. 168. Shipments of the week, 16,082 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 9½d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 102; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102¾; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 106¼. Freights, 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.

Ceylon.

MR. DOUGLAS.—Official intelligence has been received by telegram that the Hon. John Douglas, Auditor-General in Ceylon, is to proceed to Singapore as Colonial Secretary, succeeding Mr. W. W. Birch.

JUDICIAL.—The *Ceylon Times* has had news of the promotion of Mr. Douglas and the appointment of Sir W. H. Doyle to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon confirmed by official intimation, the appointment being noticed therein as "for the time," whatever that may be supposed to convey. Sir W. H. Doyle, says the *Times*, "may be regarded as a still more favoured official than any we have previously noticed, having reference to his past career in one small Colony with a mixed population of 39,000 scattered over twenty islands. Sir William does not appear to have practised at the Bar, and his present salary is not more than £900 per annum, with the addition of a few fees. He was born in the Colony, the son of the late Mr. Edward Doyle, of Nassau, the capital of the Brahmas; was called to the Bar in 1846, and in the following year was appointed to an acting police magistracy. Sir William Doyle married Miss Sarah Johnson, daughter of Mr. Samuel Johnson of Nassau."

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermntd. officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. P. Hildebrand, of inf., dep. comnr., 2nd grade, British Burmah.

Capt. and brev. major H. A. Little, Bengal S.C., dep. asst. qrmr. gen.

Capt. J. H. Western, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. dept.

Lieut. W. G. C. Halkett, S.C., adjt., 33rd Punjab N.I.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. A. Grierson, assistant magistrate and collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month from the 4th inst. Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., deputy commissioner, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for one month from the 6th inst. Mr. W. O'Reilly, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment at Buxa, on return from leave to Europe. The Rev. F. Orton, chaplain of Dinapore, is allowed furlough for one year nine months and eighteen days, from Feb. 1 next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. The following assistant sub-deputy opium agents have been allowed, by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods mentioned against their respective names:—Mr. E. F. J. Porcelli, six months, and Mr. C. E. S. Innes, three months. Mr. C. Paterson, Ghazeepore, is allowed leave for one month from Jan. 1, or any date on which he may avail himself of it. W. Smart, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Benares district, Benares Provincial division, privilege leave for three months, from the 23rd ult. Lieut. J. A. L. Montgomery, officiating settlement officer, Jhang, privilege leave for thirty-one days, with effect from Dec. 20. Mr. W. J. Buchanan, officiating headmaster of the Lahore district school, privilege leave for forty days, with effect from Nov. 26. Mr. C. G. Hastings, assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, for nine months. He has also been granted subsidiary leave for eight days on full pay, with effect from Dec. 24. Lieut. col. W. C. Chowne, 6th Punjab infantry, for thirty days, from Jan. 20, current, to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to furlough granted in G.G.O. No. 1,221, dated Dec. 7. Major G. N. Money, 3rd Sikh infantry, for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a medical board. Mr. B. Finch, deputy director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, for three months, in extension. Mr. R. Ewing, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, agent to the Governor-general, Central India, privilege leave for two months. Mr. T. J. Dumayne, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, division No. 2, Northern Bengal State Railway, privilege leave for one month, on Nov. 26.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 8.)

ANDERSON, J. A., exec. engr., 4th grade, temp. rank, div. No. 1, reported his arrival from priv. leave on Dec. 8.

ANDERSON, R. C., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Central Provs. (railway branch), is perm. at his own request to resign his appt. in the P.W.D. from Jan. 4.

BARBOUR, D. M., received charge of the office of Under Secy. to Govt. of India in the financial dept. from Mr. J. A. Bourdillon on Dec. 21, from which date the services of Mr. Bourdillon are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

BARRON, J., exec. engr., 4th grade (tempy. rank), div. No. 4, rejoined that div. from the office of the engr.-in-chief on Oct. 12.

BLAIKIE, W. B., asst. engr., Lucknow div., mily. works, has passed the deptl. standard examination in Hindustani.

DOBBIE, W. H., is app. to be an asst. to the accountant gen., N.W.P., but will continue to offic. as an asst. to the comptroller gen.

DUMAYNE, T. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, reptd. his arrival on Dec. 27 from the priv. leave granted to him, and rejoined No. 2 div.

ELLIOTT, F. A. H., educational inspr., Hyderabad assigned dists., returned from priv. leave, and delivered over charge of his duties to the director of public instruction, Berar, on the 1st inst., preparatory to proceeding to Baroda to take up his appt. of tutor to H.H. the Gaikwar.

ESCHELBACH.—The services of the Rev. A. Eschelbach, junior chap., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

HOLMES—HUME.—Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., made over, and Col. J. J. Hume, staff corps, returned from furlough, received charge of the office of suptg. engr., 2nd circle, mil. works, on Dec. 6.

HUTTON, E., is apptd. to offic. as postmaster, Bombay, during the abs. of Mr. C. A. Stuart on priv. leave.

LAMBERT.—The servs. of Lieut. S. J. Lambert, of the R.E. Imperial estab., asst. engr., 1st grade, N.W. Provs., Irrigation branch, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C-in-C.

MITCHELL, T. C., B.C.S., reported to the Govt. of India his arrival on Nov. 13, last.

MORRISON, F., temp. controller, 3rd class, 1st grade, offieg. examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, reported his arrival at Lahor on Dec. 27, and received charge of the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, at Lahor, from Capt. H. Doveton, R.E., offieg. examiner, on Jan. 3.

PEEL, W. de W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, div. No. 4, returned from priv. leave on Dec. 9, and rejoined that div.

PITT-KENNEDY, J., standing counsel for the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, reported his return from the leave granted to him on March 9 last, and resumed charge of his duties on the 16th ult.

ROTTEN, Rev. J. E. W., D.D., senior chaplain, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

SHAKESPEAR, W., asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, attached to Assam, reported his arrival at Calcutta, on return from sick leave, on the 2nd inst.

SMITH.—The services of Col. A. S. Smith, late offieg. comdt. of the Bhopal batt., are replaced at the disp. of the Military Dept. from Nov. 29, the date on which he was relieved by Col. H. Forbes.

TREVOR.—The services of Lieut. col. W. S. Trevor, v.c., R.E., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal, P.W.D., in lieu of his going at once to Burmah.

WARDEN, H. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, Rajputana State Railway, having reported his return to duty, on Dec. 24, from furlough of one year, is posted to the office of the manager, Rajputana State Railway.

WELLS.—The furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, granted to Mr. E. G. Wells, commander on the Indian Govt. str. *Czarewitch*, is cancelled, that officer being held to have proceeded to England on public duty.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 12.)

The services of Lieut. A. R. Porter, an extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieut. Governor, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, mily. dept.

Mr. A. C. Mackertich, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Julpigoree, is transfd. to the Patna div. for employt. on special duty.

Mr. A. W. Paul, asst. comnr., is app. to act as dep. comnr. of Darjeeling, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. J. W. Edgar.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Lohardugga, is app. to have charge of the Pachamba div. of the Hazareebagh dist.

Mr. G. Stevenson, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Bhuddruck div. of the Balasore dist.

Mr. A. Blair, dist. supt. of police, who was app. tempy to be an addl. dep. comnr. of police, Calcutta, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Nuddea, during the abs., on deputation, of Lieut. col. W. R. Gordon.

Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, asst. supt. of police, on special duty at the Presidency, is app. to be an asst. supt. of police in Hazareebagh.

Mr. A. Weekes, joint mag. and dep. coll., Burdwan, is transferred to Hooghly.

Mr. C. Cooper, offictg. asst. supt. of police, on special duty at the Presidency, is posted to the dist. of Monghyr.

Mr. E. G. Chester is posted to the Chittagong Forest div.

Hon. J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I., is reapp. to be a comnr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, exec. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the Patna div. on return from leave to Europe.

Mr. C. Low, tempy. sub engr., 3rd grade, from the Gunduck Survey div. to the Lower Gunduck Embankment div.

Mr. G. R. Long, exec. engr., 2nd grade, joined the South-Western Circle on Dec. 18.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Jan. 1.)

Mr. W. R. Fisher is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade asst. conservators of forests from Sept. 25.

The name of Mr. C. F. J. Moore is added to the roll of members of the district school committee of Darrang.

Mr. G. W. Place, Bengal Civil Service, is app. to be an asst. comr., 3rd grade, and is posted to the dist. of Kamrup.

Babu Ram Kumar Pal Chowdury, subordinate judge, Sylhet, is app. to be a member of the district school committee of that dist., v. Babu Mohes Chandra Sen, transfd. to Bengal.

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., whose services were placed at the disp. of the chief comr. of Assam, is app. to be an offieg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, and posted to the dist. of Sylhet.

Mr. J. Vernon, exec. engr., 3rd grade, availed himself of the three months' priv. leave granted to him in orders No. 85, dated Nov. 27, from Dec. 14.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 8.)

JOHNSON.—The name of Lieut. D. A. Johnson, R.E., is withdrawn from G.G.O. of Dec. 22.

STAFF CORPS.

The following brevet proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major W. J. Morris, Madras cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. H. C. Stenens, Madras cav., to be major, from Sept. 15 last, v. Major gen. Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal staff corps, retired.

Capt. (brevet major) H. A. Mallock, Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the staff corps, to be prom. to the rank of major from Oct. 11 last, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Lieut. C. J. S. Whittall, of the 63rd foot, who, as a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, was app. to be 2nd wing subalt. of the Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, being no longer a probationer for the staff corps, his services are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from the date specified:—

Lieut. A. Burlton-Bennet, 37th foot, offieg. 1st squad. subalt. 10th Bengal lancers, July 3, 1874.

Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, 70th foot, 2nd wing subalt. and offieg. qrmr. 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force, Sept. 30, 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. E. O. Leggatt, Madras staff corps, Jan. 3.

Lieut. col. A. T. Armstrong, Bengal staff corps, Jan. 3.

Lieut. col. W. C. Hamilton, Bengal staff corps, Jan. 5.

Major H. D. Battye, Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from Jan. 7.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major from the date specified:—

Capt. A. R. Chapman, Jan. 4.

Capt. E. C. Codrington, Jan. 4.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. col. J. F. Raper, R.A., to be col. from Dec. 9.

Lieut. H. H. Cole, R.E., to be capt. from Dec. 17, 1874.

Lieut. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., to be capt. from June 29.

Major G. W. Puget, 34th regt., to be lieut. col. from April 14, 1874.

Major A. T. L. Chapman, 34th regt., to be lieut. col. from Nov. 24.

Lieut. E. Vanrenen, 34th regt., to be capt. from Dec. 20, 1871.

Lieut. W. Watson, 34th regt., to be capt. from Sept. 8.

Surg. W. Elgee, med. dept., to be surg. major from Sept. 30.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Dec. 27.)

ARMSTRONG—MONEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 24, making the following apps., consequent on the departure on m.c. of Capt. J. P. D. Vanrenen, adjt. and offieg. 3rd squad. officer:—Lieut. M. Armstrong, 2nd squad. subalt. and offieg. adjt. 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, from Oct. 30. Lieut. G. A. Money, offieg. 2nd squad. subalt. 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., v Lieut. L. A. C. Cook, on furl.

BERTIE, Capt. the Hon. G. A. V., Coldstream Gds., A. de C. to Major gen. Maude, C.B., V.C., com. Allahabad div., passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on Dec. 20.

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BARNES — STRONG — GREENAWAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 13, making the following apps., with effect from the 3rd idem, consequent on the departure on m.c. of Capt. A. England, 3rd squad. officer and offieg. 2nd in com.:—Major O. Barnes, 2nd squad. officer, 10th Bengal lancers, to offic. as comdt., in addition to his other duties; and Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties. Dated Dec. 13, making the following apps., with effect from the 10th idem, consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. H. C. Greenaway, adjt.:—Capt. H. C. Greenaway, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

BRYDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, app. Capt. W. Brydon, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, 42nd N.I., in addition to his other duties.

JONES, Lieut. G. A., to be adjt. 45th N.I., v. M'Cleverty, prom., subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

ROBINSON, Lieut. T. M., to be instructor of musketry, 1st batt. 14th regt., v. Pigott, subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal C.-in-C., dated Oct. 7.

ROWLANDS.—Ferozepore brig. order confd., dated Dec. 11, directing Col. H. Rowlands, C.B., V.C., 34th foot, to assume command of the station.

RUTHERFORD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 16, apptg. Capt. W. E. Rutherfurd, attached, joined regtl. head qrs., to offic. as qrmr. to 16th N.I., in the room of Capt. R. H. Salkeld, offictg. adjt.

SAGE.—Baxa station order confd., dated Nov. 24, apptg. Lieut. C. A. R. Sage, 18th N.I., to be station staff officer, v. Lieut. R. G. Handcock, 38th N.I., about to quit the station with his regt.

SMITH, Col. A. S. Smith, Bengal inf., late offictg. comdt. of the Bhopal bat., is posted to Jhelum for general duty.

STEEL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 10, apptg. Capt. J. N. Steel, offictg. qrmr. 25th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, as a tempy. measure, v. Lieut. C. Pulley, offictg. adjt., transfd. to the 3rd Goorkhas.

VOYLE, Capt. F. R. C., S.C., is perm. to retain the appt. of adjt. 29th N.I., on promotion.

WILLOCK, Capt. G. W., gen. list cav., to be 3rd squad. officer 3rd Bengal cav., v. Cracroft, app. 2nd squad. officer.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut. H. O., 1st wing subalt. 9th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Jacob, on promotion. Lieut. A. T. Weller, 2nd wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Woodhouse.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 28.)

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawal Pindi div. order, dated Dec. 14, apptg. Capt. C. M. Stockley, 2-9th regt., to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, 6th circle, consequent on the departure of Capt. (local major) A. A. A. Kinloch, on leave on m.c. to Bombay, and directing him to take charge of Capt. (local major) Kinloch's office as a tempy. arrangement.

9th Lancers.—Regtl. order, dated Sept. 3, apptg. Capt. R. Chambers to offic. as interpreter, during the abs. on leave of Capt. H. A. Bushman.

10th Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated Dec. 2, apptg. Capt. H. S. Gough to act as adjt., v. Lieut. and adjt. R. E. P. Startin, deceased.

1st bat. 8th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Dec. 14, apptg. Lieut. H. M. Wade to be interpreter to the battalion, tempy., from the 10th idem, v Lieut. E. H. H. Montresor, proceeded to Peshawar.

55th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated Nov. 29, apptg. Lieut. P. Eyton to be asst. instructor of musketry, from the 16th idem.

2nd bat. 60th Rifles.—Bat. order, dated Dec. 5, apptg. Lieut. F. S. Marsham to act as instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. F. B. N. Dickenson, with effect from Nov. 1 to Dec. 14.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (IN Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. and brevet col. T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., B.S.C., first assistant adjutant general, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, B.S.C., 1st wing subaltern, 23rd (Punjab) N.I. (Pioneers), for two years, on private affairs. Capt. local major A. A. A. Kinloch, 2nd battalion 60th foot, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, for six months. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Lieut. col. E. H. Scott, B.S.C., Major C. W. Campbell, B.S.C., Capt. and brevet major C. Martin, late 1st European L.C., from Bombay. Lieut. col. and brevet col. R. P. Anderson, B.S.C., commandant 14th (Futtehgurj) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and brevet col. F. W. Baugh, B.I., who was unemployed on Aug. 1, 1872, having elected to reside out of India, is permitted to do so, from the date of his embarkation. Lieut. W. C. Owen, 3rd hussars, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Vet. surg. W. Walker, 15th hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure. Lieut. A. M. Murray, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. L. Hallewell, 21st foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of quitting regiment. Col. H. G. Woods, 1-8th foot, to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. A. M. Arthur, 1-11th foot, from Nov. 3, 1875, to Feb. 29, 1876, to remain at Meerut, and to proceed to Bombay. Capt. G. H. Denshire, 51st foot, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation on private affairs. Capt. W. Warren, 2-60th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. (local major) A. A. A. Kinloch, deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of quitting station. Major C. H. Kinahan, 63rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. A. C. Campbell, 92nd foot, from Dec. 18, pending retirement from the service. Col. A. Elderton, staff corps, from Jan. 1 to June 30, to visit the Upper Provinces on private affairs. Major G. C. Thompson, staff corps, for thirty days from date of leaving Bustee, where he is at present on leave, to proceed to Bombay. Surg. major J. J. McDermott, M.D., to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough on private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 11.)

CLERK, F. G., to act as asst. supt. of police, Madura, during the absence of Mr. W. W. Goodrich on other duty.

COX, A. F., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot during the employment of Mr. Wilkinson on other duty.

NICHOLSON, F. A., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura during the employment of Mr. McWatters on other duty.

PRIESTLY, Col. F. J. B., supt. of revenue survey, delivered over charge of his office to Lieut. col. W. H. Hessey on the 22nd ult.

ROWLANDSON, C. H., master attendant, Vizagapatam, to act as 2nd asst. master attendant, Madras, during the employment of Mr. Bartlett on other duty.

SHARP, F. R. H., covenanted sub coll. and joint mag., South Arcot, is permitted to return to duty.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Under the operation of Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4,191, dated Oct. 30, the following officers are app. superints. of police, 1st grade:—

Lieut. col. A. M. Davies.
Major F. J. Hicks.

The following officers will be superints. of police, 2nd grade:—

Capt. A. M. Lys, Ganjam, and acting in Chingleput.
Major W. M. Frazer, Vizagapatam.
Capt. C. A. Porteous, Godavery dist.
Capt. C. L. Highmoor, Bellary.
Capt. H. W. H. Cox, North Arcot.
Capt. A. T. Rolland, Tanjore.
Capt. C. Gordon, Trichinopoly.

The following officers will be superints. of police, 3rd grade:—

Capt. J. S. Blaxland, Jeypore.
Capt. W. H. Hoskins, Kistna dist.
Capt. G. Chrystie, Nellore.
Capt. F. Hole, Cuddapah, and acting in Malabar.
Major R. H. Cunliffe, Chingleput.
Capt. R. G. Jenkins, South Arcot.
Capt. F. Kilgour, Madura.
Major H. E. Conningham, Tinnevelly.
Capt. W. H. Hodges, Salem.
Major T. K. Guthrie, Coimbatore.
Major J. P. Warlow, South Canara.

Capt. C. A. Porteous, superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Godavery district, to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade, during the absence of Lieut. col. Davies on other duty.

Major W. M. Frazer, superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Vizagapatam, to act as superintendent of police, 1st grade, during the absence of Major Hicks on leave.

Major T. K. Guthrie, superintendent of police, 2rd grade, Coimbatore, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, during the absence of Capt. Highmoor on leave.

Major H. E. Coningham, superintendent of police, 3rd grade, Tinnevelly, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, v. Capt. Porteous, acting as 1st grade.

Capt. W. H. Hoskins, superintendent of police, 3rd grade, Kistna district, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, v. Major Frazer, acting as 1st grade.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Jan. 6.)

CLOETE, Major J. G., cadre 31st inf., to be lieut. col., v. Lys, promoted and removed from the list of regtl. lieut. cols. of inf. Dated Jan. 8.

HALLIDAY, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. G., having completed twelve years' service as substantive lieut. col., to be col., from Jan. 8.

LYS—CLOETE.—Major (capt. in staff corps) A. M. Lys, to have the position of lieut. col. cadre 31st inf., and Capt. J. G. Cloete to be major, v. Halliday, prom. Dated Jan. 8.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

Fort St. George, Jan. 6.—The following Military Despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Despatch No. 85, dated Dec. 9.

I have the gratification of informing you that her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieut. gen. Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., being placed upon the staff of the army in India as a lieut. gen., in order that he may command the troops in your Presidency, v. Lieut. gen. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., who is about to vacate the appt.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Madras, Dec. 14.)

CONNINGHAM, Lieut. col. H., infy., from on arrival to general duty, Trichinopoly.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. G. N., staff corps, wing officer 41st N.I., and offieg. 2nd in comd. 12th N.I., has returned to duty.

STEWART, Brig. gen. R. C., to attend the Camp of Exercise at Delhi is cancelled, and Major E. F. Chadwick, 33rd foot, is directed to proceed to the Camp of Exercise in that officer's stead.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. col. W. G. M., staff corps, from general duty, Secunderabad, to wing officer and offieg. 2nd in comd., 13th N.I.

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TEMPLEMAN.—H.R.H. the C. in C. has permitted Major Templeman, 1-21st fusiliers, to remain in England till Nov. 11, on which date he is to report his embarkation.

(*Head Quarters, Bangalore*, Jan. 7.)

CONNINGHAM—CHALON.—The undermntd. officers have reported their return from Europe :—Lieut. col. H. Coningham, inf., Capt. (brevet major) T. H. T. Chalon, cadre 5th L.C. 1st squad., 3rd L.C.

HALLIDAY, Lieut. and brev. col. J. G. Halliday, inf., having completed twelve years' service as substantive lieut. col., to be col. from Jan. 8, subject to H.M.'s approval.

COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

Col. R. S. Couchman, from 2nd in comd. 34th L.I., to comdt. 34th L.I.; Lieut. col. H. C. Z. Claridge, Europe, from 2nd in comd. 37th grenadiers, to 2nd in comd. 34th L.I.; Lieut. col. T. S. Hawkes, from wing officer and officg. 2nd in comd. 37th grenadiers, to 2nd in comd. 37th grenadiers; Major H. M. Nepean, from officg. wing officer 37th grenadiers, to wing officer 37th grenadiers; Lieut. col. W. Rowlandson, wing officer 34th L.I., to officg. 2nd in comd. 34th L.I.; Lieut. col. A. J. Howes, from general duty, Cannanore, to officg. wing officer 34th L.I.; from Dec. 21, v. French, who vacates.

Col. H. H. Firth, from 2nd in comd. and officg. comdt. 6th N.I., to comdt. 6th N.I.; Col. J. D. C. Wallace, officg. comdt. 20th N.I., from 2nd in comd. 19th N.I., to 2nd in comd. 6th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. H. Warden, from wing officer and officg. 2nd in comd. 19th N.I., to 2nd in comd. 19th N.I.; Major J. Orr, from officg. wing officer 19th N.I., to wing officer 19th N.I.; Major A. R. Oakes, staff corps, to general duty, Bangalore, from Dec. 21, v. Place, who vacates.

MEDICAL.

ADAMS, Vet. surg. W. S., R.A., to offic. as vet. surg. of the Remount Depot, Oosoor, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw.

LEMOTTEE, Surg. G. H., from on arrival from England, to do duty, depot, Poonamallee.

WILSON, Dep. surg. gen. J., from late prom., to act, Nagpore force.

WILLIAMS, Surg. B. H., from late arrival to do duty, eye infirmary.

MEDICAL FUND ANNUITIES.

The medical fund annuities for Jan. 1876 are granted as follows :—

To retired Dep. surg. gen. W. H. S. Burn, F.R.C.S., a large annuity, from Jan. 1.

To Dep. surg. gen. H. Young, a large annuity, from the date of payment of minimum or from the date of retirement from the service, provided both the events take place before March 1.

To retired Surg. major G. Mackay, M.D., a large annuity, from Jan. 1.

To retired Dep. surg. gen. E. Dixon, the established small annuity, from the date of payment of minimum, provided the same is paid on or before March 1.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 6.)

ASTON, H. F., to act as judge and sessions judge of Surat during the absence, on priv. leave, of Mr. Birdwood.

AYERST, G., to act as asst. judge and sessions judge at Poona and asst. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until further orders.

BAKER, Mr., is invested with all the powers of a dist. judge within the part of the Poona dist. forming the collectorate of Sholapur. Mr. Baker to be also a joint sessions judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the sessions judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

IZON, C. B., resumed charge of the office of joint judge and sessions judge of Tanna, at Nasik, on the 22nd ult., in the afternoon.

JOHNSTON, J. L., mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Tanna, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 3rd classes in the Talukas which are placed in his revenue charge. Mr. Johnston to act as 1st asst. coll. of Tanna during the absence on other duty of Mr. Nairne, or until further orders.

MAINWARING, H., asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from Oct. 12 last.

WATSON—LAMBERT—MACLEOD.—Messrs. H. E. Watson, R. M. Lambert, and G. MacLeod acted as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class dep. colls. in Sind respectively, from Aug. 6 to Sept. 9 last, both days inclusive.

WHITWORTH, G. C., to act, until further orders, as under sec. to Govt. in the political, judicial, and educational depts., and as sec. to the Council of the Gov. of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, from the date on which Mr. W. LeWarner ceases to act in those apps.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

BIRDWOOD.—The priv. leave for twenty-eight days granted to Mr. H. Birdwood, judge and sessions judge of Surat, under date Dec. 18, is to have effect from the 4th inst.

EBDEN, E. J., to be 2nd asst. coll. of Colaba, but to continue to serve on special duty in Kanara.

JOHNS, G. H., to be 1st asst. coll. of Poona from the date of Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie's retirement from the service.

SINCLAIR, W. F., C.S., is app. forest demarcation officer for the Tanna Collectorate.

WILSON, G. H. D., to be 1st asst. coll. of Kaladgi, but to continue to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kaira during the absence of Mr. J. King.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Public Works Department, in succession to Conductor Tait, dec., July 12, 1875 :—

Conductor W. Wood, supernum., to be a conductor on the estab.; dated Sept. 16, 1868.

Sergt. J. Sullivan to be sub conductor; dated July 13, 1875.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Capt. J. P. Grant, Jan. 4.

The services of Surg. major C. J. Sylvester, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil dept.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieut. J. J. Elder, S.C.; Sub conductor J. Gargrave, barrack dept.; and Col. J. A. S. Faulkner, inf.

Capt. F. A. Beville, inf., has been granted an extension of leave for two months, on m.c.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Jan. 15.)

BIGGS.—Regtl. order confd. dated Jan. 3, directing Lieut. Biggs, 2nd wing subaltern 18th N.I., to offic. as qrmr. in add. to his own duties, as a temp. arrangement, v. Capt. Eden, promoted.

ELLIOT.—Regtl. order, dated Jan. 5, directing Lieut. Elliot, 2nd squad. subalt. 1st L.C., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., v. Capt. Heyland, officg. as adjt.

THOMAS—HANSTOCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 28, directing Lieut. H. R. D. Thomas, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr. 27th (1st Belooch) N.L.I., in addition to his own duties. Lieut. E. Hanstock, 2nd batt. 15th foot, was ordered to continue to perform the duties of asst. instr. of musketry from Nov. 1.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

66th Foot.—Lance Corporal J. Richardson, Privates W. Farmer, J Jones, W. Everston, J. Slevin, and G. Dodds.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. W. A. Happell, acting sub. collector of Tinnevelly, to Europe, for one year and ten months. Mr. L. A. Campbell, under secretary to Government, revenue department, to Europe, for two years. Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, acting head assistant collector, North Arcot, to Europe, for two years. Rev. W. M. S. Babington, chaplain of Cocanada, to Europe for one year, five months, and two days. Mr. S. Hammick, C.S., assistant political agent, Kolhapur, one month's privilege leave from Dec. 16. Hon. Surg. G. Sinclair, civil surgeon, Kolhapar, privilege leave for one month, to Bombay, from date of departure. Mr. J. Elphinston, collector of Ratnagiri, for two years, from Feb. 20, with subsidiary leave for thirty days, from Jan. 21. Surg. major G. C. Bell is allowed prep. leave for twenty days from Feb. 8. Mr. K. T. Best, M.A., acting professor of history and political economy, Elphinstone College, for two years, from the 10th inst.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. F. H. Hanmer, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. W. H. Starkey, 3rd hussars, from date of departure in current month, on private affairs, pending retirement. Major G. Budd, No 1 baty. 6th brigade R.A., for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. J. G. Gilmour, 1st wing subalt. 17th N.I., to Bombay, from Jan. 4 to Feb. 3, in extension. Lieut. col. Sir J. Louis, Bart., Bombay inf., to Seroor, for thirty days, from date of departure, Col. J. C. Graves, C.B., 3rd L.C., to remain in Bombay from Jan. 10 to Feb. 9. Col. J. H. Champion, commandant 12th regt. N.I., to Bombay, from Jan. 16 to Jan. 31, in extension, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. R. Burd, wing officer 10th regt. N.L.I., for twelve days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Major W. T. Eden, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Surg. major D. Simpson, A.M., M.D., Indian Medical Dept., for two years, to have effect from date of departure in the current month. Surg. S. B. Gamble, army medical department, to proceed to England.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 1.

Royal Engineers.—Major T. Beckley (late Madras) retires upon a pension; Capt. R. Thompson (late Madras) to be major, v. T. Beckley; Capt. T. Fraser, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. W. Innes, killed in action; Lieut. G. T. Plunkett to be capt., v. R. Thompson (late Madras); Lieut. W. G. Rose is placed upon the supernum. list, on appt. as instructor at the Royal Military Academy; Lieut. R. C. T. Hildyard is placed upon the supernum. list, on appt. as instructor at the Royal Military Academy.

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The tempy. commissions as lieut. of the following officers to be made permanent and antedated to Jan. 9, 1873, such antedate not to carry back pay, *viz.*,

J. C. Campbell, H. Finnis, J. A. Ferrier, J. D. Fullerton, C. R. Hoskyn E. C. Spilsbury, P. B. Baldwin, G. T. Jones, W. D. Conner, R. V. Phillpotts, W. D. Lindley, E. H. Bethell, and F. W. T. Attree.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. E. Davidson, royal (late Bengal) engrs., having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col., to be col.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—At Kaira, Jan. 7, wife of Dr. Cooke, civil surg., son.

HANCOCK—At Girgaum, Jan. 13, wife of W. N. Hancock, warder, County Jail, daughter.

HUGHES—At Ahmedabad, Jan. 11, wife of Capt. C. F. Hughes, B.S.C., son.

INCE—At Rawal Pindi, Jan. 1, wife of Surg. major J. Ince, M.D., civil surg., son.

JAMES—At Poodoocottah, Jan. 7, wife of J. R. James, son.

KEELAN—At Oudh, Jan. 8, wife of E. J. Keelan, asst. engr., daughter.

MARSHALL—At Calcutta, Jan 12, wife of Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., daughter.

[land, A.M.D., son.

MCFARLAND—At Lucknow, Jan. 10, wife of Surg. major F. E. McFar-

MCQUEEN—At Jhelum, Dec. 31, wife of Major J. W. McQueen, 5th Punjab Infantry, son.

[Commissariat Department, son.

MURISON—At Murree, Jan. 3, wife of Sub condr. W. A. Murison, Army

PARKER—At Manora, Jan. 4, wife of Lieut. G. C. Parker, I.N., acting minor attendant, Kurrachee, daughter.

SALISBURY—At Madras, Jan. 10, wife of J. Balfour Salisbury, daughter.

SANDYS—At Bareilly, Jan. 9, wife of Lieut. E. C. C. Sandys, R.A. (or probation B.S.C.), son.

URQUHART—At Chumparun, Jan. 5, wife of E. D. Urquhart, son, still-born.

WHITWELL—At Amritsur, Jan. 8, wife of Dr. H. Whitwell, civil surgeon, Amritsur, daughter.

WILKS—At Kurnool, Jan. 8, wife of C. H. Wilks, C.E., son.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—COPELAND.—At Cawnpore, Jan. 11, Thomas J. Bailey, lieut., B.S.C., to Annie Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. J. Copeland, D.P.W.

JONES—DAVIS.—At Calcutta, Jan. 3, William M. Jones to Ellen C. Davis.

MONTGOMERY—FORSYTH.—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, James A. L. Montgomery, Bengal staff corps, second son of Sir R. Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., to Jessie A., second daughter of Sir D. Forsyth, K.C.S.I., C.B.

NOLAN—SINGLEHURST.—At Bombay, Jan. 10, Patrick Nolan, head clerk Gun Carriage Agency, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Thomas A. Singlehurst, Ordnance Dept.

UNDERWOOD—CARSTAIRS.—At Tuticorin, Jan. 6, David G. Underwood to Helen A., second daughter of the late P. M. Carstairs.

DEATHS.

BISHOP—At Calcutta, Jan. 10, William H. Bishop, of the Mily. Dept., aged 43.

BRESNAHAN—At Madras, Jan. 10, William I. Bresnahan, aged 18.

DAVISON—At Allahabad, Jan. 8, Mrs. Emily Davison, daughter of Mrs. Anne Richardson, aged 44.

GRAHAM—At Bombay, Jan. 16, Gertrude, child of Surg. major Henry W. Graham, aged 3 years and 3 days.

HEWETT—At Mhow, Jan. 10, Peter H. St. A. Hewett, aged 27.

HICKIE—At Calcutta, Jan. 8, Kathleen, infant daughter of Edward Hickie, aged 2 years.

LOVERY—At Madras, Jan. 6, Clementina C. T., daughter of Basil Lovery, Principal of Pacheappah's High School, aged 21.

PEMBERTON—At Bhagulpore, Jan. 4, Walter B. Pemberton, aged 21.

POWLETT—At Alwar, Dec. 23, Percy L., son of Major Percy H. Powlett, Bengal staff corps, aged 15 months.

ROBB—At Broach, Jan. 8, Nina, infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. B. Robb.

THOMAS—At Delhi, Jan. 6, Charles O. B., infant son of Capt. F. Thomas, aged 7 months.

VARDON—At Mooltan, Jan. 4, Willard A., son of S. W. Vardon, I.V.S. Railway, aged 5 months.

WILKINSON—At Egutpoora, Jan. 5, Frank, second son of John Wilkinson, engine driver G.I.P. Railway, aged 14 years.

Official Papers.

REVISED FURLOUGH AND LEAVE RULES APPLICABLE TO THE STAFF CORPS AND INDIAN LOCAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Dec. 30, 1875.—Under instructions from H.M.'s Government, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following revised Furlough and Leave Rules applicable to the Staff Corps and Indian Local and Medical Services :—

1. Officers included in Schedule A may receive, after five years' service in India, or under the Government of India, one year's furlough, and an additional year for each subsequent five years' service. Furlough not taken at the time it becomes due is not lost, and can, subject to these Rules, be taken later.

2. An officer may receive at any time any portion of the furlough to which he is entitled. But, except under Rule 8, he may not be absent from duty on any ground for more than three years consecutively ; nor, on return from furlough, may he receive, except under Rule 6, any further portion of the furlough to which he is entitled until after the interval of two years.

3. It must be distinctly understood that furlough is subject to the exigencies of the public service. Officers commanding regiments and heads of departments will forward no application for furlough unless able to satisfy the superior authorities that the officer's services can be spared without any inconvenience to the public service.

4. Furlough does not involve forfeiture of appointment, may be spent anywhere, and counts as service for pension.

5. An officer on furlough receives (up to, but not beyond, the sum of £1,000 a year) half the emoluments of his office, computed according to a rate of exchange to be fixed in each year by the Secretary of State; but in any case he does not receive less than £250 a year. The emoluments of his office include all pay, staff corps pay, staff salary, and Indian allowances he would receive in respect to it if he were on duty, and for the purpose of each payment his office is the office he fills on the day when that payment becomes due.

6. Upon certificate of a Medical Board an officer not entitled to furlough, if he has served not less than two years in India, may receive it for any period not exceeding two years ; but such furlough will be deducted from his next accruing furlough until it is paid off. An officer will not be allowed to anticipate furlough under this Rule to an aggregate amount of more than two years.

7. An officer who has exhausted the furlough obtainable under these Rules, and who may be certified by a Medical Board to be still unfit for duty, will be placed temporarily or permanently on half-pay, according to the circumstances of the case.

8. Under very urgent circumstances special furlough may be granted for private affairs, which need not be paid back ; but it will be in all cases without any kind of pay, and will not count for pension.

9. Advances for passage money, on need shown, will be granted to officers on furlough, to be recovered in manner specified at the time of the grant ; in India, at the discretion of the local Government ; and in England, at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

10. Leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at a time, and may not, except for very urgent reasons, to be specially reported to the Government of India, be renewed till after six months have elapsed from its expiration. It must be spent at some place east of the 40th degree of east longitude. Subject to these conditions, it may be granted or refused entirely at the discretion of the local authorities, who in granting it shall fix its duration, and may fix the limits within which it shall be spent, and whether during its continuance half-pay and allowances are to be deducted for the payment of a substitute; and they may grant it as preparatory to furlough or for the purpose of a medical examination. Leave counts as service for pension and furlough. The local authorities shall be defined for the purpose of this Rule by the Government of India.

11. Leave and furlough are reckoned from and to the close of the days named in the order granting them.

12. The position of officers not included in Schedule A will be unchanged as respects leave or furlough.

13. Officers now in the service placing themselves from a given date under these Rules shall count service for pension up to that date under the Rules to which they were then subject.

SCHEDULE A.

Officers entering the Staff Corps or Indian Medical Service, and Warrant Officers attaining that rank, after the 31st December, 1875 ; and

Any other Officers, Commissioned or Warrant, belonging to the Indian Army or Medical Service, or Officers of the Staff Corps, who, after the 31st December, 1875, shall, before asking for leave or furlough, apply in writing to their local Governments to be placed definitely upon this Schedule : but their services for furlough under Rule 1 shall commence from the date of such entry or such application respectively.

Any Officers in civil employment declared by the Government of India to be under Civil Leave Rules shall not be under these Rules.

*** The last-pay certificate issued to an Officer to whom furlough or leave has been granted shall state the pay to which, under Rule 5, he is at that date entitled in respect to the office he is holding, noticing the date, if any fixed, at which he will vacate it.

With advertence to the foregoing Rules, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify :—

I. That no "extra or special allowances" drawn by an Officer, which are now excluded from the account in calculating furlough pay under the Rules of 1868, can be reckoned in calculating furlough pay under these Rules (Rule 5).

II. That the Governments of the three Presidencies, or their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in regard to officers serving directly under them, shall be held to be the "local authorities" named in Rule 10.

III. That, pending further orders, a staff officer granted leave under Rule 10 shall receive, as heretofore, the pay or staff corps pay of his rank, and half the staff salary of his appointment during such leave; but full staff salary may be allowed him for the first two months (as now during privilege leave) when he makes approved arrangements for the performance of his duties during that period. In such cases the G.O. granting the leave must state that the first two months are to be on full staff pay.

N.B. It is distinctly to be understood that the Rule regarding the pay to be drawn on leave under paragraph 10 is liable to be modified at any time in any way th the Government of India may deem expedient.

IV. Pending furat orders, these Rules are not applicable to any officer in civil employ.

Dec. 31.—No. 319.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs :—

Capt. W. L. Samuels, of the Bengal staff corps, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Hazaribagh, acting political agent of Hill Tipperah, for two years, under Rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES, Offcg. Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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Home.

INDIA OFFICE.—At the recent open competitive examination for three clerkships of the superior class, in the accounts and store branches of the India Office, Messrs. H. W. Badcock, T. H. Humphrys, and J. H. Bell obtained the first three places.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY.—The arguments in the special case of the above Company *v.* Nicholson, surveyor of taxes, were resumed and concluded on Feb. 2, in the Exchequer Court. The Court then gave judgment in favour of the Crown.

INDIAN APPEAL.—MUSSUMAT PHOOLBAS KOOMOUR V. LULLA JOGESHUR SAHOY.—Judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in this long and intricate Bengal appeal, reversing the decree in all but one of the nine causes appealed. No costs were given, as the appeal was *ex parte* only.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM FULLERTON.—The death is announced of this officer, late of the Bengal Army. He was a son of the late Lord Fullerton, entered the Indian army in 1839, and served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843, including the battle of Maharajpore, and the Punjaub campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Ferozeshah. In 1862 he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Sirhind division of the Bengal Army, and about a year ago he retired from the service with the rank and pension of a major-general.

DEATH OF LORD MELVILLE.—On Jan. 31, Henry Dundas, third Viscount Melville, died at Melville Castle, near Edinburgh. The deceased was born in 1801, entered the army in 1819, commanded the 83rd Foot in the insurrection in Upper Canada in 1837-38, and commanded the Bombay column of the army of the Punjaub at the siege of Mooltan, and at the battle of Goojerat in 1849. He was created G.C.B. in 1865, and appointed colonel-commandant of the 60th Foot in 1863. Lord Melville was aide de-camp to William IV., and afterwards to Queen Victoria. He was Governor of Edinburgh Castle and Deputy-Lieutenant of Midlothian.

BRITISH INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Feb. 3, at the offices, Great Winchester-street-buildings; Mr. A. R. Capel, the chairman, presiding. The report stated that the teas sold to date of the crop of season 1874-75 had realised net £15,188, and assuming that the remainder of the crop realised 1s. 6d. per lb. net, the total proceeds might be estimated at about £25,682, while, in the absence of closed accounts from India not yet to hand, the expenditure of the season might be estimated at about £22,228. The report was adopted unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN TROOPSHIP.—The *Crocodile*, Indian troopship, steamed into Portsmouth Harbour on Feb. 1. She left Bombay on the 31st December; Suez, January 14; Port Said, 16; and arrived at Malta on the 21st, leaving the following day. She brings the 23rd Brigade of Royal Artillery, comprising 19 officers, 340 men, 51 women, and 131 children, and which will be stationed at head-quarters; Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 Batteries for Woolwich; No. 2 for Sheerness; and No. 3 for Tilbury Fort and Purfleet; and draughts from sundry corps, invalids, and time-expired men, amounting in the aggregate to 17 officers, 417 men, 24 women, and 54 children. The *Jumna*, Indian troopship, sailed on Friday for Bombay, with the 2nd Battalion 16th Foot on board.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.—The following official notice relative to the retirement of Professor Max Muller has been issued at Cambridge:—"Whereas it is expedient to allow Professor Max Muller to devote himself without interruption to the studies on the ancient literature of India which he has hitherto prosecuted with so much success and with so much honour to the University, in a Convocation to be holden on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at two o'clock, the following form of decree will be submitted to the House:—'That the provisions of Statt. Tit. 4, sect. 1, § 37, cl. 3, be suspended, and that the electors proceed to the nomination of a deputy, to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor, and the deputy shall receive one-half of the salary of the present Professor.'—J. E. SEWELL, Vice-Chancellor.—Delegates' Room."

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting was held on Jan. 28, when the report was read and adopted. The gross receipts for the six months ending September 30, 1875, had been £185,251, as compared with £200,050, the receipts for the half-year ending March 31 previously. As regards the dividend the chairman said that if the system of honest and fair telegraphy were carried out they would be paying 20 per cent. dividend instead of 5 per cent. They were bound, however, as all telegraph companies were, by a convention which was in force. It was not the word system which had reduced their dividends, as it only came into operation on the 1st inst., and, so far, they had had no reason to regret its adoption. The cost of the new cable would not, he believed, exceed £200 a mile. The report and accounts were adopted *nem. con.* The company announce the repair of their Suez-Aden cable, thus re-establishing communication with India and the Far East, *via* Falmouth. The protracted delay in repairing was due entirely to unfavourable weather. The cable is stated to be in excellent condition.

NEW GUNBOAT FOR THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA STATIONS.—Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons, of Glasgow, have just launched from their building yard a composite gunboat for the British Government. The chaplain of H.M.'s ship *Aurora*, at present lying in the Firth of Clyde, read the service appointed to be used at the launching of ships of her Majesty's navy. The gunboat, which was named the *Wild Swan*, is designed for service in the Indian and Chinese seas. She is of 1,020 tons burden, 170 feet in length, by 36 feet in breadth, and is rigged as a three-masted schooner. A sister vessel, to be called the *Penguin*, is in progress in Messrs. Napier's yard, and will be launched in a few weeks. Among other new vessels ordered by the Admiralty and in course of construction in the Clyde are a 12 gun double screw iron armour-plated ship of 7,323 tons and 6,000-horse power engines, to be named the *Nelson*, building by Messrs. John Elder and Co., and a sister ship, to be called the *Northampton*, building by Messrs. Napier and Sons. Both of these vessels are to be delivered by the contractors in or before March, 1877.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £700,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., at the Bank of England. The only particulars given were that tenders on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were allotted in full at 1s. 9¼d., showing a rise 5-16d. compared with the last biddings. With reference to the India Council Bills offered for tender on Wednesday, it appears, says the evening *Echo* of Friday, that one applicant offered to take the whole at 1s. 9¼d. per rupee, and that allotment was made. But it was at once evident that the price was erroneously described, and that what was intended was 1s. 8¼d. Efforts were at once made to get the contract annulled upon this ground, and late on Thursday notice was given at the Bank of England that the allotment was cancelled. Had the tenderer been held to his bargain the loss would have exceeded £30,000, and although very serious inconvenience and some loss had been inflicted upon many persons by the misadventure, there was a general feeling of satisfaction that the authorities had determined to forego their extreme rights. We believe that clerical errors of precisely the same nature have before occurred, but that they were discovered before allotment, and the tenderers were given the opportunity of correction.

India Office.

February 4, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. A. Symons (Uncov.), and J. Mackenzie (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. B. Steward.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. F. Lambe, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Conolly, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. A. Rooke, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. Stuart, R.A.; Brig. gen. C. Cooke, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Clark Kennedy, Staff Corps; Capt. E. G. Morrogh, Staff Corps; Capt. C. J. Johnston, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major D. Simpson.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. F. Blumhardt (Uncov.), 3 mo., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. Elton (Uncov.), 12 days, special.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. G. Birch, Cav., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. Buchanan, Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. W. G. Hughes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E., 6 mo.; Lieut. col. C. P. Barras, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. M. A. Kelly (Uncov.), T. Edwards (Uncov.), L. E. R. Smith (Uncov.), C. C. Hicks (Uncov.), and C. W. Mellor (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. T. S. Hamilton, E. Elton (Uncov.), and H. Scannell (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. G. G. Cunliffe, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. H. Wilson, Staff Corps; Col. J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Staff Corps; Capt. J. H. W. Osborne, Inf.; Capt. C. H. Bergman, Inf.; Capt. H. A. McNair, Cav.; Lieut. J. Abercrombie, Staff Corps; Major gen. A. Taylor, C.B., R.E.; Surg. J. Cleghorn; Lieut. A. J. C. Scott, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major E. M. Norie, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. B. Kennedy, Inf.; Capt. J. E. F. Strettell, Inf.; Capt. J. H. Gordon, Staff Corps; Col. H. S. Rammell, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Col. R. Baigrie, C.B., Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major J. Mills; Surg. major R. G. Lord.

THE RÁO of Katch died on Saturday, Jan. 1, at Bhuj, of disease of the kidneys. He was at Bombay to receive the Prince of Wales.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

ANDREW—The wife of Henry P. Andrew, late Captain 8th Hussars, of a son, at South Dublin, Feb.

BECKE—The wife of Capt. Becke, Bombay Army, of a daughter, at Porchester, Hants, Feb. 3.

BOULDERSON—The wife of Capt. Joseph Boulderson, 68th L.I., of a daughter, at Sunderland, Jan. 27.

FOTHERGILL—The wife of Capt. C. W. Fothergill, R.M.A., of a daughter, at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Feb. 2.

MOORE—The wife of Francis Moore, Captain 104th Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Kingstown, County Dublin, Jan. 28.

SMITH—Lieut. col. Conway Smith, late 103rd Fusiliers, of a son, at Batheaston Cottage, near Bath, Feb. 3.

UPTON—The wife of Capt. Upton, late 9th Lancers, of a son, at Tadmor, near Romford, Jan. 28.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Widow of Col. William Alexander, C.B., of the Bengal Cavalry, at Broad Oak, Benhill, Jan. 25, aged 24.

ALLEN—The beloved wife of the Rev. Geo. Allen, at Brockworth Vicarage, near Gloucester, Jan. 27.

BUSHBY—Mary A. G. W., widow of Geo. A. Bushby, late of the Bengal C.S., at Bloomfield-terrace, Jan. 28, aged 73.

CASTELLAIN—Katharine F., the wife of Chas. Castellain, and daughter of Major gen. Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.S.I., at Liverpool, Jan. 31.

COGHLAN—Mary J., wife of W. Coghlan, Judge of Tanna, Bombay, at Goa, Dec. 31.

COOKE—Lewis Audji Cooke, late of Tirhoot, Bengal, at Moss-terrace, Elgin, N.B., Jan. 30, aged 62.

FARQUHARSON—Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Farquharson, formerly of the B.C.S., at Brighton, Jan. 31, aged 69.

FULLERTON—Major gen. Wm. Fullerton, of the Bengal Retired List, at 9, Maitland-street, Edinburgh, Jan. 27.

JOHNSON—Francis Johnson, formerly Professor of Sanskrit, &c., East Indian College, Haileybury, at Hertford, Jan. 29, aged 80.

LOBB—Samuel Lobb, M.A., late Principal of Kishnagar College, Bengal, at 49, Gloucester-street, Jan. 27, aged 43.

ROSE—Henry B. Rose, late Capt. in the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, at Croydon, Jan. 22, aged 62.

TRIGGE—Annie, wife of Alfred Trigge, late Capt. 66th and 100th Regts., at St. Deny's, near Southampton, Jan. 27, aged 30.

WARRY—Lieut. Henry Warry, Indian Navy, at 23, Earl's-court-gardens, Jan. 30, aged 54.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. Amphitrite, Rangoon.—28. Shahpore, Calcutta; Trieste, Colombo.—29. Str. Sultan, Calcutta, &c.; Kate Kellock, Calcutta.—30. Aldborough, Calcutta; str. Khiva, Bombay.—31. Kingdom of Sweden, Pondicherry; str. Stelvio, Bombay; str. Munin, Bombay; str. Martaban, Rangoon; Bessie H., Rangoon.—Feb. 1. H.M.S. Crocodile, Bombay; str. Macedonia, Bombay.—2. Canning, Rangoon.—3. Margaret Pugh, Rangoon; Royal Sovereign, Kurrachee.—4. Str. Viceroy, Calcutta; Pilgrim, Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27. Madeline, Bombay.—28. Str. Clive, Bombay; str. Yeddo, Bombay.—29. Str. Queen Victoria, Calcutta; Hope, Colombo; str. Abydos, Bombay.—30. Str. Arethusa, Aden; str. Madras, Bombay.—31. Str. Yorkshire, Colombo, &c.; str. Saga, Bombay.—Feb. 2. Str. Scotland, Calcutta.—3. Str. Hydaspes, Bombay; Pembrokeshire, Zanzibar.—4. Palinyra, Madras; Ambassador, Calcutta; Tynedale, Singapore; str. Gadshill, Suez; str. W. H. Atkinson, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Utopia, Jan. 29.—From LIVERPOOL.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Moultrie, Mr. J. Moultrie, Master Moultrie, Miss Ferguson, Miss Cooke, Mr. John McAlister, Mrs. Woodward, Mr. G. A. Summers, Capt. Fagan, Miss L. M. Green, Rev. N. G. Cheney, Mrs. Wallace and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, Mr. and Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. Seton, Miss Colquhoun, Capt. and Mrs. Neal and child, Mr. Ambler, Mr. C. L. Carr, Mr. M. Daly, Mrs. M. Hayter, Mrs. A. Taylor, Mr. F. Urquhart, Miss N. O'Kane, Mr. J. Ferrand, Mr. A. Brooks, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. J. Cockroft, Mr. H. Hume, Mr. J. Holden, Mr. F. J. Wright, Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. W. H. Hayhurst, and Mrs. E. McClintoch.

Per str. City of Venice, Feb. 3.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. John Wilson, Mr. D. M. Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Smith.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Hydaspes, Feb. 3.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Finch, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Lambert, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Price and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. B. M. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Hamond, Miss Harrison, and Mr. Gastin. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. H. Bird, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Gricewood. For PORT SAID.—Mr. Forster, Mr. Smith, Mr. Barcly, Mr. Edmonson, and Mr. Douglas. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Assur, and Major Eden. For ZANZIBAR.—Rev. Mr. Lewin.

Per str. Travancore, Feb. 11.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Garden.

Per str. Travancore, Feb. 14.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Messrs. C. B. and W. H. Bruce, Major Blythell, Col. Goodfellow, and Mr. H. W. Trevor. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. R., and two Misses Beecher.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Kingdom of Sweden, from Pondicherry, Jan. 20, 41 N., 23 W.
Cennemara, from Calcutta, Jan. 7, off St. Vincent.
Laura Burnham, from Singapore, Dec. 24, 33 S., 39 W.
Sir H. Lawrence, from Calcutta, Dec. 15, 32 S., 32 E.
Cartsburn, from Calcutta, Jan. 5, off St. Helena.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss Lee, Capt. Wicks, Mrs. Waddington, Miss Reade, Dr. Clayholme, Mr. Langworthy, and Lady Langworthy.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. J. Perkins.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Lovell.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. P. Montgomery.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Welsh, and Mr. Constable.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. H. Preston, Mr. McCreagh, and Mr. Capurro.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Horan, and Lieut. G. F. Mann.
SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. W. Tooker.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Little and family.
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. M. P. Evans.

FEBRUARY 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. H. C. B. Preston, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Martin and brother.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Nelson.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Monteath and family, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammond.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Ramusell.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Monteath, and Surg. major Harris.
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

FEBRUARY 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. Gordon.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Hodgson, and Mr. S. H. Downing.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Constable.
SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Keiss.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. McConnell.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Darbyshire.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Rev. J. Alcock.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CHARITABLE GIFTS.—The Duke of Buckingham has forwarded to Mr. Burrows, Officiating President of the Madras Municipality, the sum of Rs. 10,000, to be distributed amongst the various charitable institutions of Madras as the Prince of Wales's donation to those institutions on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to that city. His Grace availed himself of the opportunity of expressing to Mr. Burrows, and through him to those gentlemen who so ably assisted him, the thanks of the Government for the exertions made in the successful conduct of the arrangements for his Royal Highness's reception.

THE PRINCE AT THE THEATRE.—Saturday night at English's Theatre, which was to have shown such a grand assembly, turned out a failure, so far as the audience was concerned. The stalls were not half-filled, and the boxes by no means presented the brilliant spectacle which was expected. This was no doubt partly owing to the long prices charged by the management, and partly to the exhausted state of society in general after the past week of continuous excitement. One or two speculators who had purchased a number of stall tickets beforehand, in the hope of doing a good retail business on the night of the performance, were wofully disappointed, and had at the last moment to dispose of their stock at an immense sacrifice. The performance was announced to begin at 9.30 P.M., but as the Prince of Wales had signified his intention of being present, the curtain did not rise until after eleven o'clock, when his Royal Highness arrived, accompanied by his Excellency the Viceroy, the Hon. Miss Baring, and a few others. The first piece was "My Awful Dad," one of Mr. Mathews's own pieces, in which he plays Mr. Adonis Evergreen, and he acted the chief part as well as ever. A great charm in the acting of the celebrated comedian is that by his apparent intimacy and friendliness with all the other actors he subdues their faults, so that their shortcomings not being noticeable, all the company seem to act well. In fact, Mr. Mathews acts for the whole company. Some of the other characters, however, were well sustained on Saturday night. Mr. H. Walton was very good indeed as Prince Gortschoff, and it is a pity the character was not more used. Miss Sallie Turner made an excellent boarding-house keeper (Mrs. Biggs); while Miss Annie Baldwin, as Matilda Wedagain, and Miss Edith Wilson, as Emma Marigold, were charming. The moral of the piece is evidently Mr. Mathews's own life, as the lesson it teaches is—live as long as you can, and be as young as you can while you live. One of the smartest paradoxes in the piece is—"Some men never live at all, others live all their lives." At the conclusion of the piece the manager stated that it was so far advanced into Sunday morning that the second piece would be omitted, and the indulgence of the audience was asked and accorded. The Royal party then left the theatre, the band playing "God Save the Queen."—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 7.

THE WOMEN OF AGRA.—And as time passed, the women of Agra shone forth in all the lustre of good deeds, quietly but vigorously prosecuted. There was much work to be done, and they were right willing to do it. Dr. Farquhar represented to Mrs. Charles Raikes that there would be need of the establishment of a Civil Hospital, as the Military Hospital would soon be over-crowded, and he asked her to take the management of it. She consented, and then began to beat up for recruits. There was a little paper published in the Fort, and in this she inserted an advertisement, begging that any women, who wished to take part in this good work, would send in their names. Before evening numbers of women of all ranks had eagerly offered their help. It was necessary, however, that this beautiful regiment of Dorcases should be well organised and disciplined. So Mrs. Raikes appointed a goodly staff of gentlewomen, who superintended the work of the numerous East Indian females who had no other occupation. Besides visiting the hospital and ministering to the wants of the patients, their principal work was that of making up clothing, bedding, bandages, &c., for the sick. The materials were supplied by the Financial Commissioner from the Government stores. It was of necessity that large indents should be made upon Mr. Reade; and he

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well knew the importance of complying with them. But the Calcutta financiers took another view of the matter, and ignored this item as a public charge, and pronounced it to be one of "personal responsibility." There were others of our English gentlewomen who did their good work in different directions, giving confidence to the desponding by cheerful looks and cheerful words—visiting the sick, teaching the young, and performing other Christian offices. Ominous reports of coming dangers had been set about by men who, brave as lions themselves, took gloomy views of the position and were not slow to express them. "The space before the house occupied by the Deputy-Commissary," writes one who saw everything that was passing, and who has a rare power of putting his reminiscences into expressive words "was one of often resort. Here was Lady Outram discussing the thousand and one rumours of the Fort, always cheerful, lightly treating the adventures of a walk, barefooted for many miles, on escaping from Aligurh, given to chaff the Financial Commissioner with some nonsense about our 'chief politician'—'as unshaken as the wind though busy in raising it'—sometimes borne on her 'taun-jaun,' her son, Frank Outram, walking beside her. It was a delight to the European soldiers, scattered about Armoury-square, to see her, with her serene face always ready with a kind smile and a kind word. . . . In Palace-square was Mrs. (now Lady) Muir with her five children, cheery as a sunbeam, energetic in promoting the employment and welfare of the native Christians, with her neighbour, Mrs. C. B. Thornhill, enlisting other ladies in good work, stirring up subscriptions for the wounded and destitute of the North-Western Provinces. She and those abovementioned, leaders in the social scale, were leaders also in the multiplied tasks of urging the well-disposed to active usefulness, relieving the poor, providing guardianships for waifs and strays of humanity, visiting and supporting schools, soothing vain alarms, repressing the vindictive feeling against the natives of country, promoting charity among all." I am afraid that this feeling of charity was not universal throughout the Fort. The Roman Catholic community kept themselves scrupulously aloof from the rest of the garrison. Extensive quarters had been assigned to them—for they had many nuns and school-girls, priests, and monks, with a bishop at their head. This high ecclesiastical functionary, who lived in another part of the Fort, is said to have given much trouble, as he seemed bent upon making political capital out of the situation. At last it was held to be inexpedient to recognise him any longer as our referee, so Father Lewis was appointed to take his place. It has been written of this community that "their inner life was a sealed book. Their outward demonstration was a long promenade of pale sad faces, headed by two monks, whose jolly visages afforded a curious contrast to the rest." And it is added, "I do not remember that any of the nuns served as sisters of charity in the hospitals; at least I never saw any." But our good Protestant Englishwomen knew little and cared less about differences of creed. Unless some accidental circumstance revealed the fact of the patient's faith, those who ministered to the wants of the sick or wounded in the hospitals had no inkling of the creed of the patient. One poor fellow, whom Mrs. Raikes and others visited in the hospital, was much pleased with the kindness of his lady-visitors, and received them with grateful respect. He was very thankful for any newspapers or light literature that might be offered to him, but he refused to accept any of our religious books and would not listen to the reading of the Bible. One day Mrs. Raikes found his cot empty and saw him kneeling by the bedside of a Roman Catholic comrade to whom a priest was administering extreme unction. This accounted at once for the man's reluctance to listen to the Bible or to read our Protestant books.—*Kaye's "Sepoy War,"* Vol. III.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 17.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Feb. 18.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

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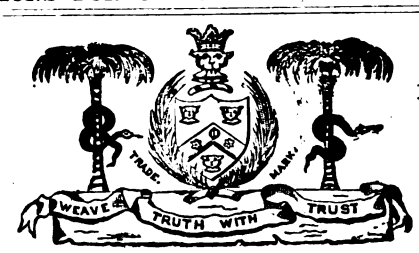
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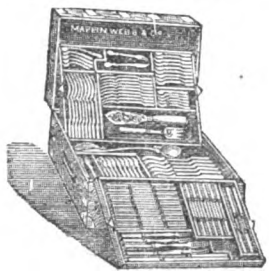


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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	143
Casualties, &c.	146
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
A Grave Indictment	147
General Sir H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B.	148
NOTICES OF BOOKS:—	
"A Sanskrit Handbook for the Fireside"	149
"Hafiz of Shiras"	149
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Salt Duties	149
Administrative Reform	149
The Proposed Oxford Institute ...	150
BENGAL:—	
The Prince at Lahor	150
Miscellaneous	150
Shipping and Commercial ...	151
MADRAS:—	
Station Talk	152
Miscellaneous	152
Shipping and Commercial ...	153
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	153
Shipping and Commercial ...	153
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	154
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	156
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	157
WAR OFFICE	158
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	158
OFFICIAL PAPERS:—	
The Malayan War	159
HOME:—	
Army Medical Service	160
Miscellaneous	160
Imperial Parliament	161
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	161
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	161
Shipping	161
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	162
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	162
ADVERTISEMENTS	163

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 24; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, January 22; Calcutta, January 21.

THE Indian papers would be newsless but for the accounts of the Prince's doings at Lahor, Jammu, and one or two other places, accounts already in great part forestalled by the telegraph. One reminiscence of the Prince's visit to Calcutta is worth quoting as an illustration of the power of feminine curiosity, and as a fitting commentary on the outcry raised by many natives in Calcutta against the bold Babu who openly introduced the Prince to the assembled ladies of his Zenana:—

> The *purdah* system was temporarily set aside on the occasion of the Prince's visit. The decorations and illuminations in the streets attracted the curiosity of Native ladies so powerfully as to make them perfectly careless about the concealment of their persons. Night and day one might see through the roads numerous carriages driving with the doors and blinds quite open, containing evidently inmates of the Zenana in a wild state of rapture, excited by the surrounding scene of beauty and grandeur. They were perfectly unmindful as to who saw them, and what was thought of their appearance. It strikes us that a few such occasions of general interest and exultation will do a great deal towards the abolition of the *purdah* system in this part of the country.

ONE Hindu paper, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, is specially furious with Babu Jagdanand for what it called an "insult" to the whole Hindu community. "We have hitherto preserved the sanctity of our zenanas, even from the encroachment of our powerful rulers. We have lost all, but yet the timid Bengalee would take off the head of the first Englishman who would intrude upon the sanctity of his zenana." Babu Jagdanand however has, in the expectation of "an immense reward," traitorously opened the door of the zenana to the European gaze. But the Hindu nation must revenge itself on this viper of its own nursing. "Hindu tanks might be closed against him. Hindu shopkeepers refuse to deal with him, barbers refuse to shave him, and the *dhobie* to wash for him." We must hope that the Bengali bark will prove worse than the bite, and that no great harm will befal the object of all this Irish-sounding invective.

IT appears from the *Dakhan Herald* that the murderer of the Nizam's Persian tutor was a Pathan of the Mahídi sect. The unlucky Maulvi was praying at sunset in the Mecca Masjid, the chief mosque of Haidarabad, "when suddenly the dagger of an assassin was plunged in his loins. Staggering, he fell backwards, when the Pathan drew a sharp knife across his throat until life was extinct. Although several other people were then in the mosque the suddenness of the attack and the coolness with which the deed was done, "so horrified them that they lost all presence of mind, and allowed the miscreant to effect his purpose without let or hindrance. Regaining their self-possession, however, they rushed upon the Pathan, who, after killing his victim, made no attempt to escape; and they cut and hacked him with their swords until he was more dead than alive." At the news of this atrocity the Sunnis rose like one man to demand a general slaughter of the rival sect. It would seem as if the city had narrowly escaped the horrors of a street war. As it was a series of riots broke out during the *bakr-id* festival, which chanced to fall on the date of the murder, and several lives were reported lost. Haidarabad is almost the only city in India whose streets swarm with men armed to the teeth. Cannot Sir Salar Jung do something to amend this strife-provoking custom?

IT is some relief at any rate to know that strong measures have been taken by Sir Salar Jung to preserve order in the capital of the Dakhan, during the Moharram. In Bombay however the Mohammedans were thought to be so much excited by what had lately taken place at Haidarabad that they might, perhaps, make attempts at retaliation in their own city. But the police were on the alert, and had men specially told off to look after the Jamma Masjid, although no great disturbance was expected.

THERE is little of fresh news from the Survey Party in the Naga Hills. A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Pangti, describes the precautions which the Nagas took to surprise poor Captain Butler's party. In the thick high grass skirting the road they cut a network of pathways, in which they could move about unobserved even within six yards of Captain Butler and his men. Now that the Nagas have invited attack by killing the leader of the expedition we presume that they will be made to smart for their treachery; seeing that a great deal still remains to do in the way of surveying before our topographical knowledge of the territories on the North-Eastern Frontier of China and Thibet can be considered complete.

IT was rumoured in Bombay that Khelat is to be made into a British division under charge of Colonel Munro, the Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan.

A DISTINGUISHED ruffian named Nuruddin Mingal, head of a tribe which has long kept Las Baila in commotion, lately came into collision with the Khan's troops and lost his life. This is only the last of many such disagreeable outbreaks on our frontier. It is only a few months ago since Captain Sandeman was deputed to Khelat to inquire about the stopping of the kafilas through the Bholan Pass, and if possible to get the obstructions removed. He was also to investigate an alternative route, *via* the Thall Choteali Pass, towards Dera Ghazi Khan to find out the cause of the chronic dissensions between chief and chief and between chiefs and Khan, and to endeavour to arbitrate between them. The local authorities are said to urge more active, and even armed intervention; whilst the Supreme

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Government considers that it is no more called upon to so interfere in the internal politics of Khelat than of Kabul or Kashgar. Meantime, says the *Pioneer*, it is satisfactory to remember that the British Government holds in hand a treaty which empowers it to walk in and take possession of the country at any moment.

We learn that a long standing dispute between the Thakur of Palitana and some of his "Bhaiads," broke out lately at Timba into armed resistance to the Darbar troops, when eighteen of the Palitana retainers and four of the Bhaiads were killed.

The Railway Transport Commission was not to meet before the 1st of February. General Sir Charles Reid will be the President, and Major A. LeMesurier, Secretary, and Mr. Jackson and Mr. Carroll will respectively represent the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways. Among the experts who will be examined are Mr. H. P. LeMesurier and Mr. Conder, of the G. I. P. Railway.

The meeting held at Calcutta on January 7, to hear and discuss Professor Williams's project of an Indian Institute at Oxford, gave the Professor an opportunity of explaining his views in that connection, while it brought out the warm interest taken by his audience in the scheme thus submitted to them. Pointing out the great ignorance about India which still exists even in Oxford, "that great centre of intellectual movements," in spite of all the efforts making to remove or lessen that ignorance, the Professor urged that—

Our efforts hitherto have been too sporadic, we want more system. You know the proverb *ex Oriente lux*. We want to concentrate and intensify the light that comes to us from the East in one place that it may radiate in all directions with greater power. It is for this reason we desire the founding of an Indian Institution somewhere which shall be a great centre of union, intercourse, intercommunion, inquiry and instruction, a great rallying point for all who are engaged in studying India.

For such an institute what place could be fitter, he asked, than Oxford, which would offer fewer snares and better means of instruction and training than London?

It is from Oxford that a correct knowledge of India ought to be diffused; it is there that the rays which come to us from the East ought to be concentrated. India is most deeply interested in this. Depend upon it the greater the knowledge of India in England, the better India will be ruled by Englishmen, the better the natives of India are understood by us, the better shall we govern them.

An Indian Institute at Oxford would aim at spreading a correct knowledge on everything connected with the well-being of the Queen's Indian subjects. It would teach Englishmen at home to realise the great variety of races, creeds, languages, and physical features embraced in the common name of India, and to acknowledge the high mental and moral worth of Indian people. It would also tend, said the Professor, in some measure "to Indianise those who have to govern India, to draw England and India more closely together, to strengthen the ties which bind them to each other, to bridge over the social chasm, which has so long separated the East and the West."

But this striving after "pramá," or correct knowledge, must not be confined to our own countrymen. One object of the proposed Institute will be to encourage the residence of young Indians here in order that they too may gain correct notions about England. "If it may be said that we do not fully understand India, we may fairly reply that India does not fully understand England. If the ideas of Englishmen ought to be more Indianised, the ideas of Indians ought to be more Anglicised." Nor would such a process tend to denationalise those who passed through it.

On the contrary, if they come to Oxford, we shall encourage them to study their own literature, laws, and languages. We shall do all we can to instil into them a right estimate of the greatness and grandeur of their own country, to make them more intensely national, to help them to resolve to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of their fellow countrymen.

Protesting against that belief in the eternity of ancient usage which Manu was supposed to have enjoined upon his countrymen, the Professor invited his hearers to come themselves or send their sons to England, where they would learn how deep an interest the English people have in the welfare of India. "We shall teach how in our country education and culture are the only castes, the only passport to the best society. We shall teach them how high a tone of public opinion prevails among us; how patriotism, the most disinterested patriotism, prompts us to noble efforts in the service of the State; above all, how high a position the women of England hold, and how bright is the example they set."

Among the few native speakers on this occasion was Babu Keshab Chandra Sen, the well-known Brahmist leader, who proposed a committee to discuss practical details. Sir R. Temple then touched on the need of suitable lodgings for the young students, where they would be free to practise the rites of their own religion; and he hoped that the Natives would join in raising the £20,000 or £30,000 that might be required to start the Institute. On the following day a Committee of English and Native gentlemen headed by Sir R. Temple was appointed to aid in the founding of an Indian Institute at Oxford for the following classes of students:—(1.) Students from India. (2.) English students preparing for an Indian career. (3.) Other students pursuing Indian studies. It was also resolved that in connection with the Institute due provision should be made for the residence of Indian students at Oxford, and for their proper provision; and that the Committee should arrange for the formation of similar Committees at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahor, and Lucknow, and co-operate with such committees when formed.

Some silly stories concerning the Prince of Wales and his companions in India have lately, it seems, been circulating among those standing reservoirs of gossip, the London Clubs, whence they have found their way into the country papers. One particular story, about a practical joke said to have been played upon a well-known journalist of the Prince's staff on board the *Serapis*, turned up again the other day in a leading Bombay paper. There it caught the eye of Sir Bartle Frere, who forthwith wrote to the editor from Lucknow in these words:—

Your notice of the story makes me feel it a duty to assure you of my conviction that it is an entire fabrication. I have Captain Glyn's authority for saying that neither he, nor I, nor any one else we can refer to, can recall any circumstance which could have given the least colour of truth to the story, and that he joins me in the assurance that it is from beginning to end utterly without the slightest foundation.—Yours, &c.,

H. B. E. Frere.

He appears also to have privately assured the editor that he never was on board a ship where one and all, young as well as old, so carefully avoided anything which could possibly bring discredit on the Prince's name, and this, not only for the Prince's sake, but from a high sense of what they owed to themselves and their country. This of course is very satisfactory, so far as it goes; but would not the denial have carried more weight, had it come directly from Dr. Russell himself, on whom the practical joke was said to have been played? If it was worth any one's while to contradict the story, that gentleman might surely have been trusted to do the needful in his own behalf.

In his just admiration of the native Indian troops who passed in review before the Prince of Wales at Delhi, the *Daily News* Special hardly does full justice to their British comrades. The "big-boned Pathans and square-shouldered Sikhs" of the Native Cavalry doubtless make the very best of light horsemen, better than any that Russia could turn out; but we have yet to learn that they can "scale to the full as heavily as our hussars." The stout little Gurkhas again deserve all the praise bestowed upon them, and right well have they just proved their mettle in the Malay campaign. We are glad to hear that Brasyer's and Rattray's Sikhs, now the 15th and 45th N.I., are worthy of their old renown; and the Special feels a just pride in his old friends, the Mazbi Sikhs or 32nd Pioneers. But his comparison of "Tommy Atkins" with the Sepoy of whatever race is a little too much in favour of the latter. The Sepoy, we are told, "is three inches taller than Tommy; his shoulders are broad; he is lean, clean-flanked, sinewy, and long armed; he stalks along with head erect and somewhat thrown back; he has the mien of a stag; he is full of justifiable pride in himself; he swaggers as if he were a conscious *Anax andron*." This description tallies fairly on the whole with our recollection of the high-caste Purbia Sepoy of other days, who looked more like a prince than a private soldier. Does it equally apply to the average Sepoy, whether "Sikh, Pathan, Panjabi, or Hindustani" of the present day? As for Tommy, he

is a sturdy sort of chap enough, it is true; he has a fair pair of shoulders, his girth round the chest is up to the British average. His stature is middling, his carriage is not much to brag of as he trudges stolidly on, looking

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as if he were thinking about his beef and beer. He does not look to "fancy himself" even a little bit.

All this may be true, but there are one or two points in "Tommy's" favour which ought not to have been overlooked. For all his shortness, the British soldier, unless he has sadly degenerated of late years, will show greater breadth than his taller rival. Place five hundred of each in parallel lines, and our own countrymen will overlap the Sepoys by a good many yards. In point of physical endurance on a long march the Company's Europeans were more than a match for the tall and slender Sepoys on their own ground. Nor is there anything so very "mysterious" in the fact that, during the Mutiny, handfuls of Englishmen beat large numbers of revolted Sepoys. The latter, accustomed to be led by Englishmen, were suddenly left to their own resources, and failed, as their forefathers did in like circumstances, to stand up against the superior pluck, coolness, discipline, and self-reliance of their white antagonists.

In quoting the brave deeds of our trained Sepoys, Mr. Forbes omits such signal feats of arms as Karigám, Laswári, and Sitabaldi, while he gives the 11th, the old 70th N.I., the credit of "storming the key of the position at Gujarat." Now it is, or ought to be, a well-known fact, as stated by Brigadier Penny himself, that the village of Kalra was carried by the 2nd Europeans alone, the 70th on their left coming up after the work was done. Before any of the latter entered the village, the Sikhs had been fairly cleared out.

On the 6th February the Prince of Wales visited the palace at Ambair, the ancient capital of Jaipur. Next day his Royal Highness left for Agra, *en route* for Bareilly and Naini-Tal, proceeding afterwards on a shooting expedition in Kamaon and the Nepal Terai.

On his return from Jaipur the Prince and his suite went to Moradabad and thence to Naini-Tal, where—says the *Times* Special—he "arrived just in time to see the snow peaks under the most favourable aspect, rose-hued in the setting sun. It was bitterly cold in the camp at night, and the natives from Southern India suffered severely—indeed, a chorus of coughing was heard all night." Naini-Tal offers, by the way, a better view of the snowy ranges than either Simla or Mussoorie; but next day unluckily the snowy ranges were hidden by a fog. On his way back from Naini-Tal on the 10th, the Prince was met at the foot of the hills by the shooting elephants, and under General Ramsay's direction the country was beaten for tigers, which were reported to be near at hand. One tiger only was seen and shot at, but the distance and the tall grass aided his escape. A leopard however was killed and several deer. On the 11th, at the camp, the party was divided into two, and beat the country across to a place call Peep-up Perow, but as before, there was no luck. On the 12th the camp was again broken up, and the Prince, under General Ramsay's direction, made a wide sweep through a singularly wild district, but no tigers could be found in the most likely places.

According to the Russian *Invalid*, the Russian troops in Khokan obtained a brilliant victory near Assake on the 30th of January, which created a deep impression in the insurgent camp. Assake is occupied by the Imperial troops. On the 5th of February General Scobeleff granted an interview to Abdurrahman Autobadshi at Hindukishlak, about eight versts from Andijan. At this interview Abdurrahman and several other insurgent chiefs surrendered themselves to the mercy of the Emperor of Russia. General Scobeleff promised Abdurrahman and his family complete security for their persons and property. The town of Andijan has already paid part of the war tax imposed upon it. General Kaufmann has received telegrams from Tashkand containing the following despatch addressed to him by Abdurrahman:—"Conscious of being powerless against the brave and invincible warriors of the White Czar, I have surrendered to General Scobeleff. Trusting in the mercy of the White Czar, I entreat you, as the beneficent protector of my country, not to throw me on the path of destruction, but to give your kind support to the assurance vouchsafed to me by General Scobeleff."

The Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday last contained one paragraph specially devoted to India, besides two or three which have more or less relation to that part of our empire. The reference to the Prince of Wales and his future subjects was kindly and to the point. Enough and not too much was said about "the hearty affection" with which the Prince has been received by all classes and races in India, and it is fair to infer from this fact that the people of India are happy and loyal under her Majesty's rule. As for the announcement of a Bill to declare the Queen of Great Britain Empress of India, if such a measure can in any way add fresh emphasis to the fact that she has been Empress of India ever since 1858, we may admit that the present is a very good opportunity for repairing an omission of which very few persons in this country seem to have been aware.

The papers laid before Parliament concerning the purchase of the Suez Canal shares afford ample justification of a measure which has lately been exposed to some unfriendly criticism. On the 18th November General Stanton telegraphed from Cairo to Lord Derby, that he had just been informed by Nubar Pasha of offers made by the Société Générale and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank to the effect already notified to him by Lord Derby. General Stanton expressed both to Nubar Pasha and the Khedive his surprise at being kept in ignorance of a transaction which the English Government could hardly view with indifference. The Khedive declared he had no immediate intention to sell the shares, though he was obliged to hypothecate them, and promised General Stanton that the negotiations should be suspended in order that he might communicate with Lord Derby. In the course of the same day Sharif Pasha called, and "renewed the assurance that the Egyptian Government, which had every reason to look upon England as its most sincere friend, would infinitely prefer seeing the Egyptian interests in the Suez Canal transferred to her than to any other country." In reply to General Stanton Lord Derby expressed a hope that if the Khedive should wish to dispose of his shares he would "immediately inform her Majesty's Government, and give them the option of purchase." Lord Derby added, "As it is of great importance to this country that the Viceroy's interest in the Suez Canal should not fall into the hands of a foreign company, I have to instruct you to press for a suspension of negotiations, and to inform the Egyptian Government that her Majesty's Government are disposed to purchase his Highness's shares, if satisfactory terms can be arranged." In a despatch to Lord Lyons, the Foreign Secretary, reporting his interview with M. Gavard, says he informed the latter that "under present circumstances it was impossible to foresee how far, in the future, the control of the Porte could be counted upon as efficacious. That of the Viceroy, therefore, became all the more important. The Khedive, in parting with the shares which he now possessed in the Suez Canal Company, would, in my opinion, surrender an important means of influencing the measures taken by the company and its staff, and as such we could not look upon such a transaction with indifference. We should certainly be opposed to these shares falling into the hands of another French company so as to make the property in the Canal more French than it already was."

On November 25 Lord Derby informed General Stanton that her Majesty's Government were ready to purchase the shares, 177,642 in number, for £4,000,000, and would be prepared to recommend Parliament to sanction the contract. In a despatch to Lord Lyons two days later, Lord Derby says he pointed out to the Marquis of Harcourt that "her Majesty's Government had no wish that the Khedive should sell his shares in the Canal, neither was there on their part the slightest desire to alter the *status quo* in regard to this undertaking; but, on the other hand, they had no power to prevent his selling, and, as he had decided on so doing, they took the only effectual steps at their disposal to prevent the possibility of the shares falling into hands whose possession of them might not be favourable to the interests of this country; that the suddenness of the whole affair was in no way attributable to her Majesty's Government; if they had delayed other purchasers would have come forward; and they had, therefore, to accept the opportunity as it offered itself, or lose it altogether." The French Ambassador having expressed his fear that if the Khedive should fail to pay his promised £200,000 a year this country would take steps to coerce him, and so make English authority supreme in Egypt, "I assured him," says Lord Derby, "that nothing was further from our thoughts; that her

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Majesty's Government desired that the passage through Egypt should be free for this country, as for the rest of the world, and desired nothing more."

THE Khedive next proposed to sell the British Government his right to 15 per cent. on the net profits of the Canal. This offer Lord Derby declined with thanks, advising the Khedive to make no further move pending the arrival of Mr. Cave to confer with him on the subject of his finances. The Khedive promised to follow his Lordship's advice. The purchase of the Canal shares by England evoked the ready approval of several European Courts. Lord Odo Russell was charged by Prince Bismarck to express to Lord Derby his congratulations on her Majesty's Government having "done the right thing at the right moment in regard to the Suez Canal." The German Chancellor hailed the measure "as a further and important guarantee of the maintenance of peace in Europe." Like sentiments were expressed by Count Andrassy and Signor Visconti-Venosta on the part of Austria and Italy. It does not appear that any opinion on the subject has been offered by the Russian Government; but its silence tells all the more strongly in Lord Derby's favour.

THE Zanzibar correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writing on the 13th January, reports that the Egyptians had evacuated Kismayo and the Juba River, but were said to be still anchored off the Dunford River, and their garrison at Brâwa, by the latest accounts, was still there. It was however the general impression that the entire force would shortly be withdrawn. It was understood that Dr. Kirk, her Majesty's Consul-General, was to visit all the places to the north which had been temporarily occupied by the Egyptians. The Sultan and the Arabs of Zanzibar generally are most grateful for the timely intervention of the British Government, and his Highness seems more disposed than ever to meet the views of the English people with regard to slavery to the utmost of his ability. In a private letter which his Highness has written to Dr. Badger, he specially requests that his best thanks may be given to the British Government and people, and to all those who sided with him in the late difficulty. He also invokes the blessing of the Almighty upon her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and all the Royal Family.

WE notice the death, at the age of eighty, of Mr. Francis Johnson, for thirty-one years Professor of Sanskrit, Telugu, and Bengálí, at the East India Company's College of Haileybury. Mr. Johnson was an eminent linguist and Oriental scholar, with an excellent memory and great natural talent for acquiring languages. At the early age of twenty-four he became a Professor at Haileybury, where he was held in high esteem, not only for his learning and ability, but also for his personal character. He was a conscientious and indefatigable worker, and a successful teacher. In 1847 he published the *Hitopadesá*, a collection of Sanscrit fables and stories, of which a new edition (dedicated to Professor Monier Williams) appeared in 1864. He also published selections from the *Mahabharata*, the *Megha Duta* and the *Gulistan*. These works were furnished with the most complete and copious vocabularies and other aids to the study of Eastern languages and literature. For many years he was engaged upon a new edition of Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, which edition was published in 1829. In 1852, after twenty-three years of incessant labour spent in its revision and extension, he published the Dictionary in his own name, under the patronage of the East India Company. This work, which contained no fewer than 30,000 words not to be found in the last edition of Richardson, remains an enduring evidence of Professor Johnson's erudition and untiring industry. In October, 1855, Mr. Johnson resigned his Professorship, in which he was succeeded by Mr. Monier Williams, now Boden Professor of Sanscrit at Oxford, and received a pension which secured him a moderate competence for the rest of his life.

Odds and Ends.

LORD NORTHBROOK will most probably go to Allahabad at the beginning of March to take farewell of the Prince of Wales.

THE road from Peshawar to Kabul is not as yet safe for traders.

AN exhibition of the arts and products of Rajputana will soon be opened.

THE quantity of Indian tea exported last year was 24,387,288 lbs., as compared with 18,781,674lbs. exported in 1874.

THE rainfall at Chera Punji last year amounted to 408·82 inches.

BAPUBHAI, the eldest son of the late Rao of Katch, a boy of eleven years of age, has been installed on the gadi.

THE contract for the Sindia State Railway has been given to Messrs. Glover and Co., of Bombay.

THE Prince of Wales has commissioned Mr. Griffiths of Bombay to paint for him a number of water-colour drawings of Indian scenes.

IT is reported that Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Commissioner of Patna, is to be knighted.

DR. RANDELL, Senior Civil Medical Officer in the Straits, has died of wounds received when accompanying the Perak force under General Colbourne as a volunteer.

A SURVEY of the Megna has been ordered to see if Narainganj can be made a port for sea-going vessels.

THE Prince of Wales has given a handsome cup to be run for at the next Calcutta races.

THERE have been showers in parts of Behar, but more rain is wanted throughout Bengal.

Two smart shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a strong sulphurous smell, were felt at Gonda, in Oudh, on the 7th January.

THE receipts of the Hughli floating bridge for the first year were Rs. 94,771.

THE subscriptions to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens now amount to Rs. 170,000.

MAJOR J. BARNES officiates as Commandant of the 10th Bengal Lancers.

THE Rev. F. Orton, Chaplain of Dinapur, is going on furlough.

MR. A. BLAIR is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police in Nadiya.

THE Rev. D. P. Williams goes as Chaplain to Landhaur, and the Rev. J. Stephenson to Allahabad.

A FIRE, causing damage to the extent of two lakhs of rupees, has occurred at Cochin.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. A. ARBUTHNOT has been appointed Military Secretary to the Officiating Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS took farewell of the Calcutta public in an amusing speech on the evening of January 11.

A SMART shock of earthquake was felt at Sibsagar and other parts of Assam on the 24th of December, but no damage is reported.

MR. COBIE, the Deputy Jailor of Rangoon, was stabbed to death on the night of the 6th January by one of the prisoners.

THE Maharajah of Travancore, who was lately at Calcutta, has gone on a visit to Bombay.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Kohat has, we are told, again summoned the headmen of the Afridis before him.

MR. W. DONALD, Assistant Accountant-General, has arrived at Madras and resumed his duties.

THE Maharajah of Travancore will visit Trichinopoly on his way to Trevandrum from Calcutta.

WE hear that Lady Anna Gore Langton, with her son and daughter, who went out to Madras with the Duke of Buckingham, will return to England early in March.

WITH the exception of a slight fall of rain on the 3rd January at Darbhanga there was no rain throughout Bengal during the week before last, and in many parts the rabi crops are beginning to suffer from the want of it.

IT is rumoured that Mr. H. Millett, who has been appointed First Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is expected to return from England very soon, and that Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, the Third Judge, will proceed on leave in March next.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. W. F. Worster, 109th Regiment, at Mhow, Jan. 13. Lieut. col. O. Ormsby, late 88th (Connaught Rangers) Regiment, at 34, Mclesworth-street, Dublin, Feb. 1. F. A. Hare, Esq., 74th Highlanders, on his way from Alexandria to Malta, Feb. 2.

ROYAL NAVY.—Vice-Admiral H. E. Edgell, in England, Feb. 4. [This officer had served on the East India and China station in 1834, when he assisted in forcing the passage of the Bocca Tigris.]

BENGAL.—Col. F. H. Hanmer, Bengal Army, at Southampton, Feb. 2, aged 50.

MADRAS.—Sir H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., Madras Infantry, senior General in her Majesty's Army, at Hyde-park-gardens, Feb. 9, aged 92. [This distinguished officer had seen thirty-eight years' active service in India, down to the year 1833, when he returned home.] Lieut. col. Algernon Hyndman Gordon, late of the 52nd Regt. Madras N.I., at 13, Springfield-road, St. John's-wood, aged 51. Lieut. col. A. Shirrefs, Madras Retired, at Edinburgh, Jan. 30, aged 74.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Malwa, Feb. 21.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. W. A. Johnston and Mr. J. J. Fallon. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Forsyth and two children, Mr. A. N. Mells and two children, and Dr. J. S. Ireland. From MADRAS.—Mr. Cavendish. From HONG KONG.—Capt. C. F. Davies. From SINGAPORE.—Mrs. H. Chandler. From PENANG.—Lieut. Muishead.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Hindostan, Feb. 14.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Tomkyns and child, Mrs. Topham and child, and Mrs. Nourse. From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Arkwright, R.N. From MADRAS.—Rev. and Mrs. Boggs. From HONG KONG.—Mr. R. de Malherbe. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Rankin, and Mr. D. F. Napier.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Hindostan, Feb. 11.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. McCaw, Mr. H. M. Walker, Lieut. Cunard, and Capt. Brace. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Schmalder.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, February 14, 1876.

A GRAVE INDICTMENT.

IF half of the statements contained in a pamphlet which now lies before us be true, a grave responsibility rests on the shoulders of those who supervise the government of our Indian Empire.* While the Indian Government was carrying on the war against famine in 1873-74, stray voices now and then reached our ears, protesting that the war was waged against an imaginary or scarcely visible foe, and denouncing the extravagant outlay caused by gross exaggeration of a trifling danger. Little heed, however, was paid at the time to complaints whose justice, in the face of so much official evidence to the contrary, it seemed impossible to admit. The Indian Government spent its millions amidst general applause, and the noble army of "famine-wallahs" gained full credit, clinched by suitable rewards, for signal services rendered in the cause of humanity. A great disaster had been averted at a heavy cost in money, with a loss of only twenty-four lives in all. It was generally agreed that everybody concerned had done his duty nobly, and that the names of Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple were specially worthy to be held in lasting honour.

At last, however, just as we were forgetting all about the events of 1874, a new attack on the Viceroy's famine policy has been made in a certain "Black Pamphlet," which has already found a large sale in Calcutta, and an English edition of which has just appeared in London, prefaced by a letter to Mr. Fawcett. Its author, a "Bengal Civilian," has the boldness to declare that the so-called famine of 1874 was "an impossibility from the beginning." How it was impossible he proceeds to show in a series of chapters dealing calmly and searchingly with the several grounds of his indictment against Sir Richard Temple, as the chief actor in a farce which resulted in the needless outlay of more than eight millions sterling. Of the 9½ millions spent in famine relief we are assured that 8½ millions were "wasted—absolutely and utterly wasted"—to meet the demands of a governor who mistook a very partial scarcity for a widespread famine; whose estimates were "so extravagant, so unreasonable, that they were stigmatised by even such an alarmist as Sir George Campbell as excessive," and who, scouting the advice of his most experienced officers, flung away large sums of money on contracts "made at eight times the ordinary rates," and insisted on a scale of wages "in some cases ten times as great as the ordinary wages of the country."

It needed no little courage for a member of the sacred Civil Service to bring forward charges so terrible against one so high in place and personal repute as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. But in reading further we are constrained to admit the apparent strength of the grounds on which those charges are made. There is no sign of personal feeling. The accuser has set himself to point out a series of lamentable blunders, for each and all of which he finds one man specially responsible. Sir R. Temple was "the adviser officially deputed," early in 1874, to report on the expected famine. "Turn as you will, you always find yourselves confronted by him or something emanating from him. When he did not advise, he ordered. Whatever Sir G. Campbell did is lost sight of in the vastness of Sir Richard Temple's measures." The fact indeed of Sir Richard's prime agency in the relief measures of 1874 is one which nobody can dispute. If the blunders pointed out in the pamphlet were really committed, at his door they must obviously be laid. It is more to the purpose to follow the writer in his attempt to show what and how great those blunders were. Whatever may be thought of his conclusions, they are at least attained by reasoning from a number of facts and figures culled from documents more or less official.

With the aid of such documents he begins by exploding the idea that the famine of 1874 arose from drought. In point of fact at least as much rain fell in Bahar in 1873 as in twelve out of the twenty years from 1855 to 1875, while in the critical months of August, September, and October the rainfall exceeded that of 1867 and the two following years. In Champáran much more rain fell than in the worst parts of the North-Western Provinces. But this is comparatively a small matter. Far more important is the question concerning the true extent of the subsequent scarcity. It appears that a gigantic blunder was made at the outset by those who spread the alarm of impending famine. A partial failure of the autumn rice-crops was magnified into a general failure of the food consumed by the people of Bengal, the bulk of whom live on anything rather than rice. Famine in short was impossible, because "the grains that form the ordinary food of the people of Bahar were in 1873-74 average or bumper crops." Had this fact, for which the pamphleteer adduces ample evidence, been duly recognised, the whole outlay involved in meeting a partial failure of one particular crop consumed by a mere fraction of the people of inland Bengal would have been reduced to less than a million sterling at the outside, if not to the £500,000 estimated by Dr. W. Hunter in his "Famine Aspects of Bengal."

Not only are the rice-tracts of Bahar confined to a very limited area in Tirhut and Bhagalpur, but it appears from the statistics gathered alike by Dr. Hunter and the author of the Black Pamphlet, that rice has always been the dearest food-grain in the Bahar markets, dearer commonly even than wheat, and always much dearer than barley, maize, "murwa," and other grains which form the staple food of the masses. Sir Richard's amazing ignorance of these facts, coupled with his failure to find them out during his frequent gallops about the country, involved, it seems, an utter waste of more than four millions expended on rice-allotments to districts fairly provided with other and cheaper kinds of food. It is certainly a curious fact that the Collector of Gaya, writing on the 24th January, 1874, had "never known the cattle of this district to be in such good case as they are at present." At a later period the *rabi* or cold-weather crops in Bahar were reported almost everywhere good, and in some places plentiful, and a relief-officer riding about Sáran could find no traces of "general distress or extreme scarcity of food." But the mischief caused by Sir R. Temple's ignorance was enhanced by his recklessness in estimating the cost of relief works and carriage of supplies. He is accused, with apparent justice, of offering wages at least three times as high as the price of ordinary labour, and thus drawing to the relief works crowds of people who could have earned a fair living elsewhere. While Sir John Strachey was paying his adult male labourers in Gorakhpur and Basti from one anna to one and a-half a day, Sir Richard was giving twice and thrice as much to the labourers in Bahar, so that

* The Black Pamphlet of Calcutta, by a Bengal Civilian. English Edition. W. Ridgway. 1876.

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each man and woman, who usually earned between them 2½ annas or 3¾d. a day, were now receiving from 10½d. to 1s. 1½d. for work of the lightest description. The result of course was that by the end of June 1874, when no labourers remained on the works in Basti, the numbers in Bahar had risen to more than 1½ million; while the total waste on relief works in Bengal may be reckoned at £1,173,250, out of £1,280,000 spent in all.

A like comparison between the ordinary rates for carriage and those fixed by Sir Richard Temple results, according to the pamphleteer, in proving an actual waste of nearly 2½ millions on transport alone. Instead of 8 annas or a shilling a day for cart hire, Sir Richard often paid as much as 4 rupees and never less than two rupees a day. Half of the freight of all grain sent by rail was also paid by Government, and a large transport train, including steamers sent out from home too late to be of any use, was organised at great cost after the contractors had made their own arrangements for meeting all demands. What more need be said here? That this terrible indictment is altogether true, we should be very loath to admit; but that he who has framed it has not spoken without some show of reason and likelihood we cannot deny. In justice alike to himself and the Indian Government some inquiry ought at once to be made into a matter involving the gravest issues for all concerned.

GENERAL SIR H. G. A. TAYLOR, G.C.B.

It may interest many of our friends to read in somewhat greater detail than appears under the Military Intelligence in the *Times*, a record of the services of the late Gen. Sir H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., the venerable and highly esteemed general officer, whose death so lately occurred.

This veteran officer, the senior general in her Majesty's Army, expired at his residence in Clarendon-place, Hyde-park Gardens, on the 9th of February, in the ninety-third year of his age. He was born in October, 1783; his commission as cadet dated from season 1798, and he arrived at Madras on the 30th of July, 1799. He joined the 10th Regiment Madras Native Infantry as Lieutenant, at Ganjam, early in the year 1800. In 1801-2 Lieutenant Taylor was employed in command of a detachment of two companies of his Regiment in the Goomsoor country against the rebel Rajahs for a period of six months. In 1802 he marched with his Regiment from the Ganjam district to the banks of the Nerbudda, to join the grand army assembled under the command of General Stuart, and shortly after his arrival in camp was despatched with his Regiment to join the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Lieut. Taylor arrived at the head-quarters of General Wellesley's Force in time to be present at the Battle of Assai, on September 23, 1803, when he was severely wounded in the arm, and slightly in the leg. He was sufficiently recovered to be again present with his regiment at the Battle of Argaum on November 29, 1803, and at the siege and storm of the Fortress of Gawilghar in December following. For these three actions he received a medal and three clasps.

In 1804 Lieutenant Taylor was appointed adjutant of his regiment, and returned with it from Camp to Chitaldrug, in Mysor, where the regiment remained until the early part of 1807. In that year the 10th Regiment formed part of the Haidrabad Subsidiary Force, and proceeded to the Frontier near Jaulnah on field service. In the year 1809 Captain Taylor joined the Army under the command of Sir Barry Close, and was appointed Brigade Major to the 3rd Brigade, and was also selected by that distinguished officer for the post of Deputy Adjutant-General to a subsidiary force in process of formation for the occupation of Nagpore. This project was not carried out, however, for political reasons.

In 1810 Captain Taylor was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force, and continued in that situation for a short time: after which, in the same year, he became Superintendent of Bazaars, and was subsequently appointed to the Commissariat, in which he served in the field until 1817, having been nearly ten years on active field service against the Pindarries, under Sir John Doveton and other commanders. He was promoted to Major in 1817, and continued in the Commissariat until January, 1822, when he proceeded to England on furlough for the benefit of his health.

In September, 1825, he returned to Madras as Lieutenant-Colonel, and was almost immediately appointed to act as Town Major by Sir Thomas Munro. After the death of that distinguished Governor Colonel Taylor continued to hold the appointment of Town Major under the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington until October, 1828, when, having been promoted to the rank of Colonel, he was appointed to the command of the Brigade and Fortress of Vellore, and had temporary charge of the Centre Division of the Madras Army during the absence of Major-General M'Dowall.

In the year 1832, the Northern Sirkars being in a very disturbed state, Colonel Taylor was selected by Mr. Lushington, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to proceed immediately to take up the command of the Northern Division of the Army, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

General Taylor served the full period of five years in command of that Division, and was actively employed during the whole of that time in suppressing rebellions in the Vizagapatam, Kimmedy, and Ganjam districts, with a force consisting at different periods of more than fifteen regiments. For the good service thus rendered he received the thanks in General Orders of the Madras Government on five different occasions, and on relinquishing the command, at the expiration of his period of service, he again received the thanks of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and was recommended to the favourable notice of the Court of Directors.

After a distinguished career of nearly forty years, General Taylor left Madras in November, 1837, and arrived home in February, 1838. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in the following year, a Knight Commander in 1862, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1873.

General Taylor gave no less than six sons to the Indian services, besides numerous nephews and other relations. Of his three surviving sons, Mr. George Noble Taylor, the eldest, entered the Madras Civil Service in 1840, and retired in 1870, when a member of the Council of the Governor General. Captain Ralph Taylor, well known in Mysor and Kurg, resigned the service some years ago when a Deputy Superintendent of the Mysor Commission; and Lieut. Colonel Clarence Comyn Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was wounded in the Mutiny at Allahabad, closed his Indian career as Aide-de-Camp to the late Lord Mayo.

Of those who are gone numerous friends will remember with regret Colonel Charles Philip Taylor, who was for many years Paymaster at Bangalor, and afterwards at Madras, and who died there so suddenly in 1868: and some few also will call to mind "that gallant young officer," quoting from the General's despatch, "Lieutenant James Marriott Taylor, 9th Madras Native Infantry, doing duty with H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry, who fell mortally wounded in an attack upon the enemy's position during the last Burmese War in 1854." "In this attack," says a writer in the *United Service Magazine* of June, 1874, "which ended in a complete and glorious success, the chief honours were borne off by Lieutenant Taylor, who led the men of the 51st, and fell a sacrifice to his gallantry, and Ensign Wolseley (now Sir Garnet Wolseley) of H.M.'s 80th Regiment, who was also struck down, and nearly shared a similar fate.

Sir Henry Taylor's only daughter is the widow of the late Mr. W. A. Arbuthnot, member of the Indian Council, who died in December, 1874.

Of several members of the family still doing good service in India, may be mentioned the General's nephews, Capt. J. H. Taylor, Master Attendant of Madras; Captain A. D. Taylor, late of the Indian Navy, and now Superintendent of the Marine Survey of India; and Colonel F. C. Taylor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Bengal.

In the career of each and all of his relations and descendants,

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and, in fact, in all matters relating to India, Sir Henry Taylor continued to take the liveliest interest to the day of his death. He much regretted the change in the organisation of the Indian Army, and could never be brought to appreciate the supposed advantages of the Staff Corps.

We understand that he left with his family a brief narrative of his career, written with his own hand in the early part of 1875, when in his ninety-second year, which reads like a page of by-gone history, and would be interesting to many to see in print.

General Taylor is a memorable instance of life being lengthened by its burdens being easily borne. He will ever remain in the memory of those who knew him as a kind and valued friend, and he has left behind him an honoured name that his children may be proud of bearing.

Notices of Books.

A Sanskrit Handbook for the Fireside. By Elihu Burritt. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1876.

Hâfiz of Shîrâz. Selections from his Works, Translated by Herman Bicknell. London: Trübner and Co. 1875.

These two books, though dissimilar in matter and manner, are yet intimately associated, insomuch as they both spring from the same spirit—the desire of popularising, as far as may be, Oriental literature. The work of the famous linguist, Elihu Burritt, is an attempt to bring the Sanskrit language within the reach of ordinary men and women. This the author seeks to do by giving the salient features of the language, especially such as are brought into play in the reading exercises at the end of the book. These latter consist of excerpts from a translation of the Testament, the author seeming to think that it is better, in the first place, to deal with a book the spirit of which is familiar to every learner. The grammar portion is necessarily brief and imperfect; but the analysis of the exercises is, unfortunately for Mr. Burritt, simple and very detailed. These minute explanations prove incontestably that Mr. Burritt has attempted a task beyond his strength. Sanskrit is to him an unknown tongue. The errors are thick and threefold, and render his book completely valueless. Neither can we see the necessity for any new book of similar design, as Professor Monier Williams, ten years ago, published a thoroughly good elementary work on the subject, called the "Sanskrit Manual." This Manual is accurate and useful, and so is, also, Dr. Ballantyne's First Lessons in Sanskrit. The ground being thus fully occupied by these eminent scholars, Mr. Burritt has attempted and failed in an unnecessary task.

The foregoing book, by attempting to simplify a difficult subject, endeavours to bring a knowledge of Oriental literature within the reach of a large circle of readers; and Mr. Bicknell, by his elegant translation of the works of Hâfiz, will certainly aid the same cause. This latter work is a splendid monument to the genius of the great poet whose verses it contains. The magnificence with which the work has been brought out shows the love which Mr. Bicknell felt for his subject. The translation is linear, and gives with considerable ingenuity the form as well as the meaning of the Persian verse, retaining as many as possible of the compound words, alliterations and antitheses, which distinguish the original. Notwithstanding this close adhesion to the Persian, Mr. Bicknell's translation reads without constraint; and will open the beauties of Hâfiz to large numbers who have hitherto felt no interest in Oriental subjects. The importance of this handsome volume it is difficult to overrate, because, at the very time when public attention is markedly directed towards the East, it presents, in the most attractive form, the charming lyrics of the Prince of Persia's poets, and these, it may confidently be hoped, will keep alive the spirit of inquiry now manifested.

CIVIL.—It is said that the Hon. Ashley Eden, on being relieved of his special duty in connection with the commission of inquiry into the grievances of the junior civil servants, intends to proceed to England on furlough. We learn that Mr. F. de H. Larpent, who was in charge of the famine accounts, which have just been closed, has been specially recommended for departmental promotion, in recognition, presumably, of his services in connection with that special duty.—*Indian Daily News.*

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE SALT DUTIES.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that that is doubtless a lamentable necessity which compels any Government to tax a necessary of life. In India especially, the medical evidence as to the use of salt imparts to the past action of the Government, in regard to the salt duty, a peculiarly cruel complexion. The Indian revenues, however, are in the transition stage; and just because all government would come to a dead lock, if all objectionable taxation were at once removed, and because moderate oppression is preferable to anarchy, rational public opinion must be satisfied if it sees the Government moving steadily in the direction of improvement. The movements of the Indian Government in the pursuit of improvement have, it must be acknowledged, been rather slow in some directions—painfully so in the direction of the salt duty. The evidence that has been collected on the subject of the incidence of this duty justifies the assumption that the limit of taxation, which unites the maximum of consumption with the minimum of oppression, has not yet been struck. And how could it be, while the Government makes arbitrary differences in the rates of taxation in different portions of the country? That the cost of a necessary of life should, in consequence of the duty on it, be raised from nine to twelve hundred per cent. in any province is simply monstrous. If the salt duty cannot be abolished for the simple, and for the present sufficient, reason that the Government would become insolvent without it, the Government is at least clearly bound so to moderate what has been found on inquiry to be a prohibitive duty, that the reduction in the selling rates will promote additional consumption. The medical testimony in favour of this course is overwhelming. Nor can any one pretend ignorance of the truism that the inducements to run the risk of smuggling would be most effectually removed by a reduction in duty. If, then, a gradual equalisation of duty, the suppression of smuggling, and a generally-enhanced consumption would lead to a fair compensation in revenue for any sacrifice which the Treasury may intelligently make, it is, in our judgment, to be regretted that the statesmanship of the Treasury is not equal to that sacrifice.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

The *Indian Daily News* suggests that if the territorial limits of districts were re-adjusted, the highest district officer in Bengal might be of much the same standing as a commissioner at present, while the lowest might go down to the grade of a present joint-magistrate—and at the same time a vast saving might be effected, which might be expended on the employment of an efficient subordinate agency. If the territorial limits of districts were re-adjusted, as we have sometimes before proposed, such a graded service of district officers could be appropriately arranged in suitable districts. While on the one side there would be nothing shocking in the elevation of a magistrate on Rs. 3,000 a month to a seat in the provincial council on Rs. 4,000 a month, on the other there would be nothing out of the way in entrusting a small district to a young magistrate on Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 a month. If these arrangements were so made as not to increase the total number of districts, and not to exceed the total present allotment on magisterial salaries, the whole of the salaries of the commissioner and some of the salaries of junior civilians would be saved, and could be devoted to the employment of trustworthy uncovenanted officials on salaries varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 or Rs. 700 a month. The advantages to be derived from this reconstruction cannot be exhaustively described at the end of a newspaper article; but it may be briefly said that the Government would obtain a very large addition to the number of its mofussil officials. Now, no one denies that a competition-wallah may be a more highly crammed official than an uncovenanted officer of the ordinary type. But no one has any reason to say that he is more of a gentleman. And if the uncovenanted officials of the subordinate executive generally fulfil much the same duties as junior civilians, and fulfil them equally well, the superior cram of the competition-wallah becomes an obvious superfluity under such a scheme of redistribution as we are now considering. It would clearly be an advantage to the country to have ten uncovenanted officers scattered over a district in which there may now be only two or three, and these stationed at head-quarters. If ten good subordinate officials, whether called police assistants, or assistant commissioners, were posted all over a district of the average present size of a district, and the district officer travelled through his charge for the best part of the year, carefully examining the work of his subordinates, the country would probably be better governed than it can now be said to be, and at any rate it would have made an end of the reproach of being under-governed. Almost every large plan of any kind that has been contemplated in recent years has failed, simply because we have not dared trust our native underlings to carry it out; but with trustworthy officers so scattered over the interior that oppression would be ridden down by them in a few years, even a poll-tax, which would yield an enormous revenue, would become a feasible

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project in a country in which an income-tax is now an impossibility, chiefly because we dare not trust any one to collect it, and have no guarantee that the theoretical exemptions of the law will be respected in practice.

THE PROPOSED OXFORD INSTITUTE.

The *Englishman* remarks, the proposal of Professor Monier Williams, for the establishment of an Indian Institute at Oxford, has its fullest sympathy because it believes that institutions of the kind described by him, wherever appropriately established, are calculated to be most useful both to English students of India and Indian students in England, and be cause it looks upon Oxford as a very appropriate place for the purpose. At the same time, we must admit that we cannot sympathise in all the learned Professor said on the subject at the Dalhousie Institute. In spite of the terrible temptations of the great capital on which he lays so much stress, we cannot, for instance, agree with him, that such an Institute should be established in Oxford *rather* than in London. For we are strongly of opinion that if natives of India are to reap the fullest advantages of a visit to England, it is only by residing, for some time at least, in London, that this can be accomplished. It is hardly in a state of tutelage, or in the seclusion of what is after all a country town, that that cosmopolitan tone, and that knowledge of European life in which the natives of India are so deficient, are to be acquired; while, as to the very temptations of which Professor Williams speaks, those who know much of native life will be inclined to smile at his fears. The immorality of London is, no doubt carried on after a different style, but, in point of depravity, we doubt whether it surpasses that of which young Bengal has to run the gauntlet in Calcutta. The most formidable risk to which the native of India is specially exposed in London is that of being defrauded and led into pecuniary extravagancies and consequent embarrassment by designing people. But to guard him against this risk, it is surely not necessary to keep him away from London. By all means let there be an Indian Institute in Oxford, which after the capital is perhaps the best place for the purpose, and which is in some special points, no doubt, an even better place than the capital itself; but let there be an Institute in London too. We know of no reason why there should not be both. But if the one were inconsistent with the other, we should prefer London to Oxford. Professor Monier Williams disclaims all intention of antagonism to other schemes, and no doubt sincerely. But some of his expressions indicate an ambition which is not altogether consistent with the disclaimer. "You know," he says, "the proverb *ex Oriente lux*. We want to concentrate and intensify the light in one place. It is for this reason that we desire to found an Indian Institute somewhere, which shall be a great centre of union, intercourse, inquiry, and instruction—a great rallying point for all who are engaged in studying India." The speaker seems to have been somewhat carried away by his metaphor. Whatever advantage there may be in the concentration of physical light in one place, there can be none that we know of in such a concentration of intellectual light, if, indeed, the metaphor has any meaning at all. We want the knowledge of India to be as widespread in England as possible, and for this purpose the agencies for its diffusion should be as numerous as possible. To concentrate them in one place would be to deprive of their advantage all those who could not have recourse to that place, and to inflict unnecessary inconvenience on many of those who might have recourse to it. From other parts of Professor Williams's speech we gather that he does not wish to procure for Oxford a monopoly in Indian instruction, and as an independent scheme his proposal has our cordial support. We cannot leave the subject without noticing Bishop Milman's remark that the only weak point in the scheme is that the Christian religion is not associated with it. Seeing that the scheme is intended for persons of all religions, that its association with the Christian religion would render it unacceptable to a large portion of those for whom it is intended, and that religious instruction is not one of the objects it pretends to provide for, we should consider it a very weak point if it were associated with the Christian religion.

MR. HUME, Secretary to Government, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, goes on leave in the spring, and Mr. G. Batten will probably officiate for him.

DR. MONIER WILLIAMS AT CALCUTTA.—The meeting convened at the Dalhousie Institute on Friday, Jan. 7, in connection with Professor Monier Williams's mission to inaugurate an Institute at Oxford, to prepare natives of India for passing examinations in Sanskrit, in view to future admissions into the Indian Civil Service. was fairly attended, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, his Lordship the Bishop, Mr. Eastwick, the Boden Professor, and several other gentlemen, native and European, addressing those present. The Professor was introduced by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and gave a general explanation of the objects of his visit, after which several speakers addressed the meeting; several suggestions were made, and replies elicited. Nothing very definite was placed before the meeting; but a committee was nominated, who met the next afternoon and passed resolutions in favour of the project.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE PRINCE AT LAHOR.

Jan. 19.—There was a ball last night. The chief event to-day was the opening of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for 1875-76 by the Prince of Wales. The Exhibition was held in the Army Presbyterian Church, and all the goods exhibited were the handiwork of privates and non-commissioned officers of the station, the prizes being of money offered by the Government, and the men reaping the benefit of the sale of their productions. The advantages of cultivating industry, science and art amongst soldiers cannot be too highly estimated, if for nothing else, as the Prince said, than to enable the men to increase their means of subsistence after their term of service in the army has expired. It is a fact of great credit to the British soldier, and of no little significance in itself, that Private J. Slight, of the 40th Fusiliers, is a botanist, and showed an excellent album of mosses collected with his own hands; and that Privates W. Hollins and Turvey, of the 1-11th and 5th Fusiliers, respectively, catch, kill and stuff rare serpents, animals, birds and butterflies. J. H. Smith, another private, makes all kinds of inks, while there were also some excellent specimens of cabinet-making and upholstery, especially some gems of camp or deck chairs, for the production of which Private W. Pearless obtained and deserved the highest prize. A neat little cabinet or jewelled case by Private Grant has been bought by Mr. Money, of the Bengal Lancers, and is intended as a present for the Prince of Wales. An ingenious iron safe, in which a bell rings when anybody except the owner tries to open it, speaks for itself, and has been bought by Lord Ossulston from the maker, Private Roland, of the 2-60th Rifles. There were also some excellent drawings by Private Schongel, of the 10th Hussars, and by Private Villiers, of the 2-19th; as well as a profusion of wood carving' quilts, rugs, horse-shoes, iron bedsteads, dolls, curtains, printing, and a host of other things, all speaking well for the way in which the soldiers on the Lahore station spend their leisure moments.

The road *en route* to the Exhibition at Meean Meer was lined by the following troops:—A F Royal Horse Artillery; D-8 Royal Artillery; a Squadron of the 4th Hussars; the 1st Bengal Cavalry in their light gold-coloured coats; the 2-1 Royal Scots; the 92nd Highlanders; the 7th Native Infantry; the 12th Khola Gilzies; and the 25th Native Infantry; so that there were three regiments of Native Infantry, one of Native Cavalry, two regiments of British Infantry, and a squadron of British Cavalry. There was no cheering on the way, because there was no one to cheer, and although the room was well filled with ladies and soldiers, the Prince had ascended the dais and taken his stand under a rich crimson velvet canopy before he was recognised. The bulk of the audience, however, was composed of soldiers' wives, daughters and children, and one "little dear of pigmy size" had so little respect for the presence of royalty that it called loudly for "mamma," and would not be comforted by even the "whisht dearie" of its mother.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

COPPER COINAGE.—With a view, perhaps, to facilitate payments in fractional parts of a pice, and thereby square up public accounts, instructions, we hear, have been issued to the Mint authorities to coin a lakh or thereabouts of small copper pies for the Government of Bengal.

THE NEW ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—It seems that the idea of Zoological Gardens for Calcutta is a very favourite one, judging from the subscriptions that have been promised. The success of the new institution may be said to be assured. Already the subscriptions amount to Rs. 170,000; and this sum will, doubtless, be considerably increased.

THE MINT.—It is said that Colonel H. Hyde, R.E., the Mint-Master of Calcutta, will make over charge of his office to his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Tennant, R.E., on the 15th inst., and will probably avail himself of his leave, and proceed home by the beginning of next month, if not, earlier.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 14.

SECRETARIAT.—It is said that Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, C.S., who is shortly to be relieved of the special duty of preparing the Bengal Administration Report, on which he was recently employed, is to be appointed Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the place of Mr. J. Crawfurd, C.S., who is talked of as likely to succeed Mr. H. L. Johnson, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, proceeding on furlough. The rumour regarding Mr. H. S. Beadon, who is the permanent Under-Secretary, but at present employed in the Survey Department, returning to the Bengal Office, does not appear to be well founded, inasmuch as the salary of that officer in the Survey Department is greater than that of his substantive appointment in the Bengal Secretariat.

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SIR H. NORMAN.—It appears to be settled that Sir Henry Norman is to remain in his present office for another year. It is to be wished that all men were equally conscientious in office as Sir Henry; there would be far less cause of complaint.

JUDICIAL.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Jackson has, we hear, resolved on retiring from the High Court Bench. This is an announcement which we feel sure will be received with universal regret. Added to the powers of a sound lawyer, the hon. gentleman possesses many other solid recommendations to esteem which will cause him to be much missed in social circles. We shall probably not err in regarding the recent bereavement in the loss of his son as the chief cause of Mr. Jackson's retirement. He will, it is said, be succeeded in the High Court by Mr. H. B. Lawford, at present the Officiating Judge of Hooghly. Mr. H. T. Prinsep will revert to his old appointment as Judge of Hooghly.—*Indian Daily News.*

MR. ALLAN HUME.—We understand that Mr. Allan Hume, the Secretary to Government in the Agricultural and Revenue Department, is about to proceed on furlough. It is not yet certain who will be his successor, but probably either Mr. Howell, of the Home Department, or Mr. Geoghegan, will be placed in the officiating appointment. We believe we are correct in saying that Mr. Hume, who, previous to his present incumbency, filled appointments in which he was very actively employed, has not found the sedentary and monotonous life entailed upon him by his position in the Agricultural Department as agreeable, or as conducive to his health, as he could wish.

COLONEL OSBORNE.—It is rumoured that Colonel A. E. Osborne, of the Staff Corps, the Examiner of the Pay Department, intends to retire in April next, under the new retiring scheme for 1876, which has already been promulgated. Speculations have in consequence been rife as to who is to succeed him. It is said in certain quarters that Colonel H. Cockburn, Staff Corps, the Presidency Paymaster, is to be the First Examiner of the Pay Department in his place; but the salary of the two officers—viz., the Pay Examiner and the Paymaster—being equal, it is doubtful whether the present Paymaster will accept the post if offered. In the event of his declining it one of the Examiners from the sister presidencies is likely to be transferred to Bengal.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JUSTICE JACKSON.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Jackson has, the *India Daily News* hears, resolved on retiring from the High Court Bench. This is an announcement which will be received with universal regret. Added to the powers of a sound lawyer, the hon. gentleman possesses many other solid recommendations to esteem which will cause him to be much missed in social circles. We shall probably not err in regarding the recent bereavment in the loss of his son as the chief cause of Mr. Jackson's retirement. He will, it is said, be succeeded in the High Court by Mr. H. B. Lawford, at present the Officiating Judge of Hooghly. Mr. H. P. Prinsep will revert to his old appointment as judge of Hooghly.

MARINE.—We learn that Captain A. Baker, Officiating Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, and Officiating Master Attendant, Calcutta, intends shortly to proceed on two years' furlough, and that he has already submitted his application to Government. Various speculations are rife as to who is to succeed him. Rumour, however, has it that Captain E. J. Butler, Officiating Deputy Master Attendant, is to remain in charge of the Dockyard, and that Captain F. Warden, I.N., First Assistant to the Master Attendant, is likely to act as Master Attendant, and Captain R. B. Yates, as his deputy. Another report is that on the departure of Captain Baker on furlough, Captain J. Bythesea, R.N.V.C., Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, is to have a *locale* in the Master Attendant's Office, and to exercise supervision over both the Dockyard and Master Attendant's Department, in addition to his substantive duties as Consulting Naval Officer. It is almost time the gallant captain did something.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY EXPERIMENTS.—The following are the members of the Committee which assembled at Delhi, on the 20th of January, to prosecute experiments in the embarkation and disembarkation of troops, horses, and guns, on to and from railway trains:—President: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B.. Military Members: Colonel A. D. Dickens, C.B., Deputy Commissary General; Major C. Hunter, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance. Railway Members: Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta; Lieut.-Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore; Major R. de Bourbel, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow; Major C. J. Smith, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras; Mr. H. E. Church, Traffic Manager, Madras Railway; Mr. Barton Wright, Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway; Mr. E. G. Sherwood, Locomotive Superintendent, South Indian Railway; Mr. S. Jackson, Locomotive Superintendent G.I.P. Railway; Mr. E. B. Carroll, Locomotive Superintendent, B.B. and C.I. Railway; Mr. Sandiford, Locomotive Superintendent, S.P. and D. Railway; Mr. J. G. Cooke, Locomotive Superintendent, O. and R. Railway; Mr. R. W. Pearce, Carriage and Waggon Superintendent, E.I. Railway; Mr. R. Bocquet, Officiating Agent, S.P. and D. Railway; Captain K. C. Pye, R.E., Manager Rajpootana State Railway; Mr. J. Collet, Engineer-in-chief, Western Rajpootana Railway. Secretary: Major A. LeMesurier, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Sind.

SIR STUART HOGG.—Mr., now Sir, Stuart Hogg is the fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., and was born in Calcutta, in 1833. He was educated at Eton and Haileybury, and, after passing for the Indian Civil Service, landed in this country in 1853. His first appointment was that of Assistant Commissioner of Jallandhar, in the Punjab. When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out, Mr. Hogg, though at that time occupying only a subordinate post, was one of the civil officers sent with the troops in pursuit of the insurgents on their way to Delhi, and he was honourably mentioned in the despatches of his superior officers, as well as by Lord Lawrence, for his exertions on that occasion, and his conduct throughout that trying period. After the Mutiny Mr. Hogg was promoted to the charge of the district of Ludhiana, which he held for about a year, and, on the re-occupation of Oudh by the British Government, was sent to reorganise one of the unsettled districts in the heart of the Province. In 1860 Mr. Hogg proceeded on a year's leave to England, and on his return to India, in the following year, was offered an appointment in Lower Bengal, the Bengal Government being then in want of civil officers for some of the higher posts. Mr. Hogg was shortly afterwards appointed Magistrate and Collector of Bardwan, where he remained till 1866, when he was offered his present post as Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police, by Sir Cecil Beadon, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. During the Orissa famine months, when Calcutta was invaded by thousands of homeless and starving people, Mr. Hogg's energetic action in providing these multidues with work and relief, as well as shelter in temporary camps, obtained him the cordial thanks of the Government. Mr. Hogg had the good fortune to hold his present appointment during the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1869, and the arrangements he made on that occasion in connection with the reception of H.R.H. met with the warm approval of Government, and the thanks of H.R.H. On the present occasion it has again fallen to Mr. Hogg's lot to bear a large share of the anxiety and responsibility connected with the visit to this city of a Royal Prince, and to carry out the police arrangements, and many of the other details relating to the reception of the illustrious visitor. This onerous task he has discharged with his usual energy, and with a degree of success which has given the greatest satisfaction to his Royal Highness and the Government. We congratulate Sir Stuart Hogg on the distinction he has so well earned.—*Englishman.*

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The engagement of Mr. C. Mathews concluded with a farewell benefit, at which he made one of those happy farewell speeches of his in the delivery of which "none but himself can be his parallel." The closing sentences are very characteristic:—"Indeed, our sojourn here has been so short and so full of delightful and novel excitement that on our return home it will appear like a pleasant dream, and we shall scarcely be able to realise it. Brief though it has been, it has been rendered most agreeable by the extreme kindness and attention we have received. I was a little disappointed at first with the 'City of Palaces,' expecting to see nothing but marble studded with precious stones—disappointed also at the lack of elephants. I have only seen two since I have been in Calcutta—two little fellows about the size of polo ponies, who were invited to meet the Prince of Wales on his first arrival at Government House, but who grew so very sleepy that they were sent home and put to bed before his Royal Highness made his appearance. I am told that elephants are not allowed in the city for fear of their frightening the horses; but, from what I have seen of the native cattle in the streets, I should say they were more likely to frighten the elephants. The grand parade of seven hundred and fifty at Bankipore, with their painted foreheads, war trappings, and gorgeous howdahs, must have been a magnificent sight, and we are promised an introduction to a number of splendid specimens to-morrow at Barrackpore. I hope we shall not be disappointed. I announced my intention of making my re-entry into London on one of the largest I could obtain, but I fear, after all, I shall have to drive up in a native bullock barouche—a 'byle garee' I believe it is called. It is true, I might present myself in a palanquin, as a more dignified conveyance; but I should be afraid of being mistaken for a patient on his way to the hospital, for such was my impression on first beholding the funereal-looking 'palki'—I believe 'palki' is the correct name. My Hindustani is not very pure, I am aware. I have only mastered a few useful phrases, such as 'Raho,' 'Jaldi jao,' 'Ag lao,' and 'Pani lao,' and am not quite sure that I know what they really mean. Some words, though, I must confess are significant enough. For instance, husbands are designated by the term 'kussum'—a term, I fear, sometimes used by Men Sahibs without being aware that they are speaking Hindustani. But though disappointed at the first sight of the 'City of Palaces,' I soon found, on driving among its innumerable palatial villas and visiting their elegant and costly interiors, that the epithet was well deserved and quite appropriate; and if I may be permitted to add another title I would proclaim it the 'City of Politeness and Hospitality.' Allow me thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the support you have given me, and for the many kind attentions received by myself and my 'Mem Sahib,' and to assure you, though far away, that we shall never forget them."

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Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13. Madras, Rangoon; Winchester, Cardiff; St. Lawrence, London, via Suez Canal.—14. Mecca, Moulmein and Akyab; Zemindar, London; Robert Kerr, Mauritius and Galle; Niphon, Akyab.—15. Windermere, Bombay; Ballochmyle, Bombay; Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally.—16. Ghazeepore, Liverpool; Socotra, Bombay, via Coasts; Lady Cairns, Melbourne; Duke of Buccleuch, London, via Suez Canal.—17. Epervier, Bourbon; Schah Jehan, Bombay and Cannanore; Elcano, Melbourne.—18. Siam, London, via Suez Canal; Allum Ghier, Mauritius.—19. Teviotdale, Wellington; Tythonus, Bombay; Scotia, Camorta and Port Blair; Charlotte Croom, Liverpol; Madura, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13. Historian, Bombay; Idomeneo, New York; Lady Melville, Bombay.—14. Marguerite, Liverpool; Malwa, London, via Suez Canal.—15. Dunn, Bombay; City of Lucknow, New York; Malda, Madras, &c.; Star of Bengal, London; Cardigan Castle, Bombay; Tenasserim, Perak.—16. Arundel, Mauritius.—17. Burmah, Akyab and Rangoon.—18. Patrie, Mauritius; Ava, Coasts; John Kerr, London.—19. Tibre, Galle, via Madras Coasts; Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally; Hindoostan, Straits and Hong Kong; Glenfiulas, London, via Suez Canal.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 21, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 6 to 101 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 10 to 101 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 10 to 101 14
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 8 to 102 12
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	106 6 to 106 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅝d. to 1s. 9 11-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅝d. to 1s. 9 15-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1425 to 1430
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	144 to 1450
Coal Company	1430 ...	430 to 435
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	135 to 136
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	610 to 615
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	239 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 182
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	410 to 420
Lower Assam Tea Company	£64 ...	37 to 38
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£124 ...	108 to 109
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67
Simla Bank	500 ...	530 to 535
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	27 to 29

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.—(By Telegram.)—In Piece Goods more business doing. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 40's Bannermill Twist, 5a. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14½. Rice, unsifted table, Rs. 3.2. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 9 1-16d.; ditto, Paris, 3f. 2c.; documents, 2f. 23c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101¼; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102¾; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 105¼. Freights, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 9d.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

NORTH ARCOT, *Jan.* 12.—I am sorry to say that the rain still holds off, although several times the blue above was hid by dense clouds, which, however, soon disappeared. The thermometer has risen regularly, if not rapidly, up to eighty-five deg. at noon in the shade, and, notwithstanding the favourable presence of a breeze, the nights are becoming sensibly closer, and blankets are being laid aside for lighter covering. Pasturage for cattle is becoming very scanty, and the result is that one meets many ill-conditioned beasts of all kinds. Cattle disease is spreading, and many head have fallen victims to it, and unless a change quickly ensues the losses of the grazier are likely to be heavy. Prices are already rising, and will soon be up to pinching point, if not exactly famine rates. Grain and pulse crops have nearly all been gathered in, and, except in a few favoured spots, the ground is free of cultivation. Country vegetables are also failing. Of fish there is none, wild fowl are taking passage to more favoured lands, and even shooting for the pot is a pleasure that cannot now be indulged in. Our timber preserves and fuel plantations are beginning to show the effects of the inadequate rain and the early dry, hot weather; and it is very doubtful whether or not our men of Lincoln green will not have to report on a diminished revenue, and when the current official year's account is compared with that of the former the comparison will be unfavourable. The old forest preserves continue to afford a good supply, so much so that they are looked upon by their owners as the fairest portions of their estate.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

HAIDARABAD, DECCAN, *Jan.* 7.—On Wednesday last all Haidarabad was thrown into commotion by the news of an outrage committed on the preceding evening. This was no trifling tavern-brawl, in which the interchange of a sword-cut between a couple of drunken Rohillas was all the mischief. A man of learning, reputation, and position had been basely murdered when in the act of devotion. The victim was Maulavi Mohammed Zama Khan, Persian tutor to the present, as he was to the late, Nizam, and a man held in high respect by his co-religionists in Haidarabad. On Tuesday evening he went, as usual, to evening prayer, when at the close of his devotions a young Pathan, of the Mehdive sect, came on him from behind and stabbed him to the heart. The Maulavi fell dead with one loud cry, and the assassin at once made for the door by which he had entered, and by which he would, no doubt, have made his escape—the mosque being nearly deserted—but that by some chance it had been in the meantime closed. Before he could find another outlet some of the attendants of the murdered man, who had heard his cry from without, rushed in and discovered what had been done. They hunted the Pathan from corner to corner, and finally seized him, and handed him over to the police, by whom he was securely lodged in prison, where he now lies heavily ironed. The news spreading through the city caused the greatest excitement, and fears began to be entertained of the effects that might result among the lower classes of Mussulmans. However, the turbulent Arabs kept the peace till to-day, the eve of the Bakr'Id. But to-day the work began, and I am well informed that no less than seven Mehdevis have been killed. Rumour, indeed, has magnified the number many times, but the fact remains on good authority, that several of the sect have met their death. I have not heard whether the police have apprehended the murderers. It must be understood that the murder was an act of sheer fanaticism, and by the man's own confession of no political mark, and a generation or two effaces the movements from the memory of men. The Mehdevis, however, in the early days of the sect, attained to great importance in the Deccan, and the sometime potent kingdom of Ahmadnagar was towards its fall for a period entirely in their hands. In the present day their numbers are comparatively small, but many are to be found in Karmil, Elichpoor, and in many parts of the Nizam's dominions. Amid the excitement and rumours of tumults present, and to come, the party of order in the city, may well congratulate itself on one fortunate coincidence, and that is the arrival of Sir Salar Jung and the Resident, who both came in yesterday evening.—*Indian Statesman's* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

COLONEL SWANSTON.—The *Madras Athenæum* informs us that Colonel Swanston, the Commissioner of Police at Madras, is to be rewarded for his services during the Prince's visit by being made a Companion of the Bath.

KADAPAH.—We learn that the season all over the Kadapah district will be a very bad one. The rainfall has averaged from ten to fifteen inches, compared with last year's thirty-five to fifty-five. The ground is as hard as a brick; rice is double the usual price, and though the dry crops have not been bad, the prices are rapidly rising, because the crops have failed in Mysore, and there is considerable export to that province.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts of the Madras Railway for the week ending the 18th December were for passengers, &c., Rs. 82,328-9-0, and for goods, &c., Rs. 60,835-3-0, making altogether Rs. 143,163-12-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 166-13-9. During the corresponding week in 1874 the receipts were Rs. 126,816-7-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 147-12-11.

MURDER OF MR. COBIE.—A telegram, dated 10th January, to the *Indian Statesman*, from Rangoon says:—Beattie, a life prisoner, who murdered Cobie, the Deputy Jailor of the Rangoon Jail, on the evening of the 6th, has been committed by the magistrate to the Sessions. It appears the deceased was just leaving the ward, about 6.15, after mustering the prisoners, when the accused called out to him; on hearing himself called he turned round, when the accused instantly sprang on him and struck him on the left of the heart. Cobie cried out, staggered for the door, and died within fifteen minutes. The stab was below the collar blade, and must have touched his heart. The prisoner acknowledged doing the act, but declined questioning the witnesses till he comes before the High Court; nor would he say how he obtained the knife, but stated he made the handle of it in the ward.

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MILITARY.—General Elmhirst, Officiating Commander-in-Chief in Madras, has made the following appointments on his staff:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Arbuthnot, Cadre 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Military Secretary, without prejudice to his duties as Assistant Adjutant-General, Maisur Division Captain A. Wright, her Majesty's 45th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter. Subadar-Major Mahomed Hoossain, "Sirdar Bahadoor," to be Native Aide-de-Camp.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Grace the Governor and his party returned from his tour to the Godavery district yesterday morning, by the steamer *Malda*. Several ladies and gentlemen were present at the pier to receive his Grace, and there was the usual military demonstration, and the salute announcing his arrival. His Grace, we are glad to say, is much pleased with his trip, and there is a report current that, after making a short stay on the Hills, the Duke of Buckingham intends making a tour through other districts.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 22.

HAIDARABAD.—At a durbar held at Haidarabad on Saturday morning a handsome sword was presented to the Nizam. It had been sent from Calcutta by the Prince of Wales, in charge of Sir Salar Jung, with a complimentary letter. At the same time Sir Richard Meade produced a second *karita* from the Viceroy. This is understood to mean that Sir Richard's appointment is permanent, but the object of his journey to Calcutta, where he will remain only a few days, has not yet transpired. He was to leave Haidarabad on the 17th. General Wright, Commanding the Contingent, has arrived, and it is understood that he makes Bolarum his head-quarters.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14. Str. Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta.—15. Str. Ethiopia, Bombay.—17. Helen Wallace, Moulmein.—18. Str. Durunda, London.—19. St. Bokhara, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malwa.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Sir W. and Lady Robinson, Miss Robinson, Sir W. Gregory, Capt. Thackwell, Mr. J. L. Ritchie, Lieut. Boyle, and Mrs. Dale and child. For ADELAIDE.—Mrs. Perriman. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Wright, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Howard, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Atkinson, two Misses John, and Miss Hartigan. For SUEZ.—Major Mackenzie. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and Mr. Moore. For VENICE.—Capt. Arkwright. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Forsythe and two infants, Master Brown, Mr. Mell and two children, Mr. Mayor, and Dr. Ireland.

Per str. Dorunda.—From LONDON.—For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Herre and child, Miss Stoyenberg, two Misses Wolff, Miss Harding and Mrs. Moses.

Per str. Bokhara.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Grant. For CALCUTTA.—Miss H. C. Bill, Mrs. Jones, Mr. P. Fillcull, Mr. D. Fraser, and Mr. Brough.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15. Aubehine, Marseilles, via Coast.—16. Str. Duke of Lancaster, London; str. Ethiopia, Calcutta.—17. Picton Castle, London, via Coast; str. Canara, Bombay.—18. Str. Doris, Trincomallee.—19. Str. Bokhara, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Chyebassa.—From MADRAS.—For LONDON.—Mrs. Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. Tillard and infant, Col. White, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. E. O. Roberts, Sub condr. and Mrs. Lennon and two children. For COLOMBO.—Capt. Fuller.

Per str. Duke of Buccleuch.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Kerikoosa, Capt. C. M. Russell, Mr. S. French.

Per str. Malwa.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Cavendish. For VENICE.—Rev. Mr. Boggs.

Per str. Bokhara.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Boyd, Mr. Westbury, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and two infants.

Commercial.

Madras, Jan. 22, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9-16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
" " at 3 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
" " at sight	1s. 10¼d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	20 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	9¼ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	1870	105
4 per cent.	1832-33	102¼
Ditto	1835-36	
Ditto	1842-43	
Ditto	1854-55	
Ditto	1872	3¼ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Ligh Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF H.M. STEAMER "RALEIGH."—H.M.'s steamer *Raleigh*, commanded by Captain George Tryon, C.B., arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday, Jan. 20, at 8.45 A.M. She escorted the *Serapis* and the *Osborne* as far as the Hooghly, and returned from thence *via* Madras and Trincomalee to Bombay. On arrival she saluted the Admiral's flag, and the *Undaunted* returned the salute.

THE LATE RAO OF CUTCH.—The Rao of Cutch has, we are told, left all his affairs in good order. Knowing he had not long to live, he, since his return to Cutch from Bombay, sealed up all his treasure after duly counting it, and placed it in charge of the Political Agent, Colonel Parr. Two men, whom he suspected of an intention to make mischief after his death, he removed out of the way. Finally, a few days before his death, he solemnly entrusted his young son and heir to the care of Colonel Parr and the British Government.

THE MOHARRAM.—As the Moharram is approaching, and there is the usual excitement consequent upon its advent amongst the Mohamedans, a number of European and native police constables are to be posted at the Juma Musjid every Friday during the festival. Friday being the Mohamedan Juma, a large number of Mohamedans assembled at the Juma Musjid at 11 A.M. to say prayers. Mr. Edginton, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, accompanied by Superintendent Smith and other inspectors, stationed themselves at the Crawford Market for the purpose of rendering assistance if required, and a number of sowars in charge of a European constable surrounded the mosque to preserve order, while Two Tanks, Null Bazaar, and other places were well guarded by the police. At about 1.30 P.M. the congregation left the mosque, and everything passed off quietly. The police officers afterwards returned to their respective divisions.—*Times of India*, Jan. 24.

FATAL AFFRAY IN PALITANA.—(RAJKOT, *Jan.* 19.)—Palitana seems to be the hotbed of trouble and dissension. The strife of the Thakore's men with the Shrawuks on the Shetrunja hill was too serious an event to be easily forgotten by your careful readers. The news I now have to give you is one of a more serious nature. A wofully awkward *fracas* took place a week ago between the Thakore's men and his Bhayads, or cousins. The cause of the scuffle is not yet known, but it is nevertheless a fact that in the *melee* a great number of men and women were killed and many more wounded. Some of the Rajpoot women have, it is said, shown an unusual amount of courage and energy in defending their husbands on this unhappy occasion, though in doing so they have fallen victims to the rage of their cowardly opponents. The sensation in the whole of Palitana has not yet subsided. The Bhayads are much enraged and discontented, and until their grievances are completly redressed some of them have sworn enmity with the Thakore's raj, and have actually dared, in these days of peace and tranquillity, to turn out in open hostility to his authority. The Political Agent has, however, strictly warned all the Chiefs and Talookdars against harbouring any of these desperadoes.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.—This railway has, at last, advanced far towards completion. The embankments are nearly all finished, though there are still ugly breaks here and there, faults in the level and gulfs unbridged. There seems little doubt, however, that, if the work were vigorously pushed on, the railway might be opened for traffic within twelve months. And it is not simply for the interest of those directly connected with the undertaking, or those hoping to share in the advantages it is expected to bring to Scinde, that it should be completed as quickly as possible. The money expended on it is public money, and no return of interest can ever be obtained except from passengers and goods. Surely, when it is so clearly to the general advantage that the completion of this railway should not be delayed, the Central Government is bound to take all available means for hastening on the work, and the available means are as simple as they well can be. If regular and sufficient supplies of money be authorised, a few months must see Karachi and Multan brought ten miles nearer to each other. But, even when completed, this railway's existence can never be quite certain. Its nearness to the Indus must be a constant source of danger: it may at any time be washed away. The danger, it is true, has been reduced to a minimum by keeping the railway on an average two miles from the river. But two miles is nothing, scarcely a mouthful, to the enormous Indus, gorging and disgorging vast tracts of land every day. You can scarcely sail on this river at any time without hearing loud reports; and, looking at the banks, the sounds are found to come from great masses of soil falling into the water, undermined by the rapid current; and when the swift running water concentrates its attack, it will eat away inland for three or four miles in three or four days. So the Indus Valley Railway, it would seem, must always run some chance of at least partial destruction.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17. Str. Puttialla, Kurrachee; str. Goa, Calcutta.—19. Str. Menzaleh, London; str. Batavia, Genoa; str. Peshawur, London.—20. H.M.S. Raleigh, Trincomalee; str. Kurrachee, Kurrachee; Simla, Liverpool; Twilight, Liverpool.—21. Glenhaveu, Mauritius.—22. Str. Historian, Calcutta; Aldergrove, Newcastle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Hon. A. and Mrs. Campbell and child, three daughters (for Sydney), Mrs. and Miss Lord, Mr. R. W. Green, Rev. J. Small, Mr. Deeley, Mr. G. Smart, Mr. T. Hyde, and Dr. Rivers. From MALTA.—Miss Ward. From VENICE.—Major and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Sheppelman, Dr. Bellew, and Mr. Heine. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Bythell, Mr. M. H. Starling, Lieut. col. Boddek, Mrs. Tyndall, Mrs. J. L. Browne,

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Mrs. J. Beatson, Lieut. A. Awdry, Mr. H. Hynes, Mr. Verespuy, Mr. Punnett, Miss Reid, Mr. Blaikie, Mr. Crockett, Mr. E. S. Roberts, and Mr. Morell. From SUEZ.—Rev. Dr. and Miss Field, and Mr. Wheeler. From ADEN.—Mrs. Seton and infant, Lieut. col. Clarke.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17. Str. Khedive, Southampton, &c.; str. Puttialla, K. Coast and Kurrachee.—18. Str. Mula, Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeida; Fairy, Galle.—20. Salsette, Rangoon.—21. St. rAvoca, Australia, &c.; str. Coconada, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—22. Str. Rajpootana, Coast and Calcutta.—24. Str. Zambesi, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. C. Horsley and Dr. J. H. S. Compigne. For ADEN.—Surgeon A. H. C. Dane.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. D. A. Johnston, R.E., and Mr. Fallon. For BRINDISI.—Mr. W. J. M. McCaw. For VENICE.—Mrs. Tomkyns and child, and Mrs. Topham and child. For MALTA.—Capt. Brace. For SUEZ.—Judge P. A. McRae. For ADEN.—Mrs. Barker and two infants, Mr. Jarratt, wife and two children, and Dr. Thomson.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 24, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 9⅛d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 9 11-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3800
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1425
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	1350
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1090
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3900
Doorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2000
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	85
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1080
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	260 x d
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1180
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	270
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	705
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)...	490
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	725
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1090
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 101⅜
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 102⅝
Five-and-Half per Cent.	,, 106¼
Gold Leaf 99¼ touch	per Tolah. 17-12
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	18-3
Ditto Pekin	17-10

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-3
Spanish Dollars	per 100 200
Mexican Dollars...	Do. 224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 212
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas...	106-10
Sycee Silver	109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Feb. 11.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods are dull. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.2; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 40's Mule Twist, 9½; 30's Water Twist, 9½. Cotton depressed: Oomra, Rs. 164. Shipments of the week, 12,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 9d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101⅜; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102⅝; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 106. Freights, 42s. 6d. to 45s.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. S. Park, C.S., from Nov. 30 to Dec. 9, in extension, and subsidiary leave for thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough. Capt. W. L. Samuells, acting political agent, Hill Tipperah, subsidiary leave for thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough. Mr. H. C. Richardson, district and sessions judge, Nuddea, for one week, in extension. Mr. E. M. Money, C.S., reported his departure on furlough on Dec. 31. Mr. P. Hurley, officiating first inspector of Registration offices, for two months and twenty-three days, from Jan. 18. Mr. J. L. Fawcus, assistant sub deputy opium agent, attached to the Benares opium agency, was on privilege leave from July 3 to Oct. 2. Mr. W. Cardozo, officiating first subordinate judge of Chittagong, for six months. Mr. L. B. Roberts, assistant settlement officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, for two months, in extension. Mr. N. A. Graydon, assistant engineer, on special duty in office of superintending engineer, 1st circle, privilege leave for two months. The notification granting Mr. J. Ellis, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, eighty-five days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, is cancelled.

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 15.)

ARMSTRONG, Rev. W. F., B.A., has been app. by the Sec. of State for India to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal estab.

CROFTON, Rev. H. W., a senior chaplain on the Bengal estab., has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to retire from the service from Nov. 12, 1875.

CROMARTY, Dr. J. P., to be civil medical officer of Goalpara, in Assam, v. Apothy. J. Slane.

DIXON, J., inspector of police and offieg. asst. dist. supt., to revert to his substantive rank.

HARE, R. D., offieg. asst. comr. of the 3rd class, in the Hyderabad assigned dists., to be a justice of the peace for the whole of British India.

JAMESON, T. D., dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, in British Burmah, to offic. as dist. superint., 3rd grade, with effect from Nov. 19 last.

MACDONELL, J. C., asst. conservator of forests of the 1st grade, is transfd. from the Punjab to Bengal, from Dec. 27.

MCLEOD, M., dist. superint., 5th grade, and offieg. dist. superint., 4th grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

PRIMROSE, A. J., Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of Bengal his arrival on Nov. 15 last.

RITCHIE, J. G., Bengal C.S., reported to the Govt. of Bengal his arrival on Oct. 28 last.

STENENSON, R. C., asst. dist. superint. and offieg. dist. superint., 5th grade, to revert to his substantive rank.

WINTER, C. D. C., Bengal C.S., having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

WOOD, T. W., dist. superint., 5th grade, to offic. as dist. superint., 4th grade.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In recognition of the loyal and faithful service rendered to Govt. by Jowala Pershad, minister of the native State of Jaboos, in Central India, the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to confer upon him the title of Rai Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

Mr. G. Diefenbach, acting consul for the Austro-Hungarian empire at Calcutta, has resumed charge of his office.

Lieut. E. A. Fraser, offic. political asst., 3rd class, has been declared by a local examination committee assembled at Bushire on Nov. 1, to have passed the high proficiency test in the Arabic language.

Mir Shahamut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., superint. of Rutlam, is brought on the classified list as an additional political agent of the 2nd class.

Lieut. N. C. Martelli, offic. asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana, passed on July 12 all the tests prescribed for the examination of officers employed in the Political Dept.

Capt. G. F. Blowers, boundary settlement officer, Bundlecund, to be in charge of the office of political agent, Bhopal, during the absence of Lieut. col. W. Osborne, C.B., employed on special duty with H.H. the Begum of Bhopal.

Capt. C. A. Bayley to offic. as political agent, 3rd class.

Capt. J. W. Ridgeway to revert to his substantive app. as political asst., 1st class.

Lieut. D. W. K. Barr to revert to his substantive app. as political asst., 3rd class.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 19.)

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to gazette the following appointments of officers attached to the Behar mounted rifles:—

Lieut. J. J. Macleod to be capt., v. Capt. L. Hudson, resigned; Sergt. A. A. R. Edwards to be lieut., v. Lieut. J. J. Macleod, prom.

Mr. F. G. Millett, offieg. mag. and coll., Pooree, is app. to be mag. and coll., 2nd grade, from the date on which he joined his app. at Pooree.

Mr. J. Kennedy, asst. mag. and coll., Jessore, is app. to have charge of the Magoorah div. of the Jessore dist.

The following proms. in the Subordinate Executive Service are made:—

Mr. M. Little, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Monghyr, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Serampore, Hooghly, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Mr. T. D. Moran is app. to be a dep. coll. in the Julpigoree dist. for employment on the resettlement of the Dooars.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Rungpore, is app. to act as political agent, Hill Tipperah.

Mr. G. S. Park is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll., 2nd grade, v. Mr. C. A. Kelly, app. to be judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr. Mr. Park is posted to the dist. of Howrah.

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Mr. W. E. Ward, offg. dist. and sessions judge of Rajshahye, is app. to act as dist. and sessions judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, asst. mag. and coll., Nuddea, is app. temp. to have charge of the Meherpore div. of Nuddea dist., during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Gillon.

Mr. T. C. Orr is app. to act as an asst. supt. of police.

Mr. J. B. Goad, offg. dist. supt. of police, Luckhimpor, is app. to be a dist. supt., 5th grade.

Mr. W. R. Green is app. to be an asst. supt., 1st grade, v. Mr. J. B. Goad, prom., and to continue to act as dist. supt. of police, Pooree.

The following officers are confd. in the 3rd grade of asst. supts. of police, and app. to act in the 2nd grade, from this date :—

Mr. W. P. Sneyd and Mr. J. F. Needham.

Rev. C. T. Dennis is app. to act as chaplain of Dinapore during the absence, on leave, of Rev. F. Orton.

Mr. H. Gillon, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Meherpore div., of the Nuddea dist., is app. to act as 1st insp. of registration offices, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. Hurley.

Mr. F. B. Manson is posted to the Darjeeling Forest div.

Surg. major R. T. Lyons is app. to have med. charge of the Midnapore Central Jail from April 19, 1875.

Mr. E. R. Forbes is app. to be personal asst. to the Protector of Emigrants, from April 1, 1875.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, offg. joint mag. and dep. coll., is app. to be vice-chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Patna.

Mr. C. G. Lewis, offg. mag. and dep. coll., Hazareebagh, is app. to act as Moonsif of Purulia, in the Manbhoom, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Nobin Chunder Pal. Mr. Lewis will continue to exercise the power of a mag., 3rd class.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. C. S. Turnbull of his app. as an hon. mag. in the dist. of Hooghly.

Mr. H. Millett having returned from leave on the 9th inst. and joined his app. as 1st judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, on the 11th idem, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr. A. J. Oldham, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Upper Gunduk Embankment div. to the Gunduk Survey div.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

Mr. G. C. Smyth, asst. dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Moradabad, during the abs. on deputation of Mr. H. B. Goad.

Mr. H. B. Goad, dist. supr. of police, Moradabad, is placed on special duty, in connection with the police arrangements consequent on the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the N.W.P. from Dec. 7.

The Rev. E. M. Beasly, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, to be chaplain of Jhansi.

Mr. J. Ogilvie, offcg. asst. dist. supt. of police, Agra, in the same capacity to Bareilly, from Oct. 20.

Mr. R. Scott, asst. mag. and coll., Muttra, has been transfd. to Agra as a temporary measure.

Mr. J. H. Harrison, asst. mag. and coll., Etah, is transfd. to Agra as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officers to be magistrates of the 1st class :—

Mr. H. S. Barnes, asst. mag., Moradabad.

Mr. F. L. Petre, asst. mag., Bijnor.

Mr. H. Draser, asst. mag., Agra.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, asst. mag., Azamgarh.

Mr. A. E. Casey, asst. mag., Ghazipore.

Mr. J. H. Harrison, asst. mag., Etah.

Mr. W. Smart, asst. engr., 1st grade, and Mr. C. W. E. Honslowe, exec. engr., 3rd grade, respectively made over and assumed charge of the Benares dist., Benares Provincial div., on the 23rd ult.

The following officers reverted to their substantive apps. on Dec. 1, 1875, the date of return from furlough of Mr. Birnie Brown, deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Punjab :—

Mr. C. Bagshawe, from offcg. deputy conservator, 3rd grade, to asst. conservator, 1st grade.

Mr. A. R. Grant, from offcg. asst. conservator, 1st grade, to asst. conservator, 2nd grade.

The appointment of Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., to offic. as exec. engr. of the Agra Canal, 2nd div., during the absence of Lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard, R.E., is cancelled.

Mr. C. T. Evans, asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Agra Canal, 2nd div., during the absence of Lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard.

The following reversions consequent on Capt. J. H. Western's return from furl. from Dec. 18, 1875, the date on which his furl. expired :—

Mr. J. G. T. Coddington to his perm. rank of exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. A. Grant to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. W. Willcocks to asst. engr., 2nd grade.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Jan. 6.)

Mr. E. B. Steedma, offcg. asst. settlement officer, Dera Ismail Khan, is app. to offic. as settlement officer, Jhang, during Lieut. Montgomery's absence.

Mr. J. Turnbull, dist. supt. of police, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 18th inst., the untaken balance of his furl. is cancelled. He is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his app., and is posted to Jhelum.

Col. H. N. Miller, dep. insp. gen. of police, Rawalpindi, is app. to carry on the current duties of the office of the dep. insp. gen. of the Lahore Circle, in addition to his other duties as a temp. arrangement.

The following officers are app. extra A. de C. on the personal staff of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. during the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—

Capt. W. Battye, corps of guides, and Surg. O. T. Duke, M.B., 3rd Punjab cav.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to sanction the formation of a company of rifle volunteers at Umballa in connection with the 1st Punjab volunteer rifle corps, and to app. the following officers of the Umballa or F company :—

P. K. Hyndman, Esq., to be capt.

J. W. Buckner, Esq., to be sub lieut.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 15.)

ABBOTT.—The services of Col. H. D. Abbott, C.B., Madras staff corps, late brigadier gen. com. the Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George from Dec. 16.

COLE, Lieut. H. H., R E., who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival on Dec. 17, his services are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

SMITH.—The services of Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. S. Smith, inf., late offcg. comdt. of the Bhopal batt., are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C. from Nov. 29, the date on which he was relieved by Col. H. Forbes.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified :—

Lieut. col. J. C. Macdonald, Madras staff corps ; Jan. 11.

Lieut. col. G. A. Searle, Madras staff corps ; Jan. 12.

Lieut. col. F. J. Wilson, Madras staff corps ; Jan. 12.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are prom. to the rank of capt. from the dates specified :—

Lieut. W. J. Vousden ; Jan. 8.

Lieut. S. J. Dunlop ; Jan. 8.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Dec. 27.)

CLIFFORD—MITCHELL—SANDYS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, making the following appts., consequent on the appt. of Major J. Upperton, 2nd in comd., 16th Bengal cav., as extra aide-de-camp to H.E. the Viceroy :—Capt. R. M. Clifford, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. ; Lieut. St. J. F. Michell, offcg. 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer ; Lieut. E. C. C. Sandys, offcg. 2nd squad. subaltern (on probation), to offic. as 1st squad. sub., in addition to his other duties.

COMBE.—Muttra station order confd., dated Dec. 2, directing Capt. R. A. Combe, 10th hussars, to act as station staff officer from the 1st idem.

DODSWORTH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Oct. 21, cancelling regtl. order of Aug. 5 last, and app. Capt. W. F. Dodsworth, attached, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. 32nd N.I., v. Jackson, app. to act as qrmr. from Sept. 6 last.

DUFFIN—MITCHEL—DOUGLAS—ELIOT—DES VŒUX—RUNDALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 10, making the following appts. in the 4th N.I. from Nov. 17, in consequence of Lieut. col. F. Duffin, 2nd in comd., having rejoined the regt. :—Lieut. col. F. Duffin, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt. ; Major W. C. Mitchel, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. ; Capt. A. B. Douglas, adjt., to offic. as wing officer ; Capt. H. E. Eliot, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. ; Lieut. C. H. Des Vœux, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr. ; Lieut. F. M. Rundall to offic. as 2nd wing sub.

EYRE, Lieut. G. S., 36th foot, offcg. 2nd wing sub., on prob., to be 2nd wing sub. to 5th N.I., on prob., v. Stoddart.

FOX.—Barrackpore station order confd., dated Nov. 19, app. Major E. S. Fox, staff corps, to offic. as station staff officer, v. Major G. F. Graham, app. offcg. brigade major, Fort William.

FULLERTON.—Saugor dist. order confd., dated Dec. 14, directing Col. C. J. Fullerton, comdt. 11th Madras N.I., to proceed from Nagode to Jubbulpore, and assume comd. of the dist., during the absence of Brig. gen. R. Hume, C.B., who has proc. to Calcutta, to command the Presidency dist. tempy.

GRAHAM—HIGGINSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, making the following appts., consequent on the departure on leave of Major C. W. Campbell, 2nd in com. and squadron officer 2nd Bengal cav. :—Major T. C. Graham, offcg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer ; Capt. C. T. M. Higginson, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

HENDERSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 17, apptg. Lieut. P. E. Henderson, offcg. 2nd Wing sub., 29th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. R. N. Harrington, on furl. Dated Dec. 20, apptg. Lieut. Henderson to offic. as 1st wing sub., v. Lieut. C. C. Dyce, on furl.

IRWIN—JENKINS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 2, making the following appts., consequent on the departure of Capt. T. D. Madden, offcg. wing officer, to join the 37th N.I. :—Lieut. L. B. Irwin to offic. as wing officer to 20th N.I., in addition to his duties as 1st wing sub. ; Lieut. R. E. A. Jenkins to offic. as adjt., and to retain charge of the qrmr.'s office, in addition to his duties as 2nd wing sub.

KELLY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 7, directing Capt. J. G. Kelly, 1st wing sub. and offcg. qrmr. 33rd N.I., to retain the appt. of offcg. qrmr., in addition to his other duties, on promotion, with effect from Sept. 11, v. Capt. E. L. Stehelin, qrmr., offcg. as wing officer.

LESLIE—CORSE-SCOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, making the following appts. in 37th N.I., consequent on the departure of Lieut. H. M. Temple, apptd. temporarily extra aide de camp. to H.H. the Lieut. gov. of Bengal :—Lieut. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his duties as adjt. Lieut. J. Corse-Scott to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his duties as qrmr.

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MACLEAN, Capt. J. G., qrmr., to be wing officer, 14th N.I., v. Woodgate, app. 2nd in com., Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, 2nd wing sub., to be qrmr., v. Maclean.

MACMULLEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 7, appg. Lieut. W. H. F. MacMullen, 2nd squad. sub. 18th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., from the 6th idem, v. Lieut. G. L. R. Richardson, app. extra A.D.C. to the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P.

MADDEN—LESLIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 14, making the following appts., with effect from the 12th idem, consequent on the arrival of Capt. T. D. Madden, wing officer, 37th N.I.:—Capt. T. D. Madden, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer; Lieut. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

MAISEY, Lieut. F. C., 2nd wing sub. 30th N.I., to be qrmr., v. Young.

MURE, Capt. J. M., 34th regt., to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry during the absence on furlough of Major Kinloch.

PULLEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 3, app. Lieut. C. Pulley, 25th N.I., offig. 2nd wing sub., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 13, during the absence of Capt. W. V. Ellis, adjt., as offieg. aide-de-camp to Lieut. gen. Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., comdg. the Lahore div.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Jan. 3 to 13.)

ACTON—GRIFFIN—BAKER.—Faizabad station order confd., dated Oct. 26, directing Lieut. col. C. B. Acton, 31st foot, to assume com. of the station, consequent on the departure of Col. T. A. Carey, 8th N.I., with his regt. towards Delhi. Dated Nov. 4, directing Major E. C. Griffin, D-19th R.A., to assume com. of the station, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. C. B. Acton, 51st foot, with his regt. towards Delhi. Dated Nov. 9, directing Lieut. col. T. N. Baker, 2nd N.I., arrived at the station, to assume com.

DODSWORTH, Capt. W. F., 32nd pioneers, to be station staff officer at Fatehgarh.

ILES.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 3, app. Capt. A. I. Iles, qrmr. and offieg. adjt. 43rd N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. G. D. Reid, wing officer, proceeded on furl.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. C. W., 14th regt., offieg. 2nd wing subalt., on prob., 17th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt. 9th N.I., on prob., v. Weller, app. 1st wing subalt.

TREVOR.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Dec. 11, directing Col. W. C. Trevor, C.B., 54th foot, to assume com. of the station of Morar, from the 13th idem, during the absence on duty of the brigdr. gen. comdg.

WILLIAMS—COOK.—Regtl. order, dated June 1, making the following appointments in the 14th N.I., consequent on the appointment of Col. C. C. G. Ross, comdt., to the brigade staff:—Major L. H. Williams, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; and Capt. J. Cook, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his duties as adjt.

MEDICAL.

BARKELEY, Surg. major R. W., doing duty with the 11th hussars, is posted to the 55th foot, for a period of five years, as med. officer "attached," from Oct. 1, v. Surg. major S. Roch.

GHOSE.—The services of Surg. F. C. Ghose are replaced at the disp. of the mily. dept., from Dec. 26.

PALMER, Surg. E., is confd. in med. charge of the 4th N.I.

SHERCORE.—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated Dec. 17, directing Surg. J. C. Shircore to do duty with the 34th N.I.

WILSON, Surg. J., M.D., offieg. in med. charge, is condf. in that appt.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub. lieut. C. J. R. Hearsey, 9th lancers, from Dec. 19, 1875, to Feb. 14, 1876, to remain at Mussoorie. Major A. G. Daubeny, 2 7th foot, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. J. Hamilton, 8th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn, 62nd foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major C. H. S. Scott, staff corps, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Major J. B. Richardson, No. 6 battery 5th brigade R.A., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Paymaster (honorary capt.) A. S. G. Jauncey, 2-19th foot, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs, from Jan. 6 to Feb. 28, in extension of the leave granted to him. Lieut. (local capt.) G. D. Michell, from Nov. 18 to 26, 1875, in extension of the leave granted to him. Col. R. H. Currie, 89th foot, to Delhi, from Dec. 21 to Feb. 20, 1876. Major and Brevet Lieut. col. C. Acton, 51st foot, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. G. H. Harrison, 55th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. col. E. B. Thorp, 89th foot, for eighteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Major E. D. H. Vibart, 2nd squadron officer 15th Bengal cav., to Bombay, for thirty days from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Surg. major J. Gibbons, officiating deputy surgeon general, for two months, on private affairs, from Jan. 15, or from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties by the return of the deputy surgeon general of the Sirhind Circle. Surg. major W. B. Wallis, attached to A battery F brigade R.H.A., to Shahjahanpur, for three months from date of departure. Vet. surg. J. K. Grainger, attached to A battery 8th brigade R.A., to Jullundur, from date of departure from the Camp of Exercise, to await the return of his battery. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Major gen. J. T. Shakespear, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. S. Rawlins, Bengal staff corps; Major and Brevet Lieut. col. F. E. A. Chamber, Bengal staff corps; Capt. L. Smith, Bengal staff corps; and Surg. S. H. Browne, Medical Department. Surg. major J. J. Clarke, M.D., Medical Department, in medical charge 3rd Bengal cavalry, to Europe and Australia, for two years, on private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 18.)

HARDINGE, T. von D., acting sub coll. and joint mag. of Nellore, will be considered as having acted as coll. and mag. of that dist. during the absence of Mr. V. Agnew on leave.

HENBERT, F. H., asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class.

HOPE, J., acting coll. and mag. of Godavery, assumed charge of the dist. from Mr. J. Kelsall, the acting sub coll. in charge, on the 4th inst.

HORSFALL, J. G., acting coll. and mag. of South Canara, assumed charge of the dist. from Mr. E. Gibson, the acting head asst. coll. in charge, on the 10th inst.

NICHOLSON, F. A., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura, and to act as head asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. McWatters on other duty.

SMITH, R., offieg. superintg. engr., will be considered as having reverted to his substantive rank of exec. eng., 1st grade, from the date of Major Masted's return from priv. leave.

TAYLOR, Capt. A. L., to act as master attendant of Vizagapatam during the employment of Capt. C. H. Rowland on other duty.

MILITARY.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Bangalore*, Jan. 7.)

IND—BRACKENBURY.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieuts. H. W. Ind, C baty. 9th brig., and H. W. Brackenbury, B baty., 18th brig. R.A. Lieut. Ind has been directed to proceed to England forthwith, at his own expense, to join his new brigade.

KEITH, Capt. G. S., staff corps, has been granted a certificate as an instructor in army signalling.

(*Head-Quarters, Bangalore*, Jan. 10 to 15.)

HANDS, Lieut. col. W., staff corps, has passed an examination in Military Law, qualifying for appointment in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

HEWAT.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has approved of Captain H. R. Hewat, 21st foot, being posted, on his recent prom., to the 1st batt. of his regt.

HOUSTOUN.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Capt. J. F. Houstoun, recent prom., now in India, has been transfd. to F baty. 20th brig. R.A., v. W. L. Hutchinson, app. adjt. of a regt. of Militia.

O'GRADY, Capt. the Hon. H. S., C baty. 20th brig. R.A., is relieved from duty with No. 7 baty. 6th brig. R.A., and is directed to rejoin his own baty. at St. Thomas's Mount, on duty at the public expense.

RUSSELL, Capt. J. C. M., staff corps, from attached 19th regt. N.I., to offieg. qrmr. 16th regt. N.I.

WILLIAMS—FULTON—RAMSAY—ROSE—ROWLANDSON.—The apps. notified in G.O.C.C., 21st May last, of the officers Col. W. T. Williams, J. J. Fulton, Lieut. col. W. Ramsay, W. Rose, and W. Rowlandson, should have effect from April 1, 1875, the date of Col. Tripe's retirement.

ORDERS CONFIRMED.

The following orders by the officer commanding Trichinopoly are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 15, directing Capt. K. F. Stevenson, staff corps, 38th N.I., to assume temp. charge of the Pension and Family Pay Office, Trichinopoly, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. Armstrong, deceased.

Dated Dec. 21, directing Capt. F. Smalley, gen. list, 19th N.I., to assume tempy. charge of the Pension and Family Payment Office, Trichinopoly, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. Stevenson, on other duty.

Dated Dec. 30, directing Major A. Wingfield, staff corps, 32nd N.I., to assume without delay tempy. charge of the Pension and Family Payment Office, Trichinopoly, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. Smalley, reported sick.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermntd. officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. G. C. Fenwick, 1st Madras N.I.

Lieut. K. E. Hudson, 45th foot.

Lieut. W. G. C. Johnstone, 6th inf., Hyderabad Contingent.

COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. col. T. C. Georges, from wing officer 14th N.I., offieg. 2nd in com. 30th N.I., to be 2nd in com. 30th N.I.; Lieut. col. C. J. Smith, offieg. 2nd in com. 27th N.I., from wing officer 30th N.I., to be wing officer 14th N.I.; and Major H. F. Dakeyne, from offieg. wing officer 30th N.I., to be wing officer 30th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Playfair, dec.

Col. W. A. Riach (Europe), from comdt. 13th N.I., to be comdt. 15th

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N.I.; Col. E. Gage (Europe), from comdt. 15th N.I., to be comdt. 25th N.I.; Col. G. T. Hilliard, from 2nd in com., and offieg. comdt. 13th N.I., to be comdt. 13th N.I.; Col. G. Hearn, offieg. comdt. 15th N.I., from 2nd in com. 12th N.I., to be 2nd in com. 13th N.I.; Lieut. col. G. N. Johnstone, from wing officer 41st N.I., offieg. 2nd in com. 12th N.I., to be 2nd in com. 12th N.I.; Lieut. col. R. S. Burge (Europe), from wing officer 40th N.I., to be wing officer 41st N.I.; and Lieut. col. H. T. Stuart, from offieg. 40th N.I, to be wing officer 40th N.I., v. Col. J. G. Halliday, attained to colonel's allowance, Jan. 8.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. J. Tydd, No. 2 battery 5th brigade, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Sub Lieut. R. Eccles, 43rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. A. Richards, 44th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. S. Langlands, 43rd regiment, from Dec. 20, or date of departure from Bombay. Major C. T. Caldecott, 76th regiment, for one month, from Jan. 8, or date of departure, Neilgherries. Capt. (brevet major) G. S. Hooper, 2nd squadron subaltern 1st L.C., in continuation for six months, Neilgherries. Surg. A. McClorg, for one month, from Jan. 3, or date of departure, Bombay. So much of G.O.C.C., Nov. 24, as grants preparatory leave to Major F. Weldon, staff corps, is cancelled, as that officer did not avail himself of the leave.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

BELL, Major gen. H. W. B., R.E., received charge of the office of the superint. engr., C.D., from Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., on Dec. 31 last.

BENNETT, D., acting 3rd class inspector of police, Southern div., to join at Belgaum on the expiration of his leave, and remain in that dist., until further orders.

EDWARDS—CATES.—Mr. J. Edwards, Huzur dep. coll., and Surg. major W. E. Cates respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sholapur dist. jail on the 3rd inst.

GILES, R., dep. coll. and mag. of Shikarpur and Sukkur, acted as dist. superint. of police, Shikarpur, from Oct. 14 to Dec. 7, both days inclusive.

JONES, T. E. S., dep. superint. of the Govt. Central Press, acted as supt. of the press during the absence of Mr. Kingsmill on duty at Kurrachee, from Nov. 22 to Dec. 5, both days inclusive.

JOPP—DRUITT.—C. H. Jopp delivered over and G. Druitt received charge of the offices of railway mag., Thal Ghat, and canton mag., Deolali, on Dec. 17.

LEE-WARNER, Rev. W., has been app. private secy. to H.E. the Govr. of Bombay. Mr. Lee-Warner assumed charge of the appt. from E. R. Wodehouse on Jan. 10.

MARK, A. W. P., asst. superint., Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, having completed three years' service in charge of an establishment, is promoted to the 3rd grade of asst. superint. from Oct. 29 last.

MEREWETHER, Sir W. L., K.C.S.I., and C.B., comr. in Sind, was absent from his jurisdiction on duty in Bombay from Oct. 26 to Nov. 22.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

AYERST, G., acting asst. judge and sessions judge of Poona, and acting asst. agent for sirdars in the Deccan, on the 5th inst.

BAKER, M. B., acting senior asst. judge and sessions judge of Poona, for the detached station of Sholapur, on the 3rd inst.

DRUITT, G., to act as asst. judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri during the absence of A. D. Pollen on leave.

LOCH, W. W., to act as 2nd assist. coll. of Ahmednagar during the absence of C. G. Blathwayt.

SYLVESTER, Surg. major C. J., M.D., to act as civil surg. of Dharwar during the absence on furl. of surg. major G. C. Bell, M.D.

WINGATE, A., to act as extra 2nd asst. coll. of Satara, with political charge of the Jath estate.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.—TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to confirm the following appts. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Translator's office, High Court, to take effect from Nov. 1:—

Mr. Bal Bapoo to succeed Mr. Davabhai Harjivandas Nanavati, B.A., who has been permitted by the Hon. the Chief Justice to resign his appt. as asst. Guzerati and Marathi translator and interpreter on the Permanent Estab.

Mr. Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, B.A., to succeed Mr. Bal Bapoo as asst. translator and interpreter on the Additional Estab.

Mr. Anandrao Sitaram Prabhakar, B.A., to succeed Mr. Govind Ramchandra Khandekar, asst. translator and interpreter on the Additional Estab.

Mr. Hormasjee Rustomjee Umrigar to succeed Mr. Anandrao Sitaram Prabhakar as asst. translator and interpreter on the Additional Estab.

Mr. Raghunath Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., to succeed Mr. Hormasjee Rustomjee Umrigar as asst. translator and interpreter on the Additional Estab.

Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee to succeed Mr. Raghunath Gopal Deshmukh as asst. translator and interpreter on the Permanent Estab.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is also pleased to confirm the appt. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Mr. Javerilal Ghelabhai Desai to be an asst. translator and interpreter on the Permanent Estab., from the date of taking charge of his duties.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Bombay C.S., passed their examination on the 10th inst., in the vernacular languages specified opposite their respective names:—

In Marathi—C. G. Blathwayt, H. T. Ommanney, and F. Woodburn.

In Guzerati—A. W. Crawley-Boevey.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

BATTY.—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861:—Lieut. col. A. F. Batty, Bombay staff corps, Dec. 10.

HAMILTON, C. H., C brigade R.H.A., is confd. in the app. of adjt., R.A., Mhow div., with effect from Jan. 1.

MURRAY, Capt. P., staff officer, Colaba depot, performed the duties of comdt., in addition to his own, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 12.

WALKER.—Malegaon station order confd., dated Jan. 10, app. Lieut. J. N. Walker, 13th N.I., supt. of bazaars, in addition to his other duties.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

Magazine sergt. (acting sub conductor) J. Allen to be sub conductor, from Nov. 25, v. Sub conductor Templeton, remanded to regtl. duty.

Sub conductor J. Toombs to be acting conductor, and Magazine sergt. C. W. Salter to be acting sub conductor, from Nov. 25, in succession to Sub conductor and acting conductor Templeton, remanded.

Sub conductor S. Sparrow to be acting conductor and Magazine sergt. R. C. Webb to be acting sub conductor, from Nov. 25, in succession to Macdonald, proceeded to Europe on m.c.

Asst. comsy. J. Blair to be acting dep. comsy., from Dec. 1, v. Hazelgrove, absent on furl. on m.c.

Dep. asst. comsy. (acting dep. comsy.) D. Vint to revert to acting asst. comsy.; Conductor (acting asst. comsy.) H. D. Forde to revert to acting dep.; Asst. comsy. E. McKenzie to revert to conductor; Acting conductor S. Sparrow to revert to sub conductor; and Acting sub conductor R. C. Webb to revert to magazine sergt., from Dec. 1, consequent on the return from furl. of Asst. comsy. Blair.

Acting conductor J. Toombs to revert to sub conductor, and Acting sub conductor C. W. Salter to revert to magazine sergt., from Dec. 17, consequent on the return from furl. of Sub conductor Wood.

Sub conductor J. Wood to be acting conductor, from Dec. 17, v. Toombs, reverted.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Jan. 15.)

BLOWERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 5, directing Capt. Blowers, qrmr. 10th N.L.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Burd, proceeding on preparatory leave.

DANIELL.—Sind frontier force order confd., dated Dec. 30, directing Lieut. Daniell, 1st squad. subalt., 1st Sind horse, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 20th idem, v. Capt. Reynolds, offieg. 2nd in com.

DAY.—brig. order confd., by the officer comdg. 6th brig. R.A., dated Jan. 4, app. Capt. J. Day to offic. as qrmr., v. Capt. H. Murray, relieved.

GIBBS, Lieut. T. F., 83rd foot, attending the garrison instruction class at Mhow, having obtained a m.c., will rejoin his regt.

JACKSON, Lieut. F. W. S., 1st batt. 11th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. 17th regt. N.I., on probation. Lieut. Jackson is to offic. as 2nd squad. sub., on probation, v. Elliot, offieg. 1st squad. sub.

MACKENZIE—BUSTON.—The undermentioned officers of the R.E., who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival:—Lieuts. W. J. Mackenzie and P. T. Buston.

MUNDER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 4, directing Capt. Munder, 1st wing sub. 13th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Lord, proceeding on leave.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Jan. 19.)

HOGG.—Sind dist. order confd, dated Jan. 8, directing Capt. Hogg, 29th N.I., to act as station staff officer at Kurrachee, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the brig. major on duty.

LYONS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 15, directing Major Lyons, wing officer 21st regt. N.I. (marine batt.), to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his own duties, as a tempy. measure, v. Lieut. col. Bannerman, proc. on furl.

PRICKETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 13, notifying that Capt. T. Prickett performed the duties of regtl. interpreter to 56th foot, in addition to his own duties, as instructor of musketry, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 20, 1875.

WALKER.—Malegaon station order confd., dated Jan. 10, app. Lieut. J. N. Walker, 13th N.I., station staff officer.

MEDICAL.

CLARK.—H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of Surg. major J. E. Clark, army med. dept., being posted for five years to the 1st batt. 2nd foot as med. officer "attached," under the Royal Warrant of March 1, 1873, in succession to Surg. major Dickerson.

COLSON, Surg. E., is app. to act as civil surg., Satara, during the absence of Surg. major H. V. Carter on other duties.

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DANE—BURROUGHS—FERGUSON.—The undermentioned med. officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay med. estab. from the dates of their arrival in Bombay:—Surg. A. H. C. Dane, Oct. 31; Surg. G. E. E. Burroughs and Surg. J. E. Ferguson, Nov. 14.

DANE — FERGUSON — BURROUGHS — MCCLOGHRY.—The undermentioned med. officers are placed on gen. duty as follows:—Surg. A. H. C. Dane, Bombay; Surgs. J. E. Ferguson, G. E. E. Burroughs, and J. Mc Cloghry, Poona; travelling by rail at the public expense.

DETATHAM, Surg. H., is app. to act as sec. to the Surg. gen., Indian med. dept., in addition to his duties as med. officer in charge of the 20th regt. N.I.

GILLESPIE, Surg. major R., M.D., Presidency circle, is app. to the med. charge of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium, v. Local Surg. major W. C. Dudley, whose tenure of the app. has expired. On being relieved by Surg. major Gillespie, Surg. major Dudley will proceed to Bombay to await embarkation for England.

GREARY, Surg. J. P., M.D., is brought on the strength of the Bombay med. estab. from Dec. 1, the date of his arrival in Bombay. Surg. Greary is placed on gen. duty, Bombay.

HAY, Surg. G. W. R., M.D., to act as civil surg., Aden, from the date of the departure on furl. of Surg. W. Nolan, M.D., and during his absence, or until further orders.

HOILE.—Surg. major E., is transfd. from Presidency circle to gen. duty, Mhow circle, and will travel expeditiously by rail and dak to Mhow, at the public expense, to assume med. charge of the 68th regt.

KIERNANDER, Surg. W. C., offieg. in med. charge, 16th regt. N.I., is confirmed in the app., v. Surg. major Riddell.

LYON.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on Dec. 22:—Surg. I. B. Lyon, chemical analyser to Govt. and professor of chemistry, Grant Medical College.

RIDDELL, Surg. major A. N. E., to offic. in med. charge, 18th regt. N.I., v. Surg. major Blomfield, offieg. civil surg.

SEALY—HAY.—Capt. C. W. Sealy and Surg. G. W. R. Hay respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden dist. jail on Dec. 20.

SHARP, Surg. W., M.D., gen duty, Presidency circle, is directed to proceed to Kurrachee for gen. duty, travelling by steamer at the public expense.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. D. Sharkey, acting 1st assistant collector of Broach, for two years, from Feb. 28. Mr. G. W. Vidal, acting 1st assistant collector of Satara, for twenty months, from April 5. Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A., chaplain of Poona, for two years.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. F. Brough, B battery 9th brigade R.A., from Dec. 7, 1875, to Jan. 6, 1876. Major E. D. Herey, 1st battalion 2nd foot, in extension, to remain in England, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 13. Capt. C. S. Lechmere, 1st wing subaltern 20th N.I., to Matheran, for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. W. Bannerman, staff corps, 2nd in command 21st regt. N.I., for one year. Lieut. W. Freeman, 13th hussars, per P. and O. steamer, from date of embarkation. Major M. H. Steinman, A battery 4th brigade R.A., for thirty days, from date of departure, to Bombay. Lieut. E. L. Elliot, 2nd squadron subaltern 1st Regt. L.C. (lancers), from Jan. 3 to Jan. 5, in extension. Surg. major J. Mackay, M.D., per troopship, from date of embarkation, not available for duty with troops. Surg. J. Fraser, in extension, to remain in Bombay, from Dec. 23, 1875, for three months.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 8.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. the Hon. E. Vesey to be adjt., v. Lieut. W. Percy, who has relinquished that app. on obtaining sick leave from India.

10th Hussars.— Sub lieut. B. S. C. Loftus-Tottenham, from 106th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

15th Hussars.—Sub lieut. H. L. Daly, from the 56th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

1st Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major W. N. Watts to be major, v. W. G. Brown, retired; Lieut. B. G. Booth to be capt., v. Brevet major W. N. Watts.

2nd Foot.—The names of Lieut. Hanford-Flood are R. T. Hanford-Flood, and not as hitherto stated.

8th Foot.—Lieut. H. N. McRae receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Sub lieut. L. S. Mellor to be lieut.

14th Foot.—Lieut. J. D. Bain resigns his commission.

17th Foot.—Lieut. C. C. Denny retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy.

21st Foot.—Capt. H. Fielden retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

34th Foot.—Capt. S. W. Bell, from half-pay, late 31st foot, to be capt., v. J. O. Gage, made supernum. while holding the app. of adjt. Royal Westmoreland Militia.

45th Foot.—Lord G. A. Jones to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. McCleverty, prom.

60th Foot.—The app. as adjt. of Lieut. E. O. H. Wilkinson to be antedated to Dec. 1, 1875.

65th Foot.—Lieut. A. T. Weller receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps; Lieut. F. G. Vivian receives the value of an ensigncy on final transfer to the Indian staff corps.

68th Foot.—Capt. C. C. Oldfield retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

73rd Foot.—The surname of the serg. major prom. to be qrmr. in the *Gazette* of Jan. 4, 1876, is Haw, and not How, as therein stated.

85th Foot.—Lieut. E. H. G. Ravenhill to be capt., v. G. J. S. Smith, retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. E. B. Grant, M.D., to be surg. major, v. W. Leach, retired upon temp. half-pay.

Surg. W. K. Wall to be surg. major, v. D. M. Davidson, M.D., retired upon temp. half-pay.

Surg. J. R. Murray, M.D., to be surg. major, v. C. H. Leet, retired upon temp. half-pay.

Surg. C. S. Wills to be surg. major, v. J. Madden, retired upon half-pay.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

G. F. Davis, gent., to be vet. surg., on prob., v. R. D. Graham, confd. in his appointment.

HALF-PAY.

Capt. J. H. Fawcett, from the supernum. list, 1st foot, to be major.

UNATTACHED.

Capt. P. Roddy, V.C., of the Bengal Unattached List, to be major on the Bengal Unattached List.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. H. C. Dowker, Madras staff corps, having completed the qualifying service, to be col.

Major G. E. Bulger, 10th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on full-pay.

The following alterations of date and proms. are in consequence of the prom. to the rank of major gen., with pay from Dec. 22, 1875, of Reserved col. comdt. W. G. Suther, C.B., Royal Marines:—

The commission as lieut. col. of Major E. T. Shiffner, 54th foot, to be antedated to Dec. 22, 1875.

Major C. R. Richardson, 76th foot, to be lieut. col.

Feb. 11.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be sub lieuts.:—

4th Hussars.—Sub lieut. C. L. Skinner, from the 5th lancers, in succession to Lieut. E. J. F. Wood, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; E. W. Exham, in succession to Lieut. G. K. Deane, dec.; Feb. 12.

11th Hussars.—H. W. Broadley, in succession to Lieut. F. G. Johnson, resigned; Feb. 12.

8th Foot.—A. H. G. J. Hervey (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. G. A. Money, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Feb. 12.

14th Foot.—J. H. H. Ansley (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. A. W. G. Gaussen, transfd. to the 43rd foot; Feb. 12.

15th Foot.—G. H. M. Conran (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. J. Crosslé, retired; Feb. 12.

43rd Foot.—A. R. Duncan (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. M. C. Spottiswoode, dec.; G. H. Lumsden (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. J. S. Langlands, prom.; Feb. 12.

56th Foot.—T. P. Geoghegban, v. H. L. Daly, transfd. to the 15th hussars; D. T. Cruickshank (Queen's cadet), v. F. E. Grainger, superseded for absence without leave; Feb. 12.

59th Foot.—C. F. H. Medhurst (Queen's cadet), in succession to Lieut. H. A. Wilson, retired on temp. half-pay; Feb. 12.

62nd Foot.—E. G. N. Walton (Queen's cadet), in succession to Lieut. T. D. W. Dunn, prom., Feb. 12.

73rd Foot.—R. B. De K. Boulger, in succession to Lieut. J. B. Doncaster, prom.; Feb. 12.

85th Foot.—W. B. Capper, in succession to Lieut. E. H. G. Ravenhill, prom.; E. H. Rivett-Carnac, in succession to Lieut. C. F. D. Whish, retired; Feb. 12.

89th Foot.—H. A. C. Harrison, in succession to Lieut A. G. H. Hayne, a prob. for the India staff corps; Feb. 12.

109th Foot.—F. G. Delamain (India cadet), in succession to Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Feb. 12.

UNATTACHED LIST.

G. S. Douglas, E. A. Altham, J. W. R. Parker, H. P. Northcott, T. A. Drought, E. H. St. L. Clarke, J. G. A. Baird, E. R. Penrose, R. C. A. B. Bewicke, E. J. L. Berkeley, F. C. Stayner, A. J. W. Allen, G. G. W. Hayward, C. S. Greenwood, Sub lieut. F. J. C. Frith, from the Argyll and Bute Militia; Sub lieut. E. D. Sandys, from the Royal Ayr and Wigtown Militia; C. Cruse, J. W. Currie, G. F. C. Mackenzie, G. F. Shaw, R. C. B. Lawrence, A. L. B. Hughes, E. W. Horne, S. M. Schneider, H. Eardley-Wilmott, H. M. Prior, W. F. Turner, J. C. Francis, E. W. Purvis, W. V. Dickinson, C. W. Crosse, R. I. Scallon, R. L. C. Birch, E. Inglis, J. S. E. Western, J. Sherston, C. H. Seddon, F. R. H. Chapman, P. W. Browne, C. K. Colhoun, M. A. F. Taylor (India cadet); Feb. 12.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ACRES—At Simla, Jan. 12, wife of G. Acres, son.

ARMITAGE—At Palaveram, Jan. 15, wife of J. Armitage, overseer, P.W.D., son.

BOWER—At Madras, Jan. 17, wife of W. L. Bower, son.

CRAGGS—At Chandra, Jan. 13, wife of M. Craggs, son.

DOVETON—At Jabalpur, Jan. 13, wife of Capt. J. C. Doveton, daughter.

FALLON—At Peshawur, Jan. 15, wife of J. Fallon, 17th regt., daughter.

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GADNEY—At Girgaum, Jan. 22, wife of Rev. A. Gadney, son.
GARDNER—At Cachar, Jan. 7, wife of J. Gardner, daughter.
GRANT—At Chuprah, Jan. 11, wife of G. Grant, daughter.
HODGART—At Oomrawuttee, East Berar, Jan. 21, wife of J. Hodgart, son.
KYSH—At Dinapore, Jan. 9, wife of Major J. A. Kysh, paymr., 109th regt., son. [daughter.
LEGGATT—At Chicacole, Jan. 7, wife of George R. Leggatt, exec. engr.,
LLOYD—At Mozufferpore, Jan. 12, wife of T. Lloyd, son.
MARTIN—At Mozuffurpore, Jan. 11, wife of T. Martin, M.I.C.E., son.
MORRIS—At Lucknow, Jan. 9, wife of Capt. G. T. Morris, 3rd Bengal cav., son.
POWLETT—At Alwar, Rajpootana, Jan. 11, wife of Major Percy Powlett, Bengal staff corps, daughter.
SAUNDERS—At Ajmere, Jan. 15, wife of L. S. Saunders, B.C.S., son.
SEARLE—At Madras, Jan. 19, wife of Lieut. col. A. T. Searle, daughter.
SHEFFIELD—At Vellore, Jan. 16, wife of T. Sheffield, dep. conservator of forests, son.
STEWART—At Rajpur, Jan. 14, wife of Rev. R. M. Stewart, daughter.
THOMAS—At Madras, Jan. 10, wife of R. C. Thomas, son.
VENOUR—At Meerut, Jan. 18, wife of Col. E. Venour, 5th regt. N.L.I., daughter.
WALMSBY—At Vellore, Jan. 14, wife of 1st Class Barrack sergt. J. W. Walmsby, daughter.
WARREN—At Assam, Jan. 8, wife of W. Warren (Doom Dooma), son.
WILSON—At Dalhousie, Jan. 11, wife of Capt. G. A. Wilson, 81st regt., daughter.
WOOD—At Howrah, Jan. 11, wife of T. Wood, chief engineer, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—ONSLOW.—At Fort William, Calcutta, Jan. 12, Capt. Geo. Graham, late 33rd regt., to Florence M., daughter of Lieut. col. A. W. Onslow.
HANNAY—WYER.—At Fureedpore, Jan. 11, W. Hannay, dist. supt. of police, British Burmah, son of R. Hannay, J.P., of Moulmein, to Anna P., daughter of J. Wyer, of Witchurch Can, Dorset.
HENTY—RAYMOND.—At Calcutta, Jan. 18, Thomas H. Henty, of Agra, to Jeannette M., eldest daughter of B. Raymond, of Garden Reach, Calcutta.
HURST—CARVELHO.—At Belgaum, John J. Hurst, Revenue Comr.'s Office, S.D., to Ellen A., daughter of Retired Apothecary Carvelho.
JOHNSON—CHRISTIAN.—At Bhaugulpore, Jan. 14, H. Johnson, C.E., to Grace, daughter of A. Christian.
MONTGOMERY—FORSYTH.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Jan. 8, James Alexander L., second son of Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., to Jessie A., daughter of Sir Douglas Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I.
PRICE—MARSDEN.—At Bangalore, Jan. 19, Robert L. Price, captain Bombay Staff Corps, to Elizabeth (Bessie), youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Marden.
WAIT—WORMALD.—At Coonoor, Jan. 12, Wm. G., eldest son of the Rev. W. W. Wait, to Edith E., daughter of Major gen. R. C. Wormald, R.A., Bombay Retired List.
WINTON—KEELAN.—At Debra Dhoon, Jan. 12, Balcombe L. M. Winton, C.E., third son of H. Winton, The Chase, Enfield, London, to Agnes M., daughter of H. Keelan.
YATES—PHILLIPS.—At Saugor, Jan. 15, Capt. H. A. Yates, 3rd L.C., to Sophia, daughter of Col. G. R. Phillips, 3rd L.C.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—At Lahore, Jan. 15, Robert H. (Bertie), child of Capt. C. S. Bailey, 11 Regt., aged 4 years.
BLANEY—Jan. 15, Capt. C. H. P. Blaney, commanding barque *Night Hawk*.
COX—At Howrah, Nony A. P., youngest daughter of E. W. Cox, aged 4 years.
FOWLES—At Calcutta, Jan. 16, Eliza G., relict of the late H. D. Fowles, Government Schoolmaster, Ghazepore.
GILL—At Rawul Pindee, Jan. 11, Edwin R., infant son of William J. Gill.
GOUGH—At Delhi, Jan. 12, Harriette C., youngest child of Col. Charles Gough.
JAMES—At Madras, Jan. 12, Edward W., infant son of W. E. A. James, Mysore Revenue Survey, aged 2 months.
JONES—At Calcutta, Jan. 10, Catherine E. Jones, widow of the late Edward J. P. Jones, of the Bengal Pilot Service, aged 65.
KELLY—At Peshawur, Jan. 12, Harriett, wife of Lieut. col. Kelly, R.A., and youngest daughter of Rev. J. Arnold Wallinger.
METCALFE—At Assam, Jan. 4, Jessie, wife of E. S. Metcalfe.
O'SULLIVAN—At Calcutta, Jan. 14, J. W. O'Sullivan.
RICHARDSON—At Allahabad, Jan. 8, Mary E. P. D., second daughter of the late H. Richardson, dep. comy., Bengal sappers.
WORSTER—At Mhow, Jan. 13, Capt. W. F. Worster, 108th regt., aged 34.

Official Papers.

THE MALAYAN WAR.

The following despatch from Major-General F. Colborne has been received by the Secretary of State for War: it is dated, Headquarters, Camp at Kinta (on Kinta River), December 18, 1875:—

I have the honour to acquaint you that by the exertions of the Civil Commissioner in procuring native water transport, &c., of Captain Buller, R.N., commanding H.M.'s ship *Modeste*, senior naval officer, in causing the adaptation of boats to the service, and a sufficient amount of stores having been provided by the Control Department, the force, naval and military (Naval Brigade, 70 men, 2 guns, and 2 rockets; Royal Artillery, 40 men and 2 guns; 1 Battalion 10th Regiment, 100 men; 86th Regiment, 100 men), was enabled to advance from the above place up the river toward Blanja, on the 8th instant.

The labour in poling the heavily laden boats against the strong currents was so severe, and the delay caused by the grounding of some of the larger boats, and the intricacy of the channel, so frequent, that it was scarcely possible or advisable to attempt more than seven or eight miles advance each day. The troops encamped on successive nights on an island above Passir Salar, at Passir Garnam, at Pulo Telor (a short distance above Lumbha), and at two miles beyond Bhota, arriving at Blanja on the 13th inst., without having experienced any opposition on the river; the villages, however, were mostly deserted and the boats removed.

Receiving intelligence at Blanja that the Malay chiefs, Lela and Ismael (supposed to be implicated in the murder of the Resident) had passed through Blanja and taken the road to Kinta, and that it was their intention to obstruct the passage of this road, I decided, with the concurrence of the senior naval officer, and the civil commissioner, to commence an advance without delay from the Perak River, through the jungle to the Kinta River, and get possession of the Kinta capital. I accordingly proceeded with the force as before (leaving fifty men 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, under an officer, to occupy Blanja). The extreme badness of the narrow path, through the intensely thick jungle, constantly interrupted by trees of very large size fallen across it, the swampy ground and deep mud over which it was necessary to pass, and occasionally to construct a rough corderay way for the guns, rendered progress very slow.

At a turn in the path, about two or three miles from Blanja, the first opposition was encountered; a rapid fire was opened upon the advanced guard, which was under command of Lieutenant Paton, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, from behind a stockade, concealed by the thickness of the jungle, at about thirty yards' distance. Our men placed themselves under cover and returned the fire with promptitude. One of the guns Royal Artillery and the naval rocket tube were brought forward, and the enemy retreated hastily. No casualty on our side occurred, with the exception of a severe wound through the thigh received by Dr. Randall, the colonial medical officer, who accompanied the expedition. It was impossible to ascertain the numbers of the opposing Malays, or the amount of loss inflicted on them.

After a further advance of about two miles, fire was again opened from another stockade on rising ground on our front, which was taken possession of in the same manner as the former. This was a well-chosen position, and I feel confident from the character of the work here commenced, and the extensive preparations that had been made for its completion, that it was intended to make an obstinate stand at this point, and that had this and others at favourable points been completed their capture would have been attended with some difficulty and probable loss. The jungle on both sides is for the most part impenetrable for troops, and the use of flanking parties impossible, and it is most difficult to obtain a view of the enemy interrupting the march.

The force halted at the close of the day (at dusk) on a comparatively open piece of ground on the side of a ravine, at the bottom of which there was a stream of water. Here also stockading had commenced. The labour of the men, particularly of the Royal Artillery and rocket men, had been so severe that Captain Buller and myself concurred in the expediency of resting here on the following day, a sufficient defence being thrown up to protect the force from surprise. On the following morning (the 15th) the troops and Naval Brigade again advanced, and reached the Papan Mines without impediment, except from the badness of the road, about six miles from Kinta, encamping there, and remaining the following day to allow time for the arrival of further supplies from the rear, which had been much delayed.

From this place a reconnoitring party of about forty men, under a friendly rajah (Mahmood), was sent, accompanied by Mr. Swettenham, one of the civil commissioners, whose local knowledge and thorough acquaintance with Malay has been of the greatest use.

This party halted at some open ground about two miles from Kinta. The main body advanced on the following morning, the 17th, and arrived at this spot about twelve mid-day, the road being equally bad or worse than on the former days. The enemy were found in occupation of a stockade some short distance in advance, and after some firing were dislodged.

The force proceeded to Kinta, which was taken after a slight resistance, the enemy abandoning the town and defences, and retreating up the river in their boats.

Nine (9) bronze guns of small calibre were left by them—some thrown into the river. There is no doubt the ex-Sultan Ismael had preceded us at a short interval, and from information received that it was intended strongly to obstruct the road from Blanja. There were evident signs of a hasty retreat, which I regret the smallness of the force, the situation of the town on the opposite bank of the river, and its great length and the character of the country, prevented our effectually interrupting. I am convinced that it has been of great importance to secure this road before the hostile Malays had time to obstruct the passage through this dangerous jungle more effectually than they did, and I am assured by the commissioners that the moral effect of the occupation of Kinta will be very beneficial. The Rajah Lela, with the ex-Sultan Ismael, are supposed to have fled together into the Patini, or Lower Siam territory. It is my intention to remain here until receiving further instructions from his Excellency the Governor.

I imagine it will be considered necessary to occupy this part of the country with a military force until matters are settled, and the murderers of the Resident are given up, or satisfaction obtained.

I expect shortly the arrival of a portion of the 3rd Regiment (Buffs), and a part of the Goorkha Force from Qualla Quansa.

The troops proceeded on the march without tents, carrying their waterproof sheets and blankets, but their white clothing is very ill adapted to the present service.

I am happy, however, to state that, notwithstanding the exposure, occasional heavy rains, and change of temperature at night, the health of the men has been good, and they are now comfortably housed in this town.

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Home.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of the Candidates who were successful at both the London and Netley Examinations, having passed through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley:—

	Marks.		Marks.
1. Hewett, F. C. C.... ...	5,012	8. Fleming, H. B.... ...	3,520
2. Le Grand, W. J.... ...	4,592	9. Daubeny, C. A.... ...	3,433
3. Taaffe, R....	4,275	10. Burges, W. A.	3,356
4. Findlay, J.	3,894	11. Ievers, P. G.	3,030
5. Briggs, W. H.	3,818	12. Hayes, P. A.	2,995
6. Thompson, T. W. ...	3,771	13. James, W. M.	2,933
7. Fenn, E. H.	3,537	14. Kirkwood, K. D. L. ...	2,565

Miscellaneous.

LADY LYTTON has honoured Mr. Gustave Girardot, of The Studio, Upper Park-road, Haverstock-hill, with sittings for a portrait in oil.

LEGACY TO LORD LYTTON.—There is a rumour that Mr. Forster, just deceased, has bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to Lord Lytton (the new Governor-general of India), son of the late holder of that title, better known as Sir Edward Bulwer. The legacy is understood to be of much higher value than might have been expected.—*Home News.*

RANEE SONET KOOER HIMMUT *v.* BAHADOOR AND OTHERS.—This was an appeal from Bengal. The appellant, one of the widows of the well-known Rajah of Tikarree, sued the respondents, who were the Rajah's illegimate children, for possession of an estate called Pranpore, on the ground that a Mokurrurree lease of the estate granted in perpetuity by the Rajah to a deceased illegitimate daughter had reverted to the grantor on the death of the grantee, who died without leaving heirs. The respondents, under the Sheah Mohammedan law, not being her heirs; the respondents contended *inter alia* that if their possession was not legal the Crown was the only party entitled to oust them, and the principal question argued on the appeal was as to whether the estate escheated to the Crown or reverted to the heirs of the grantor, the lord of the fee. After hearing Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the appellant, and Mr. Doynes and Mr. Cutler for the respondents, their Lorships dismissed the appeal, on the ground that the respondents had rightly raised the *jus tertii*, and that the appellant was not entitled to question the respondent's possession.

SUEZ CANAL.—In a Parliamentary Paper issued on Friday the sum of £4,080,000 is asked for to pay the purchase-money of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. The following explanation of the vote is appended:—"His Highness the Khedive having proposed to sell his shares in the Suez Canal Company to her Majesty's Government for £4,000,000, her Majesty's Government accepted the proposal, supposing that his Highness was still in possession of the full number (177,642), formerly belonging to him; but his Highness subsequently informed them that he had parted with some shares, and that the number in his possession actually amounted to only 176,602. A reduction corresponding to the reduced number was accordingly made in the purchase money, which amounts to £3,976,582. 2s. 6d. Messrs. N. de Rothschild undertook to pay the above-mentioned sum to the Khedive in anticipation of the vote of Parliament; and, in consideration of their trouble and risk, it was agreed that her Majesty's Government should pay to them a commission of 2½ per cent. on the purchase-money, or £99,414 11s. 1d. The balance necessary to make up a round sum is added for the purpose of meeting any incidental expenses which may be incurred."

HARDSHIPS OF SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.—Mr. Carttar, Coroner for West Kent, held an inquiry at Woolwich on Friday afternoon into the death of Thomas Wilton, Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, recently returned from India. The deceased committed suicide by hanging himself at his quarters in the barracks, his mind having become affected through the increased responsibility of his office. The jury expressed a hope that Government would do something for the widow, who was left with a large family. It was stated, in reply to this, that the rules of the service precluded any thing being done, the orders being that the widow and children of soldiers shall be turned out of barracks the day after the soldier's death, and sent to where they belonged, no provision of any kind being made for them. The deceased, who had served seventeen years in India without a single complaint being made against him, was found hanging with his hands strapped behind him, and the question arose whether he could have done this himself; but a witness who produced the strap showed that he could strap his hands behind him without much difficulty. The jury returned a verdict of "Committed suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind, and expressed a hope that, as nothing would be done by Government for the widow and five children, the officers and men of the 23rd Brigade would make a subscription amongst themselves.

SINGULAR WILL CASE.—At the Judicial Committee on Saturday, Feb. 5, judgment was given in an appeal, The Mayor of Lyons *v.* The Advocate-General of Bengal and others, in which a question was raised as to a very large sum left by General Martin, who rose from being a private soldier to the rank of general in India, where he died in 1801, worth about £300,000. He left by will large sums to Lyons (of which place he was a native) and to Calcutta and Lucknow, which had been paid. Sums were left to Calcutta and Lucknow as to imprisoned debtors, and also criminals who had behaved well in jail. In India, by operation of law, the objects had failed, and a large sum had accumulated, which fell into the residuary property. Considerable litigation had taken place as to the application of the bequests in the will. The city of Lyons prayed to participate in the large sums that had accrued on account of the objects of the testator's charity having failed in the places mentioned in India, and the question was argued before the Judicial Committee whether the city of Lyons were not to share as residuary legatees in the large property. The case was argued by Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Hemming, Q.C., for the city of Lyons, as appellants from a decision of the High Court; and by Mr. Cotton, Q.C., and Mr. Macnaghten, for the respondents, who represented the other charitable institution. The object of the testator was to "perpetuate" his name in Calcutta, Lucknow, and Lyons, and he left large sums to each for charitable purposes. The question was whether the principle of *cy-près* prevailed to exclude Lyons so as to confine the large property to objects similar to those which had failed in the particular localities. Their lordships held that the High Court was correct in excluding the city of Lyons from the particular charities in India, and the appeal would be dismissed with costs.

THE 23RD BRIGADE R.A.—The *Delhi Gazette* gives the following summary of the services of the 23rd Brigade on the occasion of the departure of the brigade from India for England:—Raised in 1749, it may be truly said that this brigade for the past 126 years has been intimately connected with the rise, progress, and stability of our Eastern Empire. We believe that there is no other brigade or regiment that can boast of so ancient, noble, and glorious an escutcheon. For the first time during its existence this gallant brigade leaves India after a career of service of which those who now represent it may be justly proud. Its conduct in quarters and its bearing on parade have always been in keeping with its prowess and persevering behaviour in the field. We feel sure that on its arrival at Woolwich it will meet with the welcome which has always been accorded by an elder foster-brother-in-arms to those who have been so long alienated for their country's good from the paternal common. For ourselves personally we can but regret the loss, but we are unselfish enough to wish the 23rd Brigade a cordial God speed. The following is an outline of the services of the 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery:—No. 1 Battery, formerly 1st Company 4th Battalion Bengal Artillery; raised 1749; greater part perished in Black Hole at Calcutta; remnant at Plassey. 1803-4—Bhurtpore and Agra. 1843—Maharajpore. 1845-46—Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon. 1848-49—Chillianwallah, Goojerat. 1852-53—Various expeditions on North-West Frontier. 1857-58—Siege and capture of Delhi, Rohilkund. 1864-65—Furnished detachments for Bhootan. No. 2 Battery, formerly 4th Company 4th Battalion Bengal Artillery; raised 1763. On field service in 1763-64, but no record to show what service it was. 1801—China. 1817—With grand Army. 1843—Maharajpore. 1845-46—Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon. 1848-49—Chillianwallah, Goojerat, pursuit of Sikhs and Afghans to Peshawur. 1850 to 1858—Various expeditions on North-West Frontier, under Sir Charles Napier, Sir Colin Campbell, and others. 1857-58—Siege and capture of Delhi, Duggorah, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Mohumdie, Shahabad, Mutwolie. 1868—Hazara campaign, including expedition against tribes of Black Mountain. No. 3 Battery, formerly 1st Company 3rd Battalion Bengal Artillery, raised 1778. 1798—On field service, but no record to show what service it was. 1803-4—Bhurtpore and Agra. 1825-26—Bhurtpore. 1857-58—Saugor garrison, engagement of Nantie Bhopal. No. 4 Battery, formerly 2nd Company 2nd Battalion Bengal Artillery, raised 1779. 1817-18-19—With grand army. 1842—Affghanistan, permitted to wear Cabool on appointments G.O.C.C. 18-11-42. 1845-46—Ferozeshah, Sobraon. 1848-49—Chillianwallah, Goojerat. 1851-52-53—Various expeditions against tribes of North-West Frontier. 1857-58—Portion at Delhi and Lucknow. 1863.—Portion at Umbeyla. 1864—Furnished detachments for Bhootan. No 5 Battery, formerly 1st Company 6th Battalion Bengal Artillery, raised 1842. 1846—Sobraon, Kangra. 1848-49—Chillianwallah, Goojerat. 1857—This battery was in garrison at Cawnpore, and with the exception of three men was totally destroyed at the massacre by Nana Sahib in June, 1857. Was reorganised in 1858, and served in the Oude campaign in 1858-59. No. 6 Battery. A new battery, raised in Feb., 1862; no war services. No. 7 Battery, formerly 3rd Company 4th Battalion Bengal Artillery; raised in 1786. 1826—Siege and capture of Bhurtpore. 1843—Battle of Maharajpore. 1845-46—Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—LOW AND OTHERS *v.* REECE AND REECE AND OTHERS INTERVENING.—This is a suit in the Probate Court, which was opened on Feb. 10. The plaintiffs propounded the will of the late Major-General Reece, who died at 69, Huntingdon-street,

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Barnsbury, Islington, on the 1st August, 1875. Mr. Serjeant Parry, Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. Glyn were counsel for the plaintiffs; Sir Henry James, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., Dr. Pritchard, and Mr. Hall for the defendants; and Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Nasmith for the interveners. From the opening statement of Mr. Serjeant Parry it appeared that the testator had seen much service in the Indian army, and had risen to the rank of a major-general. He retired from the service in 1861, but the portion of his life which was under consideration in the present case was that running from 1869 or 1870 up to his death, at the time of which he was seventy-six years of age. He had been separated for a long time from his wife, who predeceased him, and for a considerable time previous to his death he had not been visited by any of his family. That family consisted of two sons and a daughter, who is the intervener in the case, and with whom he always corresponded in the most affectionate terms. In 1867 he was living at Plymouth, where he met Mr. Cornbloom, who was then a young man, and in whom he took an interest. In 1869 he took a house in Huntingdon-street, Barnsbury, and on doing so he had the young man and his parents to live with him. To this young man he advanced money to place him in business as a warehouseman in Houndsditch. Altogether, up to the execution of the will now in dispute, he had advanced £2,600. He executed a will on April 23, 1875. Previous to that he consulted the plaintiff, Mr. Low, who is a member of the firm of Grindlay and Co., bankers, in Parliament-street, at whose establishment he was a constant visitor, and who were his bankers. By this will of April he appointed his two sons as his executors, and divided his property between them and his daughter. In regard to the amount due to him by young Cornbloom, he provided that it should be paid by instalments running over a period of several years. On the 19th May of the same year he executed a codicil to that will, by which he cut his youngest son, who is a lieutenant in the Royal navy, out of part of his share of his estate, ordering it to be divided between his eldest son and his daughter; and as to Cornbloom's debt to him of £2,600, he ordered that £1,500 should be paid by instalment running over some years, the remaining £1,100 to be remitted altogether. It was stated that the sons had not seen the father for some six years; but somewhere about May they made their appearance, and the youngest son, finding that by the codicil of the 19th of that month his interest in his father's estate had been very much cut down, seems to have adopted means to annoy his father. In consequence of these annoyances the testator on the 1st of July executed the will now propounded, by which he left legacies of £1,000 to each of his sons and the whole of the residue of his estate to his daughter. That will the sons now opposed, but it was stated that they would not oppose the will of the 28th April previous. It was stated that the value of the estate was from £10,000 to £12,000, a considerable portion of it being made up of prize money which the testator had received for his services during the Indian Mutiny. The main question being the validity of the will of the 1st July, 1875, Mr. Low, the principal executor under that will, was called, and explained the circumstances under which it was executed. The case was continued on the 11th and 12th inst., and is expected to last several days.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *Feb.* 10.—INDIAN LEGISLATION.—Lord G. HAMILTON, in asking for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to legislation in India, explained that it was substantially the Bill which passed through the other House of Parliament last session, and which consolidated the limitations upon the legislative powers of the Governor-General, with one exception, which it was proposed to omit, and provided that no court, save the High Court of one of the Presidencies, should have power to decide that any act of the Governor-General was *ultra vires*. Leave was then given.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *Feb.* 11.—THE SUEZ CANAL.—On the motion of Captain PIM, a return was ordered showing the number of English ships of war and transports which have paid tonnage dues on going and returning through the Suez Canal during 1875.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.—A short conversation occurred between Mr. O'REILLY and Lord G. HAMILTON relating to the salaries of Roman Catholic chaplains in India, in the course of which the Under-Secretary intimated that it was the intention of the Indian Government to augment these salaries. After this a resolution was agreed to (to form the basis of a future Bill) authorising the payment of salaries on a higher scale and for the appointment of a legal member of the Indian Council.

India Office.

February 11, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—**Messrs. C. G. Hastings (Uncov.), and F. Field (Uncov.).**
Madras Estab.—**Mr. W. A. Happel.**

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—**Messrs. B. F. Finch (Uncov.) and G. A. James (Uncov.).**
Madras Estab.—**Mr. R. W. Barlow.**
Bombay Estab.—**Mr. N. H. Havelock.**

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

BLUMBERG—The wife of Capt. F. W. Blumberg, 17th Lancers, of twin sons, at Dublin, Feb. 5.

BOYD—The wife of R. H. Rochfort Boyd, late Captain 15th Hussars, of a daughter, at Chester, Jan. 7.

GREIG—The wife of Capt. J. Glennie Greig, late Indian Navy, of a son, at Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Feb. 2.

HIGGINS—The wife of Capt. Charles G. Higgins, late 13th Hussars, of a daughter, at 36, Portland-road, Feb. 6.

MARRIAGES.

BRAIDWOOD—BURDON.—Francis Braidwood, of Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, Bengal, to Luca D., daughter of T. Burdon, at Petersham Church, Feb. 10.

DOUGLAS—ELTON.—Gerard N. Douglas to Charlotte L., daughter of F. B. Elton, of India C.S., at Clifton, Feb. 8.

MORRIS—OXLEY.—Augustus W. Morris, Lieut. 58th regt., to Eva C., daughter of T. Oxley, late Chief of the Medical Staff, Eastern Settlements, at St. Deny's, Portswood, Southampton, Feb. 7.

NORRIS—METCALFE.—Henry E. Norris to Julia K., widow of Major Ernest Metcalfe, 48th regt. Madras N.I., at St. Marks, North Audley-street, Feb. 10.

VANDELEUR—CARY.—Royle Vandeleur, Capt. 5th Lancers, to Sarah C., widow of the Hon. Lucius Cary, and daughter of the late Major H. P. Keighley, at South Kensington, Feb. 8.

DEATHS.

BALSTON—Catherine A., widow of Capt. Francis Balston, H.E.I.C.S., at Rondelbosch, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 1.

BUDD—Herbert W., son of the late Major George H. Budd, late of the East India Company, M.N.I., at Worcester, Feb. 4.

COOKE—Lewis A. Cooke, late of Tirhoot, Bengal, at Elgin, N.B., Jan. 30, aged 62.

GORDON—Lieut. col. Algernon H. Gordon, late of the Madras N.I., at St. John's Wood, Feb. 2, aged 51.

GREEN—Martha, widow of Thomas Green, and daughter of the late Wm. Harwood, H.E.I.C.S., at Parkstone, Dorset, Feb. 4, aged 96.

HASELWOOD—Louisa B., the wife of Nathan Haselwood, of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, daughter of the late Col. Hornbrook, R.M.L.I., at Bassett, near Southampton, Feb. 5, aged 49.

OLDFIELD—Letitia, the wife of Henry S. Oldfield, B.C.S., at 30, Oxford-square, Feb. 6.

SHIRREFS—Lieut. col. Alexander Shirrefs, formerly of the Madras Army, at Edinburgh, Jan. 30, aged 74.

TAYLOR—Gen. Sir H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., at 3, Clarendon-place, Hyde-park, Feb. 9, aged 92.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4. Lightning, Madras; Zampa, Bombay.—6. Thomas Cochrane, Rangoon.—7. Str. Assam, Calcutta.—8. South Carolina, Calcutta.—9. Glenfalloch, Calcutta.—10. Str. Zante, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3. Str. City of Venice, Calcutta.—4. H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay; str. Ambassador, Calcutta; str. Gladys, Aden.—5. Str. Oriental, Calcutta; Jessie Gilbert, Galle.—6. Str. Candia, Penang; Europe, Bombay.—8. Str. Zealot, Bombay.—9. Jeanie Douglas, Calcutta; Blantyre, Calcutta; str. Lumley Castle, Bombay; str. Orchis, Penang.—10. Str. Mirzapore, Calcutta; Inspector, Bombay; Othello, Galle.—11. Str. Rodesdale, Port Said.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mirzapore, Feb. 10.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. J. Cleghorn, Capt. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. J. Pile, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Lee, Mrs. Waddington, Miss Read. For CALCUTTA.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wilson, Mr. B. Constable, Mrs. D. D. Gordon, Miss Finlay, Miss Basden, Mrs. Newsom and child. For YOKOHAMA.—Hon. A. Cole, Dr. Wills. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Horan, Lieut. G. F. Mann, Mr. D. J. Ruttinjee. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Little and two children, Miss Little, Comdr. Douglas. For SUEZ.—Mr. Hollams, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Carvill. For PORT SAID.—Mr. W. Robinson. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan and son, a lady, Messrs. A. M. and O. T. Bryant, Mr. W. W. Hunt, Comdr. H. R. Hammond, Lieut. W. Neilson, Messrs. A. and G. Holden.

Per str. Pera, Feb. 18.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Montgomerie, Mr. and Mrs. Valetta and child. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackinnon, Mr. Hirsch. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Sayle. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ralte, Mr. Lindo.

Per str. Pera, Feb. 21.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. Dyas, Lieut. col. J. Perkins, Lady Browne, Capt. J. Ewing, Mr. Keswick, Mr. C. Chautré, Capt. H. A. McNair. For CALCUTTA.—Col. Cory. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. M. P. Evans. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. and Miss Mackinnon.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Alpine, for Bombay, Dec. 21, 5 N., 26 W.
Red Cross, for Calcutta, Oct. 30, 8 S., 32 W.
Catherine, Samarang to Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 13 S., 8 W.
M. and E. Cox, for Bombay, Oct. 11, 9 N., 25 W.
Hawk, for Colombo, Dec. 26, 2 N., 23 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Antjs, from Akyab to Falmouth, has put into St. Vincent, leaking badly, and will discharge for repairs.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Martin and brother.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Nelson.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Monteath and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hammond, Mr. W. Scannell, and Miss Romanes.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Ramusell.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Monteath, and Surg. major Harris.
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

FEBRUARY 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. Gordon.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Hodgson, and Mr. S. H. Downing.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Constable.
SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Keiss.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. McConnell.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Darbyshire.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Rev. J. Alcock.

IN December last there was an increase in the value of merchandise, both imported to and exported from Calcutta, but the customs duties show a decrease of Rs. 465,151, owing to a falling off in the salt duty.

BAIRD SMITH, ALEXANDER TAYLOR AND JOHN NICHOLSON.—Then there was Baird Smith, Chief of the Engineer Department, who was also enfeebled by much sickness, and the distresses of a painful wound. He had been struck by the fragment of a shell, when superintending his work in the batteries, and he had been lamed by the blow; but, when he ought to have been on the sick-list, he was in the full swing of active employment when he ought to have been in his tent, he was busy in the works. Worn to a skeleton by the most weakening of all ailments, he went about, when it was possible for him to go about at all, saturated with opium and brandy, dragging his maimed limb after him, with painful efforts; but never losing his high courage, or the habitual cheerfulness of his demeanour. Like Chamberlain, he had an assistant, who was one of the younger heroes of the camp. In Alexander Taylor, his second in command, he found a man capable of any amount of work, and ready for any heroic enterprise. His energies were unbounded, his spirit unfailing; and it was truly a fortunate circumstance, that when the frailty of the flesh restricted Baird Smith's personal activities, Taylor was ever ready and eager to pass from point to point, and to display his bodily presence, which was always inspiriting and encouraging. There was little or no sympathy between Wilson and Baird Smith. They were men altogether cast in different moulds. But the General fully recognised the great attainments of the Chief Engineer; and though really outwardly courteous or orally compliant, practically yielded to his opinions. And now united with these two, and in daily counsel with them, was John Nicholson, a born soldier, who seemed to have come down to Delhi with a special mission to take it. He had chafed under the long delay, which had left the vast and guilty city so long in the hands of the mutineers. Patience was not one of his virtues. With great ardour commonly some impetuosity is combined. John Nicholson had not the cool temper and calm judgment of Neville Chamberlain. He overlooked all difficulties and ignored all responsibilities; and, perhaps, he did not always make allowance for those who clearly saw the one and were compelled to accept the other. He could not stand still. Active among the active, he was eager to execute any kind of work that might be entrusted to him, until the day of final retribution should arrive, when he coveted, and believed that he would obtain, the post of honour at the head of the storming party. No man doubted his power, and no man envied his reputation. All felt that a great soldier had come among them, full-brained and lion-hearted; and they looked to him to lead them to victory.—*Kaye's Sepoy War*, Vol. III.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Feb. 17.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, Feb. 18.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Rs.	R.	96¾ 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)			96¾ 97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29			96¾ 97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			96¾ 97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			87¾ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			87¾ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			87¼ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			
4½ per Cent. of 1870			
4½ per Cent. of 1872			88 ¼
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			92 ¼

Actual Sales. In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8⅞d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Madras	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Bombay	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Colombo	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9⅛ d.
Singapore	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6¼d.	5s. 7¾d.	5s. 7⅞d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... 4s. 8 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz. ... 4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106 to 106½
	India 5 per cent.		106½
	India 4 per cent.		89½ to 89½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873		93 to 95
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		101 to 102
	India Debentures		35s. to 40s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114½ to 115½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	118½ to 119¼
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	118 to 119
20	Ditto (new)	12	2¼ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112¼ to 113¼
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	113½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2¼ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	114 to 115
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	112½ to 113½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 113
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1¼
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8½ to 8¾
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	17 to 18
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	24 to 26
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	45 to 47
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7 to 7¼
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	23
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	10¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2¾
50	Assam Tea Company	20	53 to 56
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	5 to 6
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 8
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	6½ to 6¾ dis.
30	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	16
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	109 to 109
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4¼
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	37 to 39
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 32

CHOLERA has reappeared in some parts of Madras, and several cases have occurred, a few of which have proved fatal.

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The Piano-Mécanique is actuated by means of planchettes (small boards), into which is pinned the Composition to be performed; and these planchettes are caused to travel on a metal plate which is fitted on the top of the Instrument. This metal plate is pierced in a straight line across its breadth by a series of small openings, up through which project the steel ends of the keys of a miniature keyboard, chromatically arranged. The pins of the planchette, coming in contact with the miniature keyboard, act on the keys in a similar manner as would the fingers of the hand.

The metal pins of the planchette vary in height according to the marks of expression, accent, etc., indicated by the composer, the highest producing the full force of blow from the hammer, and the lowest the most delicate. It will thus be seen that every conceit of the author can be copied, and afterwards mechanically rendered in all its integrity; in fact, execution quite beyond the manual dexterity of the most accomplished performer is, by this system, ensured.

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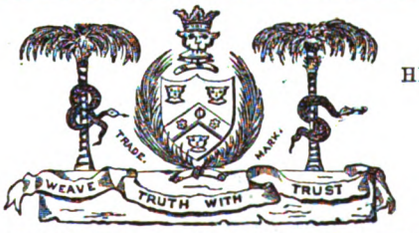
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	167
Casualties, &c.	170
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Mr. Margary's Journey ...	171
Grievances of Indian Civilians ...	171
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Pensions Out of the Salt Tax ...	172
Irrigation in the Bengal Presidency	172
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
India and the Foreign Office ...	174
The Value of the Rupee	174
Sepoys' Uniform	174
BENGAL:—	
Amritsar, Mian Mir, and Lahor...	175
Miscellaneous	175
Shipping and Commercial ...	176
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	177
Shipping and Commercial ...	178
BOMBAY:—	
Station Talk	178
Miscellaneous	178
Shipping and Commercial ...	179
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	179
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	179
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	182
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	182
WAR OFFICE	183
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	183
HOME:—	
The University of Oxford, and Professor MAX MULLER	184
Miscellaneous	184
Imperial Parliament	185
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	185
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	186
Shipping	186
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	187
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	187
ADVERTISEMENTS	188

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, January 31; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, January 29; Calcutta, January 28.

THE native troops at Delhi seem to have been very much charmed with the Prince of Wales. The enthusiasm of the 11th N.I., who received new colours from his hands, has culminated in a memorial praying that they may be allowed to carry on these colours some device which may be a standing record of the recent honour. The native officers have expressed themselves most warmly with regard to his "presence," courtesy, and other princely attributes. His Royal Highness gave a present to each native regiment in the Delhi Camp, besides donations to charitable funds connected with the British troops.

SEDASHEO RAO GAIKWAR, whose brother shot himself when the Government of India put a Prince of the Kandesh family on the throne, had been deported from Baroda in charge of a party of police, on account of his intrigues against the new Government. On the 29th January he had reached Jabalpur under charge of Captain Jackson, and was to be forwarded the next night to Allahabad.

SIR LOUIS MALLET was to leave Calcutta on the night of January 27 for Bombay, whence he was to start on his homeward journey by the next steamer, or, as one paper declares, by that of February 7. His medical advisers had ordered him home at once after his last attack of fever, as the only chance of saving his life. "It is much to be regretted," says the *Friend of India*, "that Sir Louis's health has thus necessitated his sudden departure. It can hardly be supposed that he can have fully investigated the questions, whatever they may have been, which led to his visit, but he has doubtless carried away with him materials for maturing his opinions on some of them."

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Tuesday, Jan. 25, Mr. Hobhouse presented the report of the Committee on the Burmah Emigration Bill, and the Bill was passed. The report on the Pleaders' and Revenue Agents' Bill was presented. Sir R. Temple introduced the Chutia Nagpur Government Estates Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee.

A TELEGRAM had been received in Calcutta from the Marquis of Salisbury, to the effect that Lord Lytton purposes reaching Calcutta on the 2nd of April. It was inferred, of course, that he is going out *via* Bombay. Lord Northbrook is expected to return home by the same route, immediately after Lord Lytton's arrival.

THE Indian papers confirm the statement telegraphed from Rangoon that the Government of India had made up its mind to send an armed force of three hundred men, one-third British, through the King of Burmah's territory to meet the Grosvenor Mission, from the East of China. It was also confidently reported that Colonel Duncan, the Resident at Mandalay, had been ordered not to take his boots off in the King's presence. It appears from the *Pioneer*, which confirms the truth of this rumour, that when Sir Douglas Forsyth's party went to Mandalay, he was instructed "not to bar the discussion of the weighty matters which he was charged to settle with the King, by insisting on dispensing with an immemorial formality, if the Court of Ava seemed impracticable on the point." It was always intended however that the issue should be raised in earnest at the first favourable opportunity, and the right moment has now come for doing away with an unworthy concession to a barbarian's pride. In the words of the *Bombay Gazette*—"when we remember how early English travellers in the East maintained their self-respect and the dignity of their country by refusing to pay a degrading homage to the greatest Sovereigns, we cannot but be amazed at the carelessness which has permitted ridiculous kinglets of the Burmese type to impose the observance of a humiliating etiquette on the representatives of the most powerful Government in Asia."

MESSRS. MACDONELL AND GEDDES, of the Bengal Civil Service, who were deputed to inquire into the state of the country and crops in Bahar, have sent in their report. The existence of local scarcity, in some parts equalling that of the famine of 1874, is said to be placed beyond question. But the crops in Saran, Champaran, and Monghir, are yielding far better than was once expected. No importation of grain through Government agency is recommended, for large supplies were coming in from Gorakhpur and the North-West Provinces. It is a comfort to learn that no attempt is made to establish a ground for State interference with the ordinary course of trade. According to the *Behar Herald*, Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner of Patna, was to take up his head-quarters at Pusa, from whence he will supervise the relief operations. The complaints of want of rain were become very general throughout Bengal, but the reports are favourable on the whole.

IT is stated that Colonel Munro, a Punjab officer, has gone to Jacobabad "to relieve Colonel Loch of the political charge of the Khelat Agency." In point of fact the Khelat Agency has been in abeyance ever since Major Harrison left the Khan's Court, and the Government of India forbade his return thither. Colonel Loch's appointment is that of Political Superintendent of the Upper Sind frontier. We presume, however, that he has latterly conducted such relations as were still maintained with Khelat. The appointment of Colonel Munro may indicate the adoption of a bolder policy towards Khelat; or is it a first step towards the long-desired union of Sind with the Punjab?

FROM Madras we learn that cholera was again at work not only in the Presidency town, but in the Provinces. In the

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North and South Arcot districts it was said to be raging fearfully, whole villages migrating from the latter. In Nellor and Bellary, too, it was very bad. One of the victims in the former place has been its District Engineer, Captain Smith. In Tanjor, where there has been a fresh outbreak, the people are panic stricken. Among those who have been fatally attacked in that district was the wife of the Collector himself, Mr. Thomas. In Calicut the epidemic is beginning to abate. In Madras there have been some fatal cases already.

WE understand that the India Office being desirous of pushing forward the Indian marine survey, it is under consideration to add another vessel to the number already on this service. An additional supply of surveying officers will also probably be obtained from the half-pay lists of the Royal Navy.

THE trial of the eighteen persons accused of being concerned in the Kotagiri massacre has ended in four of the prisoners being sentenced to death, and two to penal servitude for life. The rest were acquitted. It seems that the chief instigators of the tragedy held a *panchayat*, to which a representative was sent by each Badaga house, and it was there decided that in order to secure themselves from the evil influence exercised over them by *Chenna* Coramba he should be murdered, and the whole of his tribe extirpated. This decision having been adopted by all the members of the *panchayat*, the ways and means for carrying it out were discussed and settled with the results of which our readers are aware.

The voyage of the *Serapis* out to India was marked by so many accidents that her safe arrival at Calcutta must have given no small relief to many minds. But the narrowest escape perhaps of all which she experienced took place off the coast of Southern India. It appears to be a fact that while she was anchored at Tuticorin, the single anchor that was holding her carried away, and for some time the huge ship was gradually drifting without the knowledge of the responsible authorities on board, though the fact was suspected by many. When the cable was hove in, it was found that the shank of the anchor only came up with it. The anchor itself had parted just where the shank joins the flukes, and a great flaw in the metal was discovered to be the cause. The shoulders of the flukes which had remained attached to the shank were found to be burnished as bright as steel from the friction occasioned by their being slowly dragged against the bottom as the great ship gradually drifted. During all this time his Royal Highness was on board, unconscious of the real danger which was at that moment imperilling the safety of his ship.

THAT the pay of the Sepoy in these days is not what it ought to be is a fact which we cannot afford to overlook. A Madras paper, referring to the agitation which has recently been excited by outcries and proposals for the benefit of our European soldiers, and the officers of the Native Army, pleads that "whilst the British Government looks after the interest of its own children, neither must the wants of faithful servants—such as we expect our sepoys to be—be forgotten; it is not too much to say that the position of the native soldier, whose pay some years back was double in value to that of others of his class, is now far worse than the majority of pariah coolies, for whilst the latter go with 'the times,' poor Johnny Sepoy stands very much where he was a century ago."

WE learn that the Viceroy in Council has exempted from customs duties all China clay, drugs, chemicals, ochre, and rosin imported into India by paper manufacturers, and shown, to the satisfaction of the chief customs authority, to be intended solely for use in the manufacture of paper.

THE last administration report from the Rajputana Agency informs us that the last remaining debts of the Alwar State were to have been paid off by the end of the year just past. The treasury has now a balance of seven lakhs, and Major Cadell has still at least two years left him to complete his projects of reform. It may be remembered that early in 1870 the continued misrule of the Rajah of Alwar led to an insurrection in that State, which Captain Cadell, V.C., Bhil Agent in Central India, was sent to deal with. Malharao Rajah Sheodan Singh had allowed his Mussulman favourites to trample on the rights of his Hindu subjects, until the latter rose in arms against their oppressors. Anarchy and pillage prevailed throughout the State, and altogether the position was such as to call forth the highest qualities of a strong and able political officer. The demands of the insurgent Rajputs were carefully examined; the Maharajah was lectured time after time, but to no purpose; and when Lord Mayo was at length compelled to deprive him of power he still tried his best to thwart "Kedal" in every way. An outbreak in the jail, where Major Cadell nearly lost his life, was headed by men shouting the Maharajah's name. Conspiracies against the Political Agent were often reported, and well-disposed natives at Alwar deemed his life in much danger. It was believed that the Maharajah was likely to recover power in time, and many feared to offend him by supporting the Political Agent and his council of administration. But in the face of all opposition, Major Cadell carried out a series of extensive reforms in a wonderfully short time. Sheodan Singh died sixteen months ago; but before his death eleven lakhs of debt had been paid off. Courts presided over by able natives were working successfully; a fiscal chaos had been replaced by a well-ordered system; the first scientific field survey ever made in a Native State was completed, and a regular settlement of the land revenue was far advanced; a complete set of public works, including a net-work railway, feeder roads, and all necessary public buildings, had been planned, and partly finished; the treasury and accounts were well organised, and general content prevailed. It must be remembered that in reforms of this kind everything depends upon the Political Agent, who is generally allowed to select his own council, and the officials, European and native, who are to aid him. It is to be hoped that Major Cadell's achievements in Alwar will receive their just reward from the Government he has served so well.

FROM an official report lately published in India, it appears that the Central Provinces may some day become the silk country of the East. Silk-growing, already pursued by large numbers of the people, is said to be "capable of indefinite expansion." The trees on which the tusser silkworm thrives grow in every corner of the Central Provinces; and where the trees thrive it is fair to assume that the worms themselves would thrive also. At any rate, the local Government is resolved on settling the question by actual experiment; and as a preliminary step, all the available writings on the subject are to be examined and epitomised for the information of the Indian Government and the public. If the expectations of the Government are well founded, the silk industry, like tea, indigo, and coffee-planting, may soon offer a profitable field for the investment of English capital.

THE Prince of Wales, who is now on a shooting tour in Kumaon and the Nepal Terai, camped on the night of Feb. 15 at Nagla in Kumaon. The Royal party were advancing by easy stages towards Nepal, striking camp daily. There had been fair sport in deer and other game, but only one tiger had been seen. On the 15th his Royal Highness shot a fine bear, and Lord Aylesford another All the party were in excellent health.

WE believe that the voyage from India to Portsmouth usually occupies the *Serapis* a day or two over a month, always provided she does not break down. Should the Prince of Wales leave India on the 10th of March, in accordance with the present arrangements, his Royal Highness may therefore be expected at Portsmouth, barring accidents, some time in Passion week.

WE learn by telegraph that a Burmese Embassy on its way to Europe arrived at Suez on Feb. 15.

ACCORDING to a recent telegram from Rangoon fifteen of those concerned in the late plot have been convicted of treason, and five of the abetting of treason. The head conspirator is sentenced to be transported for twenty-one years, and the others to transportation for ten years and lesser terms. The trial lasted three weeks. Seven of the accused were acquitted.

THE idea of curing snake-bites by injections of ammonia appears to have been successfully applied in several instances lately reported from Australia. At Seymour, on the 14th of December, a young man, twenty-six years old, named Dwyer, was bitten by a snake between the thumb and the first finger of the right hand. Although the wound was received at nine o'clock, and no treatment was applied until half-past eleven, when the patient was powerless and almost insensible, ammonia

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was injected into his right arm, when he revived at once. He suffered a relapse, but the ammonia was again successfully applied, and he ultimately recovered. At Bungaree a young girl bitten by a snake gradually sank into a state of stupor. Two hours and a-half after she was bitten ammonia was injected. Relief was immediately obtained, and the girl rapidly recovered. A third case happened on the Acheron, eleven miles from Alexandria, where a little girl, two years of age, the daughter of a farmer named Doak, was bitten by a snake just above the ankle of the left foot. Symptoms of complete coma were setting in, when the ammonia injection was used with magical effect. The child sat upright and became quite lively. A relapse occurring, a second injection was made with equal effect, and the child from that time continued to improve until her recovery. Another case is mentioned of a native woman on the Wirrega station, South Australia, who was bitten by a snake on the ankle. She became unconscious, and the surface of the body was turning cold, when ammonia was injected. The woman at once revived and recovered.

AT the annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, held last Wednesday in London, Lord Salisbury, in replying to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, expressed his pleasure at the reference made to India in the Chairman's speech, and the pride it gave him "to see that that subject was now one of the foremost questions of the day. It was not the visit of the Prince of Wales alone which had attracted the public attention, though that visit would be productive of the greatest possible good. They had lately had a great deal of attention directed to a certain canal; but when they came to investigate the real root of the question they found it was because it was the high road to India." Commerce, his Lordship went on to say, was "the very essence of life in India, and unless they could find a continuous stimulus to commerce with India he could not but anticipate great distress to its population. They were, therefore, not open to the reproach that they looked upon India merely in a commercial point of view. It was their duty to do everything they could to stimulate the commerce of India, which was of vital importance to the teeming multitudes of the Peninsula." His Lordship then paid a tribute of respect to Sir L. Mallet, who had been sent out to organise Indian commerce, but who had been obliged to return in consequence of ill-health. With reference to the Suez Canal, he said—"Because we were commercial we were not necessarily tame; we were ready to strike hard and strong where it was necessary. That had always been our character, and it was this feeling which had led to the general assent of the country in respect to the action of the Government in regard to securing the independence of the Suez Canal. It would be absurd to treat the individual act as of so much importance as the policy that led to it, and that policy was supported by no class more warmly than by the class represented by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. That policy would be one quite in unison with the feelings of the United Chambers of Commerce, and he believed the Government would have their full support."

A BILL has been brought before Parliament by Lord George Hamilton and the Attorney-General "to amend the law relating to legislation in India, with a view to the consolidation thereof." This Bill proposes to give the Governor-General of India in Council, under certain restrictions, power to make laws for "all persons whatever, all courts whatever, and all places and things whatever," throughout her Majesty's Indian dominions, for all native Indian subjects of her Majesty beyond as well as within those territories, for all European British subjects, and for all servants of the Indian Government within the dominions of native States in India in alliance with her Majesty, and for all persons on the high seas on board British ships within certain degrees of latitude. The validity of the acts of the Governor-General in Council is not to be questioned by any court of justice in India, except the High Courts, and if not disallowed by her Majesty they are to be of the same force as Acts of Parliament. The Bill also defines the extent of the legislative power of the subordinate legislatures.

IS the Queen of England to add to her present titles that of Empress or Queen of India? This, if anything, was the question raised by the Bill which Mr. Disraeli introduced last Thursday into the House of Commons, to enable her Majesty to "add to the style and title appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies." Mr. Disraeli explained how it happened that the proposed addition had not been made before, complimented the Prince of Wales on the way in which he had carried out his "great enterprise," and assured the House that by passing the Bill they would give "great satisfaction not only to the Princes, but to the nations of India." Such a step, he added, would be "an answer to those mere economists and foreign diplomatists who announce that India is to us only a burden or a danger," for it would show our firm resolve to hold India as a part of the British Empire, and "one of the most precious possessions of the Crown." All these were certainly good arguments for the formal assumption of some title which, as Sir G. Campbell said, would "show that England had taken India and meant to keep it," and that her Majesty had assumed "in name, as in effect, the position once occupied by the Great Mogul." But the Prime Minister's silence about the new title evoked some vigorous comments from Mr. Lowe and Mr. Forster, based on the assumption that "Empress of India" was the title implied in this case. Most of the objections taken to the word "Empress" may be dismissed as of very small moment; and indeed, if any formal title is necessary, it matters little whether Queen or Empress be the word used. But being English, why should we not stick to the good old English word "Queen?" Empress may sound bigger and more absolute to some Western minds; but after all, as the *Times* says, it is not English, nor is it a title known to the East. What is good enough for ourselves should suffice for the people of India, who in the Queen of England would readily recognise their own Máhárani.

WE are glad to see that Sir George Campbell means to draw attention on Friday next to the injury involved in delaying the settlement of a question which is still exercising the minds of the Government. How to combine fit provision for India's military needs with the new principle of short service, is a problem which any Government might well despair of solving. "Careful inquiries," says Mr. Hardy, "have been made into the subject, but no decision has yet been reached." There is in fact but one decision possible—the decision implied in Punch's memorable "advice to persons about to marry." Don't make the attempt to combine things so opposite as India's requirements and the short-service system. Like oil and water they cannot be combined, and any attempt to combine them will only end disastrously for India, if not for both countries. What India wants is a local British Army, recruited only for service in the East, on terms good enough to attract a steady flow of good men without overburdening the Indian Treasury on account of too frequent reliefs. This may be called by some people a retrograde step—but what of that? When the choice lies, as in this case, between good and evil, are we to prefer the latter because the former involves some retracing of steps?

THE *Russian Invalid* of February 16, correcting its previous news, states that the entry of Nasr-Uddin, son of the ex-Khan Khudoyar, into Khokan, was frustrated on the 2nd current by a force of Kipchak Khirghises, under Abdullah Beg, who had been appointed by Fulat Beg governor of the town. Nasr-Uddin, with 1,000 horsemen, fled to Makhram, and placed himself under Russian protection. The inhabitants of Khokan and its neighbourhood, at whose invitation Nasr-Uddin had returned, remained at first perfectly neutral; but on being persuaded that Russia desired his restoration they attacked the Kipchaks on the 9th current, and having routed them sent another deputation to Makhram, asking Nasr-Uddin to return as their Khan. The latter thereupon again started for Khokan on the 9th, and sent a letter to General Scobeleff asking him for assistance. At the same time, another letter reached the Russian camp from Abdullah Beg, asking whether he was to permit the entry of Nasr-Uddin into Khokan, and stating that the inhabitants declared they would prefer to live under Russian rule.

OXFORD has done the right thing by Professor Max Müller, and England will be grateful for the concession which secures the further presence among us of the great Sanskrit scholar whose fame reflects a certain lustre on the land of his adoption. At the Convocation held on Tuesday last, a proposal to relieve Professor Max Müller of the obligation to lecture, and to pro-

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vide for the appointment of a deputy who should receive one-half the salary of the present Professor, was introduced in a full and able statement by the Dean of Christ Church. The object of his motion was to prevent the Professor from carrying out his intention of resigning. Vienna had just offered him a Chair of Sanskrit and provision for the publication of his books. As an immediate answer was required, Dean Liddell proposed to settle the matter at once by a provisional decree which would save Oxford's credit and secure to England the fruits of Mr. Max Müller's future labours. His eloquent exposition of the great scholar's past services found an approving answer in the speeches of several Dons and Professors, and in the votes of a large majority out of a full house.

WE regret to notice the death of Mr. Baynes, Secretary to the Bombay and Baroda Railway, whose annual comparisons of English and Indian Railway, formed a special feature of his professional life.

IN our notice of the late General Sir H. Taylor we omitted to say that in 1812 he married the daughter of Capt. Thomas Maughan, who has survived him.

Odds and Ends.

THE Maharajah of Jhalrapatan is soon to become a student at the Ajmir College.

COLONEL LIGHT, R.H.A., has refused a brigade command in Bengal.

A RAILWAY from Amritsar to Pathankot is shortly to be undertaken by private capitalists.

DRS. EWART, Chevers, and Partridge, all go home this year on leave.

THE estimate sent in by the Committee for the sanitary improvements and water-supply at Simla is said to be twenty lakhs, or £200,000.

MR. W. E. WARD is appointed Judge of Dinajpur.

MR. T. E. COXHEAD officiates as Political Agent in Hill Tippera.

THE Rev. G. T. Dennis officiates as Chaplain of Dinapur.

SIR RICHARD MEADE arrived at Calcutta on Jan. 23. He staid at Government House, and left again on Thursday, the 27th.

MR. W. H. DOBBIE officiates as Deputy Accountant General of Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. W. Kellner.

SURGEON MAJOR F. N. MACNAMARA was to retire from the service on pension on the 14th of February.

THE contract for the construction of the Sindia State Railway has not as yet been given away.

ARRANGEMENTS for organising relief circles are being made in Sitamarhi and Madhubani in the Patna Division, but no serious distress is anticipated.

CAPTAIN BARRON, of the 14th Bengal Lancers, won the officers" prize for tent-pegging at the Camp at Dehli.

CAPTAIN T. A. SCOTT officiates as District Superintendent of Police in the Bilaspur District.

LIEUTENANT BISSET, R.E., is to be placed in charge of the Holkar State Railway.

FOUR of the prisoners concerned in the Kotaghari massacre have been sentenced to death, and two to penal servitude for life. The others were acquitted.

SIGNOR MASSA proposes to bring out an Italian Opera Company to Calcutta next cold season.

THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the first eight days of January show an increase, as compared with those of the corresponding week of last year, of £16,467. Those of the Jabalpur line show a decrease of £360.

MR. W. LE F. ROBINSON, Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, is shortly going on leave, and Mr. Wells will probably officiate for him.

WILLIAM BEATTIE, the prisoner who killed Mr. Cobie, the Rangoon Deputy Jailor, has been sentenced to death.

THE *Briton* and *Teazer* have sailed under secret orders from Aden, with General Schneider on board. Their destination is supposed to be Mussowah.

IT is reported that when he goes on leave Mr. Eden will be succeeded in the Viceregal Council by Mr. F. Cockerell, the Commissioner of Rajshahi; and that Mr. Mangles will take the latter's place.

DR. SELOUS, from Sitapur, acts as Sanitary Commissioner for Oudh, in the place of Dr. Sutherland.

WE hear that General Ross, from Multan, succeeds General Wilson in command of the Peshawar Brigade.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BROOKE, of H.M.'s 109th Regiment, succeeds to the vacant Adjutant-Generalship at Army Head Quarters.

MR. FRANKS, late of the 51st Regiment, has been appointed tutor to the son of Maharajah Holkar.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARMSTRONG will probably officiate as Army Clothing Agent during Lieutenant-Colonel Couper's absence on furlough.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The total sea customs nett revenue of India for the first nine months of the current official year, exclusive of salt revenue, has amounted to Rs. 1,73,62,592, as compared with Rs. 1,63,50,467 during the corresponding period of last year.

MATERIALS FOR PAPER.—The bamboo has been employed by the Chinese from time immemorial for paper making. In former years large quantities of writing paper, made, as we understand, from this material, used to be imported into Calcutta, and a pleasant paper it is to write on for rough purposes; but it seems to have gone quite out of vogue, and is not now obtainable. The removal of the excise duty on manufactured paper, and the stamps from newspapers, the extended and extending number of daily and other journals issued at a cheap price, may be cited as among the influencing causes of its greatly increased demand. Then there is the extensive and yearly increasing correspondence throughout the world, caused partly by increasing commerce, and partly by reduction in postage. Educational progress, as it has been observed, leads to more writing, reading, and book printing; but it is not merely for writing and reading purposes that so large a quantity of paper is required. It subserves many other uses, which are annually increasing—wrapping materials, card board, *papier maché*, &c. Certain articles of dress are also manufactured from paper, such as shirt collars and fronts, wristbands, and even bonnets. We learn from the *Mechanics' Magazine*, in an interesting article on "New Use for Paper," that a M. Pavy has taken out a patent for a peculiar process of utilising vegetable and animal materials for what is called a "felted" manufacture, and which mixture gives a paper of great strength, flexibility, and pliancy. The uses to which this paper can be put are many; among others, for table cloths, bed furniture, imitation chintzes and cretones, quilts, and certain articles of female dress. Then, again, it would appear that what is called building paper forms a regular article of commerce in the United States. It is used on the outside of frame buildings, and under shingles and floors, to keep out the cold; and on the inside instead of plastering. It is said to be both warm and cheap. In some parts of Prussia paper tiles are used for roofing barns, sheds, and stables. Though waste materials are now utilised to a much greater extent than formerly, and, as competition becomes sharper, will be utilised to an even greater degree, still the necessity for an increase of vegetable products for the manufacture of the finer descriptions of paper is forcing itself on the attention of the many who are interested therein; and India, abounding, as it does, with such a variety of fibrous-yielding and other plants, which are already employed for this purpose, would be found to possess yet more suitable kinds, were full inquiries instituted with this object in view. The plantain has often been referred to as a good paper yielder, and we observe that the late Dr. Royle, in his "Fibrous Plants of India," writes most hopefully of it. His favourable opinion has, unfortunately, misled several. Attempts were made in the vicinity of Calcutta, more than half a century ago, by a scientific inquirer, Dr. Bruce, so to utilise the trunk of the ordinary plantain of Bengal; but his experiments proved unsatisfactory, the yield of fibre being small compared to the weight of the trunk, and the material itself wanting in strength. We have, however, amongst our various grasses, including the bamboo, some kinds, the "Moong" for instance, which could, no doubt, be profitably employed to feed our paper mills.—*Englishman.*

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Col. T. Anderson, late capt. 73th Highlanders, at Westward Ho', Feb. 11.

BENGAL.—Henry Stainforth, Esq., late of the Bengal C.S., at Ranchee, Jan. 19. Viscount Exmouth, late Bengal Civil Service, at Kensington, Feb. 11. Mr. Lionel Berkeley, late comr. of Paper Currency for Bengal, at Simla, Jan. Lieut. col. J. Purton, C.B., formerly H.E.I.C.S. Engineers, at Durham, Feb. 14, aged 82. Capt. H. H. Sevenoaks, H.E.I.C.S., late Shipping Master of Calcutta, at Kilburn, Feb. 11.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. G. B. Roberts, Madras S.C., at Saugor, Feb. 1. Geo. D. Anderson, Esq., dist. supt. of police, British Burmah, on his passage home from India, Jan. 9. R. Smith, Esq., dist. supt. and acting suptg. engr., at Nellore, Jan. 20. Henri Martine, Esq., Vice-Consul for France, at Kilpauk, aged 55, Jan. 23. Lieut. col. F. Knyvett, late Madras Army, at 12, Alfred-place, W., Feb. 12. Major Strong, Madras Army, of the Elms, Iffley, near Oxford, at Bournemouth, Feb. 10, aged 82. M. Murray, Esq., late H.E.I.C. Madras Civil Service, at Coupar Angus, N.B., Feb. 14.

BOMBAY.—Mr. J. A. Baynes, Secretary to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, at Hampstead-hill-gardens, Feb. 10, aged 51.

CEYLON.—Sir Richard Morgan, Queen's Advocate Colombo, at Colombo, Jan. 27.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Gen. and Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Latham, Lieut. col. J. Fisher, Mrs. E. Johnston, Mr. W. Sandwith, Mr. Shroft, Mr. Makena, Hon. A. and Mrs. Tollemache, Mr. R. McFarlane, Mr. A. W. Roskally, Mr. Paplow's two children, Major Manderson, Surg. major Clarke, Mr. Lowthian, Mr. Whitehead, and Capt. Denshire.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. L. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Campbell, Colonel Hyde, Major and Mrs. Daubeny, Capt. Clarke and infant, Mr. E. J. Gardiner, Mr. G. C. Levey, Col. J. H. Champion, and Dr. and Miss Barclay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Brig. gen. Wilson, C.B., Mrs. P. Green and infant, Mr. T. Duff, Mr. A. Escoll, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Dr. P. J. and Mrs. Hefferman, and Mr. H. Tolson.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, February 19, 1876.

MR. MARGARY'S JOURNEY.

WE were present on Monday evening at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, and listened with much interest to the Diary of Mr. Margary, written during his journey across the empire of China to Bhamo in Burmah. It is, however, very concise, little more than an itinerary, and was no doubt meant to be filled up at a future time. He appears to have met for the most part with every consideration and courtesy from the Chinese officials, and not till he passed out of China proper and entered the Kah-Khen or Singpho Hills did he meet with any incivility. These hills lie between Burmah and China, and are inhabited by warlike savages, whose chief support is the tribute, the black-mail, or the plunder exacted from travellers in their transit through their country. They are known to Indian history as Singphos; an outstanding tribe of the great confederation of that name that occupy the mountains between the Brahmaputra and the Irawadi. From Dr. McCosh's "Topography of Assam" we learn that the Singphos are divided into twelve principal tribes, each having its own chief, but every chief maintains his separate independence, and unites only in event of a general war. They are all more or less subservient to the British or the Burmese Government. The Singphos have for generations been the terror of the wretched Assamese, making irruptions into their country, and carrying off the inhabitants into slavery. In these inroads they have been known to muster an army of 3,000 men, armed with spears and muskets, threatening to carry into captivity the whole civil and military authorities of Assam; but the whole force was repulsed by a handful of Assam Infantry under Capt. Nuifville. An escort of three hundred soldiers was not two much to give security to the British Envoy in transit through the Kah-Khen Hills.

In the meantime the two expeditions are concentrating upon Yunan-Foo, where it is probable that a Court of Inquiry will assemble. The telegraph informs us that fourteen of the supposed murderers have been apprehended, and that General Li-si-tai is also to be put upon his trial. Fortunately, both the Burmese and the Chinese Government seem favourably disposed to the conviction of the guilty parties, and we shall watch the proceedings with due interest.

It is a matter of sincere regret that the first British subject who ever travelled across the Empire of China should have perished before his enterprise was completed, a martyr to his public duty; but condign vengeance will be exacted from his murderers, and Margary's name will be inscribed on the long roll of explorers who sacrificed their lives for the good of their country.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN CIVILIANS.

THE Committee appointed by the Indian Government to inquire into the grievances of Indian Civil servants in the North-Western Provinces have at length sent in their report, and a despatch founded thereon will no doubt be shortly forwarded home from Calcutta. The cause of the aggrieved civilians was stoutly fought last year by Mr. Lowe and his supporters; and the charges of questionable faith on the part of the Indian Government were practically admitted by many speakers on both sides of the House of Commons. The discussion issued in a Ministerial promise of full inquiry, followed in good time by the appointment of the Committee, whose report has just been sent up to the Viceroy.

This Report, we are told, takes much the same view as that expounded last year by Mr. Lowe. The grievances are acknowledged, and certain remedies proposed. One of these latter consists in offering liberal inducements to the civilians of thirteen to fifteen years' standing to retire. It appears that from 1860 to 1863 the number of men sent out in the Civil Service far exceeded the requirements of the State, and at this moment no adequate provision exists for their suitable employment. Sir Richard Temple lays special stress on this point. Civilians on Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 a month are doing work which was formerly done, and might again be done, by native, or uncovenanted, officers for Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. The cost of civilians' services is therefore needlessly large, while their unnecessary numbers indefinitely delay their chance of reaching the rank and emoluments which were held out at home as inducements for Indian service. The Committee therefore propose, in the first place, to relieve alike the finances, and the block in promotion, by offering civilians of thirteen to fifteen years' service a liberal pension if they will retire. This class of officers, having paid heavy sums to their annuity and other funds, naturally decline to go on the existing terms. Taking into account the pensions to which they are entitled, *viz.*, £350 at fifteen years' service, and the large sums already subscribed by them towards their annuity, the Committee propose to grant a pension ranging from £500 to £700, according to their standing, if they will retire.

Another remedy deals with the grievance arising from the scanty employment of the North-West Civilians in the Non-Regulation Provinces. According to the rules originally laid down a certain proportion of the district appointments in the Punjab, Oudh, and Central Provinces was to be given to Bengal Civilians. These rules have been broken by the local heads of those provinces, each of whom appears to have reserved his patronage for remote connections by marriage, nephews, and the sons of friends. While the Secretary of State was sending out Civilians according to the scale required by the rules aforesaid, these rules were being steadily broken, and a large excess of Civil Servants was left in the Regulation Provinces. Some attempt has of late been made to put a stop to this state of affairs by a rule which provides that such appointments are to be made from the Civil Service, unless the Viceroy's previous sanction is obtained in favour of an outsider. It is now proposed to make this rule absolute, and to forbid the exercise of private patronage in favour of outsiders altogether, until the balance shall have been restored between the supply of Civilians and the demand for them in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal.

It is to be hoped that the remedies thus proposed will get rid of the evils we have pointed out, and that Mr. Lowe will not again come forward as the mouthpiece of grievances still awaiting redress. It appears that the Committee's Report confines itself to the grievances of North-West Civilians. These gentlemen no doubt are greater sufferers than their fellows in Bengal. But the latter also have some cause for complaint, as shown by Sir R. Temple in his recent Minute on the

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administration of his province. Sir Richard points out that, while his civil officers have rendered zealous and successful services, the just expectations of certain classes of them—expectations founded upon official and semi-official representations—have not been fulfilled. The very old and the very young sections of the Civil Service he considers fairly remunerated for their work. But there is an intermediate grade of officers who seem to him to have good reason to complain, a grade which specially includes those Civil Servants who went out in the over-crowded years of 1861-62. That the men of this class are of excellent quality, "in respect not only of intellectual training, but also of practical aptitude," Sir Richard is able confidently to affirm. But he goes on to describe their condition and prospects as unsatisfactory, and "below their just expectations." Such being the case, we hope that their claims to consideration will not be overlooked when the time comes for acting on the Report from which we have quoted.

Correspondence.

PENSIONS OUT OF THE SALT TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—There have been few Governments so reckless in granting pensions as the Indian Government has been since 1859. The grant of pensions appears to be the remedy for all its faults. The local army of India, which had won and preserved our Indian Empire, was destroyed, not by enemies, but by a friendly British Parliament, which appeared to have little knowledge of the history and topography of India, or of the temper of the various nations which inhabit it. The guilt of breaking up our heroic local army is supposed to have been condoned by bringing the private soldiers home, and by lavishing pensions among the officers.

On the 21st of June last you took up the question of the block in the Bengal Civil Service, and you brought to the notice of the public the fact that the arrangements so carefully made for preventing jobbery and improper patronage seem to have been set at naught. It is now reported that the aggrieved civil servants, who, after having won a position by competitive examinations, had been passed over by young men who had interest with the authorities, are to be silenced if not satisfied by the grant of good pensions; that is to say, young men in the prime of life, who have learnt the art of governing Hindoos and Mohammedans, who have for many years carefully studied the languages, wants and feelings of our Indian subjects, and who have qualified themselves to perform the arduous and responsible duties of a chief magistrate of a district, are to be cleared out of India, and condemned to idleness for the future unless they pick up some employment at home.

Pensions were intended for the aged, for the infirm, for widows and for orphans, and not for the young, well-educated, experienced and able-bodied, in order to stop their mouths and thus conceal the sins of government. Bad as the Governments of Turkey, Egypt, and the city of New York may be, they have not yet ventured upon wholesale grants of pensions to the able-bodied in order to convert them from being industrious and valuable public servants into drones, fattening upon money screwed out of millions of diseased paupers by means of an excessive salt tax.

Compare for an instant the reckless prodigality of the present Government of India with the wise economy of the East India Company. The Court of Directors bound themselves down by strict rules, by adherence to which they were enabled to overcome temptations to jobbery. A celebrated General once accused civilians of rioting in the plunder of the treasury; they could smile at his false and reckless assertions, so pure was the British administration in India in 1843.

So strict were the rules for pensions in England that a lady, the orphan daughter of a deceased Government servant, who had been granted a compassionate annuity of £32 a year, was unable to obtain an increase, although she humbly submitted that she could not live as a lady upon less than £40 a year.

Let a comparison be made between the pension lists of 1856 and 1875. The swollen extent of the latter will oblige the Government to borrow large sums every year, and will press like an incubus upon every Financial Minister who may honestly attempt to make the two ends meet. Pension lists increase with time, especially when pensions are granted to young men who are likely to live for forty or fifty years to come.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Feb. 17.

IRRIGATION IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—VII.

We before said that a canal head cannot be sunk in the ordinary way sufficiently low to secure perennial flow. It has hitherto been found impossible to excavate to a greater depth than 1 or 1½ feet below spring water level, owing to the water lying either in a stratum of quicksand, or of fine micaceous silt of such small specific gravity as to baffle all attempts at clearance to the depth required. There is a limit to this depth for reasons that will be explained further on, but that limit is certainly beyond 3½ feet below the river zero; leaving, therefore, two feet of excavation for which mechanical agency is requisite. Now canal excavation and clearance, even with cheap Indian labour, costs from 3s. to 6s. per 1,000 cubic feet, according to depth of bed below ground level, and the length of lead for depositing the spoil, and such clearance as that now referred to would, if possible, cost above the latter rate. A dredger, therefore, which would clear and keep clear that two feet of depth, which cannot possibly be cleared by manual labour, and which would thus enable a canal to continue irrigating twelve months in the year instead of only seven or eight months, would evidently work cheaply if it worked at the highest of the above rates. If such dredgers were also capable, on any occasion of desertion of a canal head, of reconnecting it promptly with the river, or of keeping it clear when being choked by the eating in of the river upon the bank above it, then such dredgers would remove the only *raison d'être* of sub-montane heads, and of weirs. They would render perennity of irrigation profitable, instead of being, as now, a scientific advantage purchased at a commercial loss.

With regard to depth below the winter zero of a river. A canal with its head 3·35 feet below the Sutlej zero in March, 1873, would have had the same depth of water (3·35 + ·85 feet) as the Bari Doab Canal in that month. The river average of March, 1873, was ·85 feet above zero, and the average depth of the Bari Doab Canal 4·20 feet. In January, 1875, the Bari Doab Canal had a depth of 2·88 feet, the greatest average recorded for that month during the last five years. The Sutlej was then at zero, and a canal, as above described, would consequently have been running deeper than the Bari Doab Canal. To work thus, up to the Bari Doab Canal standard, will answer all possible purposes, while to attempt more is dangerous. A canal of the same bottom breadth as the Agra Canal, and a gradient of six inches per mile, will retain its cross section in alluvial soil with water running at a depth of ten feet, but, where the bed is in silt—a frequent occurrence in the alluvial tracts—increasing depth and velocity causes scour to commence. Thus it has been found that when the depth in a canal (of the above size and gradient) was 12·40 feet on the bed as excavated, it had actually scoured to a depth of 8·20 feet below that bed, at a point where a cross section of the channel was taken and where the bed was silt. Of course all the earth scoured lodged further on. The area was increased by this scour from 864 to 1,100 superficial feet at the point of measurement, and, supposing an average increase of this amount for a distance of only a mile, there would be 1,250,000 cubic feet of silt to be removed from the canal beyond, which at 6s. per thousand cubic feet represents £250, a value not at all represented by the enhanced discharge in excess of the utmost supply which the canal is designed to utilise. This scour (which did not affect the sides of the canal) would then commence in a canal whose bed was in silt and four feet below the winter zero of the Sutlej, whenever that river rose to six feet above zero,—and it rises occasionally to ten feet above zero. This scour is counteracted on the great Narra Canal, in Sind, by lining the sides and bed with stone from the Sukkur rocks. On the Sutlej this would be far too costly, and 3·50 feet may therefore be assumed as the greatest depth below cold weather zero that canal heads from the Sutlej should be sunk, and being so sunk they will work up to the Bari Doab standard throughout the winter. During high floods the surplus depth of water, over and above the accepted working depth, would be let off to the river by suitable escapes.

A recent invention in dredges claims to have solved the problem by which mechanical power can be applied to canal excavation, and the beds of canals can thus be sunk to the desired depth. The method is by merely turning the oblong vessel now in use into a rhombic or triangular one; by projecting the line of excavating buckets beyond the bows, instead of having it, as at present, working nearly abeam; and by pivoting the hull, when working, upon one end of the base of the triangle or of the short diagonal of the rhombics. An additional method is, with a similar hull, to use, instead of excavating buckets, a suction pipe. This is let down on to the silt, which it disturbs and gets into solution, either by an agitation in the mouth of the pump, or by jets of water therefrom, and then sucks up and discharges on to the bank by means of a centrifugal pump.

By the change in shape greater breadth of beam is obtained for the same total dimensions, and by placing the machinery on the opposite side to the shoot, a degree of stability is acquired to counteract the weight of the latter, which permits of dispensing with the barge requisite in the case of ordinary dredgers for the purpose of

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supporting long shoots. Thus the side of the dredger can be brought in contact with the bank, and the hull, pivoted on the angle of the side, *viz.*, the end of the short diagonal, works the nose of the dredger in arcs whose chord is equal to that diagonal. It thus eats its way into the silt or bank attached, in a succession of such arcs, either by the action of the chain of excavating buckets working 10 feet in front of the bows, or of the suction pipe projecting the same distance.

It is needless to go into a description of the mechanism; the engineering details are of course adapted to carry out the alterations in the principle of dredging and discharging silt which have been described. The main improvements obtained are as follows:—

(1.) The new type dredger working longitudinally makes a channel of its own extreme breadth as it goes. The old type required to be first floating in a channel, which it then proceeded to deepen, dredging crosswise (as working longitudinally it would evidently only make deep furrows).

(2.) The alteration in the shape of hull and arrangement of machinery permits of raising the spoil to a much greater height, and thus discharging it much further by its own weight, and also permits of having a much longer shoot in this view without requiring a barge for its support.

(3.) The pivot arrangement of the hull allows of so accurately working the buckets as to ensure their always working exactly on the desired point and always coming up full—thus saving the waste of power caused by their irregular action under the old system.

(4.) When the suction pipe is used instead of the excavating buckets, a further great improvement is found in dispensing altogether with the cumbersome and heavy shoot, and obtaining in its place a mode of discharge of silt far more effective, while the dredging agency is quite as much so, for ordinary silt, as that of buckets.

It has been before pointed out that if the work of excavation can be done by dredgers at 6s. per 1,000 cubic feet, it would be economical to employ them. A dredger of the new type, 50 feet beam, carrying engines of 25-horse power nominal, and drawing 2½ feet of water, is estimated to excavate and deliver 100,000 cubic feet of silt per day of ten hours. Let us say, however, 80,000 cubic feet, and allow twenty-five working days in the month, and we obtain about 22 000,000 cubic feet for eleven months' work (giving a month for intervals of repairs). The cost of such a dredger, floating in the Sutlej, would be £1,000 per nominal horse power, or £25 000; its working expenses £1,200 per annum; repairs, say, £300 per annum; interest on outlay and wear and tear, together, at 20 per cent., £5,000 per annum. This gives the total cost of 22,000,000 cubic feet of excavation as being £6,500, or about 6s. per mille. The dredgers would thus work within the highest rate per 1,000 cubic feet of excavation that is paid for manual labour, but at this rate they would perform work *which manual labour cannot do—i.e.*, excavation below spring-water level, and clearance in a running canal—for which work, therefore, they should be reserved, and all possible excavation done by manual labour, at rates below 6s. per mille. In thus doing work which cannot be done by manual labour, at rates no greater than would be paid to manual labour for the same depth and lead of excavation, dredgers will render possible the vast saving in capital cost effected in constructing perennial canals at £1 per acre irrigated, as compared with £8. 16s. or £5. 18s., the cost of existing perennial canals, as shown at page 60.

To find how many such dredges would be required, we observe that the average amount of annual excavation is 205 cubic feet per irrigated acre (see p. 51). At least one third of this is in branches and distributaries, which the dredger could not reach, and which would be cleared more cheaply by manual labour. Taking, then, a dredger's duty at 140 cubic feet per acre, each dredger will suffice for canals irrigating an area of 157,142 acres, or for nearly two of the typical canals described further on. In case of accidents, however, and to meet occasions of pressure, such as disconnection of the head of a canal from the river—when it would be desirable to concentrate a squadron of dredgers—a dredger should be attached to every such canal. The cost need not be carried to the capital debit of the canal as the interest thereon, and the outlay on renewal of the dredgers themselves are both provided for in the 6s. per 1,000 cubic feet of excavation estimated as their working rate. It is, of course, understood that a dredger would always be kept earning this rate, when its services were not required by its canal in regulating the river by removal of sand banks, and thus reducing to a minimum occasions of pressure such as masking and disconnection of the canal head.

The statistics of a canal taken direct from the river, and so designed as to remain perennial and working up to the Bari Doab Canal minimum with the assistance of dredgers, will now be given. From these it will be seen that the cost falls somewhat below the 20s. an acre stated at p. 51. A canal of this nature would bear its full supply when the river had risen only 6·50 feet (its bed being 3·50 below the winter zero). This full supply for a canal of 75 feet bottom breadth, side slopes one to one, and slope of bed six inches per mile would be (on Bazin's theorem) 2,050 cubic feet per second, the mean summer supply would be 1,025 cubic feet, and that of the winter 471 cubic feet per second; and such a canal should expend itself in from 40 to 60 miles. The excavation may be roughly estimated as follows:—Main trunk from river up to the point where the canal would commence to work, and would be distributed into branches—length say 18¾ miles, depth of excavation at head and tail respectively 16 feet and 9 feet; with the bottom breadth and side slopes before given, the average sectional area is thus 1,106 superficial feet, which multiplied by the length gives 109,494,000 cubic feet of excavation. This excavation would be performed at an average of 5s. per mile. The actual outlay on such a canal, therefore, will be as follows:—

Excavation of main trunk, 18¾ miles	£27,373	10	0
Rolling and grass-facing ditto up to highest flood line at £70 per mile	1,312	10	0
Excavation of 90 miles of branches at an average of £200 per mile...	18,000	0	0
Distributories and sluices, say	20,000	0	0
Escapes, say	3,000	0	0
Engineering and contingencies at 2½ per cent.	1,742	3	0
Total	£71,428	3	0
Add for accumulated simple interest 20 per cent. on outlay	14,285	12	0
Grand total	£85,713	15	0

The irrigated acreage of this canal would be:—

	Acres.
Spring harvest, at 80 acres per cubic foot of water per second, on an average of crops	37,680
Autumn harvest, at 50 acres per cubic foot of water per second, on an average of crops	51,250
Total	88,930

N.B.—It will be seen by comparison with p. 26 how very moderately the above duties are assumed. In practice canals on this principle would never be constructed larger than the one described above. Such would get into gear and begin paying so much later than huge works of the discharge of the Bari Doab Canal as never to allow the accumulation of interest to the amount assumed—whereas on the present perennial canals it reaches 50 to 80 per cent. on the actual outlay.

The type of dredger described is the invention of the Superintendent of Irrigation of the Bhawulpur State, Mr. J. W. Barns, M. Inst. C.E., patented by him in conjunction with the engineering and shipbuilding firm of Simons and Brown, of Glasgow. It may not, of course, act up to expectation. It is merely instanced as pointing out the direction in which Government should look for securing certainty and perennity of irrigation at a remunerative price—having shown that those advantages are not so indispensable as to be worth securing at a commercial loss. The fact should be accepted that irrigation in the Bengal Presidency can only pay when canals are taken direct from the nearest point of a river which commands the land to be irrigated—without any attempt to dam or regulate that river. As such irrigation, under present conditions, must fall short of absolute perennity and permanency of supply—both of which are intrinsically very advantageous—some method should be sought for giving them both at a moderate cost. It appears certain that this method is to be found in the application of mechanical power to excavation and clearance—whether under the type patented by Barns, Simons, and Brown, or another. The demand will assuredly produce the article, if the Government of India in the Irrigation Department will make up its mind that this is what it wants, and make the fact known to the world.

P.S.—Since the above paper was written, the Government of India have published their review of the Irrigation Report of the North-West Provinces for 1873 74—commented upon therein.

The Government of India's review shows that the figures of the Report which we have already seen to be misleading, even if correct, are materially incorrect:—

"Para. 8. In the conclusions arrived at in para. 5 of the Resolution of the Local Government there appears to be some error. It is said that 'the profits from all sources exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 5,39,863,' but . . . the gain would appear to be only Rs. 384,066 . . . Again, it is said 'the accumulated interest charges exceeded the accumulated revenue by Rs. 80,99,002,' but the actual excess seems to be Rs. 92,97,688."

In other words, the Local Government is accused by that of India of over-estimating its profits for the year by £15 580, and of under-estimating the deficit on the total transactions of the canals since construction by £119,861!

Certainly, if the official reports of great Governments are liable to such mistakes it is very misleading for the general public, who are dependent thereon for the means of forming an opinion upon their transactions. But we fear that the Government of the North-West does but follow example, and that it might be said to that of India, "de te fabula narratur."

As we explained before, the general public is dependent upon the *Gazettes* for official information. Such as are not experts in irrigation matters will accept, with entire faith, the summary of the irrigation transactions of the various Governments, which is prefixed to the reports of those Governments printed in the *Gazette* of the Government of India. When, therefore, the Government of India's *Summary*—after giving a *résumé* of the figures of the North West Government report—states "this result, based on the cash collections, gives a net profit of 6 08 per cent. on the capital outlay—in the pre-

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vious year it was 5·35 per cent., so that there is a satisfactory increase in the rate of return," the public naturally accepts this as an actual fact. The ordinary reader does not go on to ascertain for himself by actual ciphering that the net profit is not 6·08 per cent., but 3·76 per cent. He presumes that the Government understands the meaning of the words net profit, and he sees, from the strictures upon the figures of the local Government how scrupulous the superior Government is regarding literal accuracy, and how averse to over-favourable financial representations. Consequently he lays down the *Gazette* with a totally false impression regarding the financial success of the irrigation schemes in the North-West Provinces, and wonders at the rashly sweeping assertions of the Secretary of State.

But the fact is as stated; the net profits for 1873-74 on working canals, in the North-West Provinces, are not 6 08 per cent. but 3·76 per cent. Instead of giving a return exceeding the interest on their cost, they fall short of paying that interest.

The explanation is that the capital assumed for the calculation was the actual cash outlay of £3,036,813, neglecting the small item of £929,747 accumulated simple interest on that outlay. £929,747 is the aggregate of the amounts by which interest has exceeded the net returns (less working expenses) of the canals in each year since the canals were opened. It is that aggregate, without charging interest on each of those deficits from the date it accrued As has before been pointed out, each such deficit should, in point of fact, have been carried to capital debit when it occurred, and the interest charge should have been calculated each year on the capital account thus increased. However, such is not the practice of the Irrigation Department, who finance upon a peculiar principle. Nevertheless, even letting this pass, it is impossible to accept a calculation of profits which excludes even the accumulated simple interest from the capital on which such profits are calculated. The net return of the working canals of the North-West Provinces, for 1873-74 (deducting working expenses), was £184,670. The actual cash outlay on those canals to the end of that year was £3,036,843. The accumulated simple interest to the end of that year was £929,747. The total capital was, therefore, £4 908,911, on which the percentage of return is 3·76—not 6 08, as stated by the Government of India, or 6 71, as claimed by that of the North-West Provinces.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

INDIA AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The *Pioneer* looks on the appointment of Lord Lytton to the Viceroyalty as indicating that an English Cabinet is at last alive to the importance of those questions of foreign policy which are necessarily entrusted to the Government of India. We may hope also that the latter will again be permitted its due share in the conduct of affairs in Asia, which, though beyond the limits of its immediate influence, closely affect its interests. There appears, at last, a fair chance that India will in future neither be contemptuously left to settle matters with her neighbours in her own fashion, clogged with the provise that nothing is to be done to compromise the Ministry of the day, nor be forced to look on while her interests beyond her frontiers are deliberately sacrificed to party or bureaucratic exigencies. Mr. Disraeli having paid the diplomatic service of the Crown the compliment of selecting one of its members, necessarily unused to administrative functions, to rule the two hundred millions of her Majesty's Eastern Empire, Downing-street can hardly continue its refusal to employ Indian officers in Asiatic affairs, because they are unversed in the diplomatic wiles of Europe, or because their correspondence is not turned out in its own orthodox pattern. Some months ago we called attention to the way in which the £12,000 a year contributed by this country towards the expense (about £12,500 per annum) of maintaining a British Legation in Tehran is expended by the English Foreign Office. We pointed out at the same time that the recommendations of a committee of the House of Commons, that the control of relations with Persia should be transferred to India, or, at least, that their cost should be equally divided between the Home and Indian Treasuries, has been deliberately ignored. The natural reluctance of Earl Granville and Lord Hammond to relinquish patronage or increase their estimates, had more effect with the Duke of Argyll than the opinion of the House of Commons, of the office over which he presided, and of the Viceroy whom he had *not* nominated. The Tehran Legation is still paid by India, and officered and controlled by the Home Government. But the times when telegraph treaties and the squabbles about precedence at a racecourse were the most important business of her Majesty's representative at the Court of the Shah are at an end. The Turkish Empire is unmistakably crumbling into ruin, and no one can predict how far the shock of its fall will extend. It behoves England to be on the alert along the line. Lord Lytton will perhaps be able to induce his Foreign Office friends to replace one or two of the highly respectable but somewhat infirm old gentlemen who now represent English interests in Persia, by men of the type of Sheil and Rawlinson, whose reputation, still green in the land, attests their skill in oriental diplomacy, and who were always willing and able to ride their hundred miles a day. A Blue-book records that the first Russian expedition to Krasnovodsk, on the east coast of the Caspian, was made known to the British Legation at Tehran by a chance traveller, though it had been in preparation for months, and though an English consul was stationed at Resht, where there are no British subjects, apparently for the sole purpose of watching the Russians. We believe, however, that this official is not permitted to travel, either because it would cost so much, or for fear of exciting suspicion. A year later the virtual cession by Persia of her rights over the coast north of the Atrek, though the opinion of the British Minister was asked on it, was not reported by him for many months afterwards.

THE VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

The *Englishman* remarks that some years ago Prince Bismark determined that the new German Empire should have but one standard currency, and that this currency should be gold. By a gradual, but trenchant, process he has forced the German nations to exchange for gold the enormous masses of silver which formed their previous currencies. Vast sums in silver have thus been thrown on the international markets, and large sums in gold have been withdrawn from them; and the available supply of silver, therefore, has been abnormally plentiful, while the demand for gold has been unusually great. When the Anglo-Indian remits to England, he practically sells rupees and buys sovereigns. Of late years he has been selling a metal (silver) of which, for the time being, there is a glut in the market of the world, and buying a metal (gold) for which there has been an unusually heavy demand. Is there any sign of the tide turning? To this it must be answered that the Prussian measures for throwing their silver currency into the market and buying gold in its place consummate themselves during the present year. According to the official plan, we understand that from 1876 gold becomes the one legal currency in Germany. We do not yet know whether it has been found possible to carry out the measure in its entirety, or whether a further period of grace will have to be given, and still further supplies of silver be thrown upon the market during the next few days; but the resolute master-mind at the head of Prussian affairs, although he may grant a respite, will brook no long delay. The demonetising of the old German silver currency may be looked on as an accomplished fact, and we are now passing through the extreme point of the crisis. Unfortunately for the holder of Indian rupees, however, when Prussia sets an example of financial reform, other European States are apt to follow in her wake. The smaller Powers are imitating Prussia on a humbler scale, and everywhere throughout the civilised world there is a tendency towards a single currency, and that single currency is gold. With regard, therefore, to one great set of causes which have of late depressed the value of silver, it may be said that the most important of them will presently cease to act, but that it leaves behind it a tendency towards reproducing itself in many, although minor forms. If no new silver mines are discovered, Asia will very soon use up the surplus silver which Prussia has thrown into the European markets, and its value, as expressed in gold, will rise. Again, if the Indian cotton manufacturers were to develop on a scale to exclude Manchester goods, while at the same time our exports to England, such as tea and jute, increased, the exchange value of the rupee would rise. There appears at present a sufficient likelihood of this to render it an element in any forecasts of the future. On the other hand, if the silver mines in America realise but a small part of the hopes of their discoverers, there is no limit to the fall in the price of silver. If, instead of Emma mines, the New York projectors would bring *bonâ fide* veins of silver within the reach of English investors, the value of the rupee might very easily fall to a shilling. But against this contingency must be set our own chances of successfully working the gol dreefs of Maisur and Southern India. And, so far as we can form an opinion, our prospects of gold-digging in India are quite as good and as immediate as the prospects of extended silver mining in America.

SEPOY'S UNIFORM.

The *Madras Athenæum* regrets that the *dirzees* who cut out Johnny Sepoy's cloth have very singular notions about the line of manly beauty, and the result is a dress for our native soldiers as ugly and awkward looking as it is foreign to their nature; in fact, to one who notices them daily, they appear as if they find their clothes a burden, and remind one of the saying "a dog in a wet sack." Now this is a matter which might be remedied easily, and that not only without extra expense, but actually at a saving to Government, by making the sepoy's uniform more oriental in character, and assimilating it more to his own national dress. The time-honoured red need not be departed from, but the material and shape might be altered to very great advantage;—a uniform somewhat after the pattern of our West Indian Regiments would be every way suitable, being lighter and giving greater scope for free use of the limbs, and we feel sure that, just as it has been found to the great gain of our European troops to improve on the old-fashioned coatees, so would reform in this respect be most beneficial to our native soldiers. How often on the march, or on heavy field

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how do they fall out in numbers out of all proportion to the work done? And this may be ascribed in some measure to scanty diet, plenty of them when asked will say their faintness or fatigue to the (for them) unusually heavy clothing they wear. A native wearing a similar closely buttoned cloth coat from choice in any bazaar would be laughed at by his fellows, and why should our faithful servants be punished by being clothed so directly in opposition to their tastes? Even the heavy boots they wear are only a burden, sufficient to make them drag their weary feet along in any but a soldierlike fashion; and the light forage caps worn in some native corps do not offer the slightest protection against sunstroke, although natives are liable to the *coup-de-soleil*. The substitution of a loose jacket of serge or other light material for the cloth tunic would answer all purposes as to appearance, because the colour (red) could still be adhered to, and the cloth trousers now in use might be replaced by loose, baggy knickerbockers of the "Zouave" pattern; whilst the adoption of a well-made sandal in lieu of the ammunition boot, together with a distinguishing turban such as our police peons wear, would complete a costume at once appropriate, characteristic, and suitable to its wearers, besides being obtainable at far less cost than that which now obtains. It is absurd to say that sepoys could not march without their "ammunitions;" to men who have never worn a boot it is simply severe punishment to compel them to case their feet in such a tough substance as Government leather, and only cripples and impedes their locomotion; the soles of their feet are hardened so as to be almost impervious to sharp substances, and wearing boots softens this outer skin and does them more harm than good. Again, as a protection against wet or cold, the cloth tunic or trousers is not the kind of garment a sepoy would select from choice; he would always look for some loose outside wrapper, such as the overcoats now supplied to him by Government, but would still adhere to his own lighter clothing underneath. Another recommendation for the adoption of a more suitable uniform is that when any article required replacing at the sepoy's own expense it would not be such a heavy drain on his slender resources; for, like his uniform, the present rate of pay he receives is the relic of a bygone day, when those in authority studied a soldier's personal interest much less than now, and cared nothing for those under them so long as the decrees of that power which made demi-gods of themselves were strictly adhered to.

THE LATE CAPTAIN WORSTER.—The Agra paper reports the death, on the 13th instant, at Mhau, of Captain W. F. Worster, of the 108th Regiment. Captain Worster joined the regiment in 1857, and served through the Indian Mutiny Campaign, for which he obtained a medal.

ACCIDENT TO A PILGRIM SHIP.—The following telegraphic news has been received by the Underwriters' Association, Bombay, from Aden, 28th January:—"*Dahlia* (s.s.), Captain Joy, bound to Bombay with pilgrims, struck on a reef when leaving Jeddah, and made a hole forward; was being patched at Aden, and would leave in a few days."

THE NATIVE TROOPS AT THE DELHI REVIEW.—As regards physique I think the men of the 2nd battalion 12th showed to great advantage, but what struck me as worthy of particular notice was the magnificent appearance of the native troops. The improvement which has taken place in this respect during the past three years is really marvellous. I heard it said that the regiments I was looking at and praising were picked ones, which had been posted to the Camp of Exercise to let the Prince and our foreign visitors see the best of the Native Army. I know that this was not the case. A regiment of the Central India Horse and the 1st Punjab Infantry were ordered to the Camp as representative regiments, but all the others were present according to the arrangements which had been made in connection with the annual course of reliefs. The native regiments on the ground were fair specimens of all the classes which take military service under our rule. There were purely class regiments, such as the Gurkha battalions, Rattray's Sikhs, and the 32nd Pioneers—Muzbee Sikhs; there was the 8th N.I., composed of Rajputs, Hindustanis, Pathans, and Sikhs; there were frontier regiments from the Panjab, and regiments like the 11th and 33rd N.I., which had a general mixture of all classes in their ranks. There was no picking of regiments for this particular show—a fact which, I hear, that Mr. Forbes, the "special" of the London *Daily News*, declines to accep, but which is fact nevertheless. I was certainly very much struck with the wonderful improvement in appearance, setting up, and movement of the whole native force, but especially of the Infantry. The native officers and non-commissioned officers seemed to know and do their work better. The men handled their arms with greater confidence and precision, for which, possibly, the much-abused Musketry Instruction has to be thanked. Colonel Gordon has had to bear no little reproach from public scribblers about the supposed disorganisation he was causing in the ranks of the Native Army by his musketry regulations. His calumniators had only, however, to look at the native regiments on Wednesday last, to be satisfied that the system has worked wonders. Colonel Gordon's best vindication was the appearance of the native regiments at the review.—*Englishman* Correspondent, Jan. 19.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

AMRITSAR, MIANMIR, AND LAHOR.

The entrance into the Punjab is in one way advantageous: it is so hideous that all progress must be towards the better. The country, until within a short distance of Amritsar, combines the fascinations of a desert and a swamp. Accordingly Amritsar itself appears a garden of Eden on the strength of a considerable number of fairly-grown trees, and some patches of grass, which are almost more green than grey. The roads moreover are good, and the houses—I mean the European houses—seem substantial and large. On the principle of *de mortuis*, &c., I ought to say nothing at all of the city, for it is dead, its trade having migrated to Delhi, in consequence, I am told (but do not understand) of the Franco-Prussian war; and I am sure I can say nothing good. The famous fort of Govindgarh is commonplace-looking, hardly worth taking, I should have thought, or keeping. The streets of the city are narrow and dirty enough, but are not picturesque. Even the Golden Temple and Sacred Tank are impostures. The latter is just a "tank;" and as for the former—if you have seen a gilt race-cup you have seen its exterior, and if you looked into a Cashmere shawl you are acquainted with the decoration of its interior. I don't mean that race-cups are commonly cast in the form of Hindu (or Sikh) temples; but that whatever merit the Golden Temple possesses being due, not to grandeur of size or grace of proportion, so much as to the barbaric richness of its gilt sheathing: when you have once assimilated the fact that the whole building is cased in copper gilt, you may ruminate into reverence at your ease. Your admiration will be a mere matter of arithmetic and finance. On reflection, I feel that my impression of Amritsar was a little darkened and distorted by the temporary loss of my luggage—an accident which affected me with a keener sense of personal wrong than it should have done, considering that travellers by this railway (at any rate at this season) look upon it as quite natural and ordinary. I will, therefore, be candid enough to allow that the Golden Temple of Amritsar, seen in a photograph, is pretty, though looked at with the reflected sun blazing me into blindness, I could not appreciate the gingerbread for the gilt.

Mian Mir should be, and no doubt is, an unequalled training ground for soldiers. Government is quite right in retaining it as a chief military station. It may be given over permanently to fever, and occasionally depopulated by cholera; it still remains a matchless nursery for warriors. The roughest and bloodiest campaign must be a perfect holiday to men who have been condemned to live (if it can be called life) at Mian Mir. Trees very excusably decline to grow there; the few that have been decoyed into existence show a foliage like green flue; and even the bungalows despond and decay. Many of them are in ruins, and the rest do not look much more cheerful. The roads, however, are broad and smooth, and terribly straight and long, suggesting how very long the hot-weather days must be passed in their shadeless border.

Lahor is a very different place; it is an idyll of the king compared to the multiplication table. That one man should be rich and another poor, or that one woman should be pretty and her sister plain is not half so grave an indictment against Providence as that one regiment should be stationed at Anarkalli and the next in the Army List at Mian Mir. The roads of Lahor are as good as those of Mian Mir, and, thank Heaven! not all at right angles. The houses look trim and cared for, as if enchanted courtships and happy wedded life might be found in them. There are patrician trees, and plenty of them, under which old Runjeet Singh must have passed with his train of elephants, and of chieftains in chain armour, &c.; and the beauty of the thing is that the elephants with their golden howdahs and the silk horsemen with their chain neck-pieces, are here still crossing every road, although Runjeet has gone and his sad prophecy has come to pass—*Sub lal ho gya*. As for the fort, I don't know what engineers may think of it, but every artist would pronounce it perfect. I am sure Turner would have painted it from the nor-nor-west and the sou-sou-east, and from as many quarters as Mr. Pecksniff (or his pupils) drew Salisbury Cathedral. I never saw a more picturesque place—no two towers are of the same height or form, yet the lowest portion of the vast construction is lofty, and the meanest grand.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE HON. A. EDEN.—We *(Pioneer)* understand that it is not in contemplation to fill up immediately the vacancy in the Legislative Council which will arise when the Honourable Ashley Eden leaves.

MR. J. DANVERS.—Mr. Juland Danvers and Mr. Rendall, of the E. I. R. Direction, arrived in Calcutta by special train on Friday, January 14th, and are the guests of the Viceroy at Government House. It is said that their object is the consideration of the possibility of Government purchasing the East Indian Railway, and taking it over on or about 1879.—*Indian Daily News*.

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THE BEGAM OF BHOPAL.—The Begam of Bhopal, according to the *Times'* version of the affair, "astonished every one" at Calcutta "by breaking through the seclusion of her sex to pay her respects to the son of her Sovereign. She came closely veiled, of course, but her mere appearance in an assembly of men is a singularly bold departure from the rigidity of Eastern etivuette." The officers of the Foreign Department at Calcutta who were so much troubled by the Begam's unexpected relapse on the etiquette she was thought to have abandoned will enjoy the exquisite fidelity of this little vignette.—*Pioneer.*

MEDICAL.—A contemporary says:—"Dr. McDermott is again before the world. It will be remembered that he is the selfish officer who stood in the way of sixty seniors in his branch of the service wishing to withdraw from the medical fund, but unable to do so while he refused to give a certain guarantee to the Government. He was asked to promise that he would not claim pecuniary advantages which might, by an unforeseen interpretation of the rules, accrue to him if his seniors retired, advantages which he had not paid for and had no moral right to expect. Dr. McDermott has at last been circumvented, but at the individual expense of Drs. Morice and DeFabeck. A resolution in the Financial Department, dated the 22nd, explains the arrangement made."

THE LATE CAPTAIN BUTLER.—The following appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—"The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has received with deep regret the intelligence of the death, on the 7th January, 1876, of Captain J. Butler, Political Agent of the Naga Hills, from the effects of a spear wound which he received on Christmas Day while accompanying a survey party into the Naga Hills. Captain Butler had only recently rendered very efficient service while attached to the expedition which was organised for the punishment of the Naga villages concerned in the treacherous attack on Lieutenant Holcombe and his party, and on that occasion had fully sustained his previous reputation as an active political officer. In him the Government of India has lost an able servant, whose career, thus prematurely cut short, was full of promise."

PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.—A set of rules has been approved of by the Bengal Government concerning private executions. In the North-West Provinces private executions were introduced for a while by the late Mr. Colvin, and they have been revived by the present Government. Twenty years ago there was some strange opposition to the private system, one sessions judge declaring there was no evidence to show that at public executions the spectators were brutalised, unless, indeed, the picking and stealing that went on was evidence of spontaneous corruption. Last year the experiment of 1856 was tried again, rules were drawn up for the conduct of executions in the North-West Provinces, and these rules, *mutatis mutandis*, have been borrowed by the Government of Bengal for use in Calcutta. The Presidency Jail will have to be slightly altered at a cost of Rs. 1,206, as a scaffold and enclosure will have to be built within the jail precincts.

CIVIL CHANGES IN BENGAL.—A resolution in the *Calcutta Gazette* says that, consequent on the arrangements necessitated by the constitution of the Chief Commissionership of Assam, and by the transfer to that administration of the district of Silhet, there has been a reduction, as regards appointments under the Government of Bengal, of one first-grade and of one second-grade judgeship. On the other hand, two additional judgeships, on Rs. 1,200 each, have been created, one in the districts of Darjiling and Jalpiguri, and one in the district of Chittagong. The number of appointments, therefore, in the judicial executive branches of the service is now as follows:—Fourteen first-grade judges on Rs. 2,500 per mensem, fourteen second-grade judges on Rs. 2,000 per mensem, two additional judges on Rs. 1,200 per mensem, fifteen first-grade magistrate and collectorships on Rs. 2,250 per mensem, fifteen second-grade magistrate and collectorships on Rs. 1,800 per mensem, and seven third-grade magistrate and collectorships on Rs. 1,500 per mensem, including the senior superintendent of survey.

THE MAGH MELA.—Every sixth and twelfth year the annual *Magh Mela* at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna swells out into a fair of grand proportions. The twelfth is the grandest of all. The principal exhibition of the sixth *Mela* took place on Wednesday last. From an early hour in the morning the roads leading to the Fort from the English station, from Kydgunge, the city, and Dahragunge, were crowded with pilgrims. The pathways leading across to the bund, and from that to Tribenee were adorned with more than the usual complement of filthy, ochre-faced jogees buried up to the neck in sand; mal-formed beggars; and mal-formed cows. Unfortunately the Pragwals and their customers had more dust than they bargained for. Occasional gusts of wind threw over the whole ground in front of the Fort and over Tribenee itself a sand-fog as dense as any mist experienced by Londoners in November, and infinitely more disagreeable. Like the Prince of Wales and the native chiefs at Agra, the jogees at Tribenee have had their elephant procession; and right royally have they carried it through.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 29.

THE BLACK PAMPHLET.—Its perusal has convinced me that if ever statesman deserved notice from Royal hands, Sir Richard Temple has done so. The author of the pamphlet says that during the supposed famine Sir Richard squandered recklessly or ignorantly eight and a half millions sterling. Horace talks of a man who then coin as being either "prodigus" or "[illegible]." But it is well known that Sir Richard is not one of these. I have heard the description given of Catiline by Sallust applied to him:—"Sui profusus, ardens in cupiditatibus, satis loquentiœ, sapientiœ parum." But this was the opinion of an enemy. I should think that the man who can evolve a famine out of the depth of his own consciousness, and get the public to pay eight and a half millions to support his idea, is a man worth remembering. Let him be rewarded. Distinguished rewards sometimes convey hidden meanings. When the Horse Guards asked Sir Charles Napier what ought to be done with General England, after blundering as he did in India, the hero replied—"Try him by a General Court Martial, or make him a K.C.B." The Government adopted the latter recommendation, and General England became "Sir Richard." Why should not our Lieutenant Governor be made a baronet?—*Englishman* Correspondent.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERS.—We learn from *Indian Public Opinion* that a prospectus is now in course of circulation among the Civil Engineers of the P. W. D., with the object of ascertaining the feeling of the department as to whether they are in favour of establishing a retiring fund for the civil and military members, to be based upon the principles of one of the funds now in operation in other branches of the service. In the event of the suggestion finding favour with both branches of the department, it is intended to ask Government to sanction a scheme of retirement after a stated period of service, which, in conjunction with the fund, would hold out an inducement to members of the higher grades to retire, and so accelerate promotion. About 12 per cent of the civil members of the department have joined the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and the inference is that this fund does not meet the wants of the department, and that only the most prudent married members of the department have joined it. There are others, particularly among the married members, who have effected policies of insurance on their lives, which could not be set aside, and whose co-operation would be of immense value in organising a scheme. A primary condition of the fund would be compulsory support from future admissions in the department, and this the Government would be asked to initiate.

ARMY REORGANISATION.—We have so often seen something very like the following paragraph which we take from a contemporary, that we cannot say we attach any importance to it. It runs thus:—"When the Camp of Exercise disperses, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will return to Calcutta for a final discussion of the scheme for the improvement of the Native Army." Now this statement of the *Pioneer* that a "final" discussion is to take place implies that the matter is all but settled as far as the Indian authorities are concerned, and that before long the public may be in possession of the details. Secondly, it will be observed that the scheme is no longer described as one of reorganisation, but merely of "improvement." We are tired of pointing out that as long as Lord Napier of Magdala is at the head of the army, there is no chance of any comprehensive scheme of reform. What instructions his successor, Sir F. Haines, may bring out from England is quite another matter, and military men must wait patiently for his action in this difficult question. Much was expected from Lord Northbrook when he first came to India, but he is now going home without making any sign. When he visited Poona at the end of 1872 he seemed full of the subject, and at the ball given in his honour at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, he had a long conversation with a well-known officer of the Bombay Army, asking him his views of the matter, listening to his answers with much apparent interest, and putting pertinent and searching questions as to points of interior economy, dress, &c. Still nothing has come of it, and his successor, Lord Lytton, though he has a reputation as a graceful poet and brilliant diplomatist, has not yet evinced any interest in Army reform. We consider that a very great deal depends on the view of the question which Sir Frederick Haines will take when in power.—*Times of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20. Str. Abyssinia, Akyab; Mofussilite, Negapatam; Killeena, Negapatam; Eurydice, Bombay.—21. Thessalus, Geelong; Houghton Tower, Liverpool; China, Aden.—22. Lammermuir, Hong Kong; Lynton, Mauritius; str. Bokhara, Southampton.—23. Str. Dorunda, London; str. Ethiopia, Bombay; str. City of Poonah, Liverpool; Carpo, Singapore; India, Bombay.—24. Eastern Monarch, Hong Kong.—25. Str. Legislator, Liverpool; Glencorse, Liverpool; Malta, Liverpool.—26. Cingalise, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Allum Ghier.—Mrs. Williams and child, Capt. and Mrs. Hodges and two children, Dr. L. M. Gregorie, and Mr. A. Roper.

Per Thessalus.—Mr. Prentiese.

Per Sir John Lawrence.—Mr. Clarke and Mr. Lucas.

Per Dorunda.—Mr. Newville, Mr. Whitelam, Mr. Puckeles, Mr. H. H. Bersh, Mr. H. Eyre, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Mackenzie, Mrs. McKeilly and child, Mr. May, Mrs. May, Mrs. Haslam and two children, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Mrs. McNeill and two children, Mr. Harnack, Mr. Carmeson, Mr. Daw, Mr. C. Peirr, Mr. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, and Mrs. Price and child.

Per Ethiopia.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, and Mr. Stewart.

Per City of Poonah.—Miss Mackie and Mr. J. Paterson.

Per Cingalese.—Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Cleghorn, and Mr. King.

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Per Burmah.—Mr. J. Howell, Mrs. Naillan, Mr. Hazlewood and four children, Capt. Cumming, Mr. A. Cotton, Mr. H. Stacey, and Mr. W. Bell.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20. Str. Hindostan, Hong Kong; str. Argyll, Hong Kong; str. Glenfinlas, London; Falstaff, New York; Eurydice, London; Roderick Dhu, London; Susan Gilmore, Dundee; Eugenie, Mauritius.—21. Liverpool, Dundee.—22. Str. Patna, Bombay; City of Madrid, Demerara.—23. Parthenope, Rangoon.—25. Str. T. Kya Y. Byan, Rangoon; str. Rangoon, Akyab; str. Mecca, Rangoon; City of Cambridge, London; Edward Cardwell, Dundee; Berkshire, Dundee; Lady Lawrence, London.—26. Str. Sirius, London; Mozuffer, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Rangoon.—From CALCUTTA.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. J. E. Milner, Mr. D. Fuller, Mr. S. J. Tressanges, and Mr. J. L. Lester.

Per str. Mecca.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Col. Trevor, Mr. C. E. Stewart, Mr. G. R. C. Smyth, Mr. C. A. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Webb, Mr. M. Raphael, Mr. C. Lester, Mr. F. Hilton, Mr. H. Mitchell, Mr. H. Stoneham, Miss M. Liddle, and Miss K. Lester.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Jan. 28, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 6 to 101 8
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 10 to 101 14
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 10 to 101 14
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 8 to 102 12
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	106 6 to 106 10

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅝d. to 1s. 9 11-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 9 15-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1425 to 1430
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1440 to 1450
Coal Company	1410 ...	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	135 to 136
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 610 to 615
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 182
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	410 to 420
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	37 to 38
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	108 to 109
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67
Simla Bank	500 ...	530 to 535
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 29

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

MUNICIPAL.—A Rangoon paper tells us that Government has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2,70,000 to the Rangoon Municipality, with interest at the rate of only 2½ per cent.

A NEW CABLE.—The Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company have, the *Straits Times* tells us, decided to lay down a duplicate cable between Penang and Madras. This is satisfactory, as evidencing an increased traffic over the line, which, it is hoped, may ultimately lead to a reduction in the rates. It has not yet been definitely announced, but it is probable the second cable will be laid between Penang and Rangoon.

A HANDSOME FINE.—Mr. Nelson, the District Judge of North Tanjor, has put a nice little plum into the exchequer of the Madras Government, in a way that is worthy of notice elsewhere. At the recent Sessions at Negapatam, a rich abkarry contractor was arraigned for having tampered with the date of a document, and the offence having been brought home to him, the Court imposed upon him one day's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000, in default of paying which he was to undergo two and a quarter years' imprisonment. The heavy fine was paid.

OFFICIAL BLUNDERING.—The *Madras Times* states that arrangements incident to the transport of H.M's 89th Regiment to Burmah have involved the loss of some forty-two thousand rupees to the Local Government, by reason of an engagement being entered into with the British India Steam Navigation Company, to convey the 89th Regiment to Burmah, and the 67th Regiment from Burmah, without previously ascertaining whether these movements could or could not be effected by means of transports belonging to the State, and available for such purpose. This circumstance, it would seem, only turned up on inquiry being made by the Government of India as to how it was proposed to effect the movements of these two corps—when an apology for the oversight became necessary, in connection with cancelling of the bargain that had been concluded with the agents of the B.I.S.N. Company here.

MARRIAGE OF A VETERAN.—A correspondent writes to Madras from Bangalor:—One of the events of the day lately has been the recent marriage of one of the oldest Generals of the Madras Army—more than an octogenarian, in fact—General Cleveland, the founder of Cleveland Town here, who was of course born before the commencement of the present century, he having entered the service in 1808. The General is hale and hearty at the present time, and has always been held in great esteem. He has set an example which some of our younger old bachelors in high places would perhaps do well to imitate. The marriage was solemnised very quietly one afternoon at St. John's Church, St. John's Hill, and the news took every one quite by surprise the next morning.

THE KARENNI BOUNDARY.—It may be remembered that the King of Burmah gave in without opposition to Sir Douglas Forsyth on the question of the Karenni Boundary, and that we congratulated ourselves at the time for having so satisfactorily got over one of the principal points of dispute. From what we hear now, however, it seems that it is by no means improbable that we shall meet with a certain amount of trouble and opposition when we proceed to mark out the newly acquired boundary. The Deputy Commissioner of Tonghoo, than whom nobody is more competent to judge, is said to be of opinion and to have so reported to Government, that the Boundary Commission which is to start from Tonghoo about the 25th January will not be allowed to peacably carry out their work, and that the King of Burmah will be at the bottom of any disturbances which may arise. The Boundary Commission—which consists of Messrs. Hildebrand, Assistant Commissioner, Jameson, Police, and Lloyd, R.E.—will be accompanied by a body of 150 policemen, and a further force of 50 police under a European Inspector will be stationed on the frontier as a reserve. No troops, however, will be sent.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE RESIDENT OF HAIDARABAD.—A good deal has been written lately about Mr. Saunders' so-called removal from the Residentship of Hyderabad. As a matter of fact, we believe, Mr. Saunders has not been removed, or anything like it. Private affairs, unhappily, necessitated his taking leave; but for that he would have remained undisturbed. No officer, we imagine, has any substantive claim upon such a post, no matter how long he may have occupied it. Sir Richard Meade once installed as Mr. Saunders' temporary successor at Hyderabad, a conviction of the great disadvantage of frequent changes in the *personnel* of the weightiest political charges—as evidenced in the retention of Mr. A. C. Lyall in Rajpootana, when every one out of power thinks he should act for Mr. Aitchison in the Foreign-office—will probably keep him there, leaving Mysore open to Mr. Saunders on his return. Mysore, all told, is perhaps a shade the more desirable appointment of the two. If honour and glory are to count, it is, of course, something of a sleepy hollow, as compared with Hyderabad; but the pay of both posts is about the same, Mysore being the less costly one to occupy; whilst it is appraised rather the more highly in respect of official consideration.—*Pioneer.*

NEWS FROM THE STRAITS.—His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements was still at Penang on the 13th Jan., but intended leaving on Saturday, the 15th, for Malacca, where he would remain some days on business connected with the Native States. It is not known when he will return to Singapore, but his presence is urgently needed there. The condition of the public service is now extremely unsatisfactory, the *Straits Times* remarks, the numerous acting appointments and constant temporary makeshifts having seriously impeded the conduct of public business. The appointment of Colonial Secretary has been given to Mr. J. Douglas, of the Ceylon Civil Service, who will not, however, immediately assume his duties, though it is so necessary that this office should be speedily filled. The Hon. T. Braddell has returned to the colony as Attorney General, and Mr. Justice Phillippo will revert to his office as Puisne Judge; Mr. F. H. Gottlieb has resumed his duties as Crown Solicitor, and the temporarily created office of Deputy Attorney General has ceased to exist. On the arrival of the new Colonial Secretary, the Auditor General and Assistant Colonial Secretary will probably return to the duties of their respective offices. It is also rumoured that the Hon. C. B. Plunket will return to his substantive appointment of Inspector General of Police, Major Dunlop, R.A., rejoining the service.

THE GOVERNOR.—The Duke of Buckingham is winning golden opinions, and it would seem that we have verily got in him a Governor who is not going to let the grass grow under his feet in doing his duty. Scarcely has he completed his tour through a district which has never before but once been visited by a Governor, and personally inspected some of the most important irrigation works in this Presidency, when he has made another trip up-country with a view to seeing things for himself. Cuddapah has been the

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district honoured this time. His Grace proceeded thither by special train on Wednesday, accompanied by Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways; Mr. Elwin, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway; Mr. Robinson, Acting Chief Engineer, Madras Railway; Major Bertie Hobart, Military Secretary to his Grace; Captain Aylmer, Aide-de-Camp to his Grace; and Dr. King; and he returned to Madras on the following day, after inspecting several bridges, the most important of which were the Paupagni and the Cheyair, both of which his Grace very minutely observed, devoting some considerable time to their inspection. It is said that his Grace intends making a trip to Calcutta in a few days, returning to Madras *via* Hyderabad, and the report is gaining ground that he contemplates visiting the southern districts of the Presidency after a short stay on the hills.—*Madras Times*, Jan. 29.

ADUNKI CATTLE SHOW.—Among the things neglected or put off is our Annual Cattle Show at Adunki. This for some reason (some of the natives say, "because the son of the Great Queen has come to India") is not to occur this year. The reason given by the natives I cannot credit; and the rumour even causes some, I fear, to wish that H.R. Highness had never come at all. However that may be, the putting off of the show at Adunki, for one year even, is a great mistake. Hundreds of natives, not only of this district, but of the Kristna District also, looking upon the show as an established thing, have been planning and preparing for it for years. Those who know the natives, and know how easily they are discouraged, will readily see that it will take some time and effort to restore the confidence which they have now lost in the show and cause them to put forth again the efforts which will be necessary on their part to make the "Adunki Cattle Show" what it ought to be and might be—a success and a power. Since the cattle shows were inaugurated in this district in 1859, first and second-class cattle of all kinds have increased in value threefold, and in numbers many times that. These noble animals, such as are found in no other part of India or the world, are sought by breeders in Columbo, Tanjore, and Travancore. Whole herds of them are driven to Madras, Bangalore, Bellary, and Kurnool. Two or three weeks ago I was coming from the latter place to Ongole *via* the Nundy Cunnama Pass. In coming a distance of eighty miles I met several droves, containing over 1,000 head of young cattle, from the Nellore and Krisna Districts, mostly from the Nellore District. In one herd there were 400, most of them superior animals.—*Madras Athenæum* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21. Str. Malda, Calcutta.—22. Str. Africa, Bombay; str. Tibre, Calcutta; str. Precurseur, Pondicherry; Backia Lutchmy, Mauritius.—23. Str. Glenfinlas, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Malda.—From COCONADA.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Lady Anna Grenville, Lady Anna Gore Langton, Major Hobart, Hon. D. F. Carmichael, Col. Mullins, Capt. Willoughby, Capt. Gordon, Mr. E. Gore Langton, Capt. J. H. Taylor, Dr. King, W. S. and Mrs. Madden, Mrs. Flower.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21. Str. Tenasserim, Rangoon.—22. Noumea, Marseilles; str. Malda, Bombay; str. Tibre, Pondicherry; str. Africa, Calcutta; str. Asia, Rangoon.—24. Str. Glenfinlas, London.—26. Str. Precurseur, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Malda.—From MADRAS.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. H. T. Cammeline.
Per str. Africa.—From MADRAS.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. J. Henely.
Per str. Asia.—From MADRAS.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. J. Y. Fullerton. For COCONADA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Hart and two children, Mr. A. H. Deane. For RANGOON.—Mr. Campbell, Mrs. J. C. Fitzgerald and two children, Lieut. col. Napier Campbell, Mr. D. Pereira, Mrs. A. and R. Monin, Mr. G. Pencott, Mr. G. Molesworth, Mr. J. H. Clark, Lieut. col. H. L. Grove.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

RAJKOT, *Jan.* 19.—In Wudwan public affairs are at a stand-still. No one is yet appointed to succeed Mr. Naradbhai. During the minority of Thakore Daji Raj, a boy of great pluck and intelligence, his mother urged upon the Bombay Government to appoint Rajeshree Gunputrao Bhasker, a man in whom she had trust and confidence, as the Thakore's representative in the management of the State. The antecedents of Mr. Gunputrao are not known, but as far as my information goes he is a man of good breeding, tact, and experience; he is also believed to possess a good knowledge of English.—Mr. Chester Macnaghten, Principal of the Rajkoomar College, is going for the benefit of his health on eight months' furlough to England, in the beginning of April next. In his absence Mr. M. A. Turkhud, Vice-Principal, will probably act for him. Mr. Macnaghten, it must be said, is not only popular with the Rajkoomars under his tutorial care, but with the whole of the Kattywar public. His urbanity, as well as his extremely good disposition, has endeared him to every one with whom he has come in contact. Thakore Juswunt Singhjee, of Limree, intends to accompany him to England. The young Thakore, though he has not attained his political majority, has already much of the prudence and sagacity of a grown up man. He cannot certainly find a better companion and guardian than Mr. Macnaghten. It is generally understood that for political convenience Babariawad, a Mohammedan State, enjoying second class jurisdiction, in the south of Kattywar, will be transferred from the present Chief to the British, and that country of equal area, and perhaps yielding equal revenue, will be given him in exchange, near Junjeera. For the ruler of Junjeera and of Babariawad is the same. This will be a fair exchange. Whether the Hubshee has consented to this arrangement or not has not yet transpired. The State is very fertile. Its capital town, Jafferabad, is the largest seaport in the Peninsula of Kattywar. The State was originally founded some centuries ago by the great Seedhee of Junjeera, who was a distinguished naval officer of the Moguls. The Hubshee of Jafferabad and Junjeera pays no tribute to anybody.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

LEGISLATION.—We had strong hopes, from our recent Calcutta telegram, respecting the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, that the Supreme Government would fully recognise the propriety of abandoning the Bill. It has, however, been decided that the Bill shall become law, with the following modification only, "that the revenue officers shall in certain cases obtain the opinion of the High Court, and that the High Court shall be bound to give its opinion when so referred to." Such appears to be the Secretary of State's ultimatum.—*Times of India.*

CAPTAIN PRIDEAUX.—As has been before reported, it is now definitely decided that Captain W. F. Prideaux is to act as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf during the absence of Colonel Ross, who goes home on furlough in the early spring. We are glad that our interests in the Gulf will be entrusted to such good hands. Captain Prideaux is not only an excellent Arabic scholar, but from his long experience in Aden has acquired great tact in dealing with the petty chieftains of the Arab littoral. It is probable that the "diversions" of that incomprehensible gentleman, Syed Turki, may give him much trouble; but when we remember the decided and energetic way in which he dealt with similar difficulties while acting as Consul-General at Zanzibar in 1874, we are confident that he will be found fully prepared for any contingency.

ANTICIPATED RETIREMENTS IN THE BOMBAY ARMY.—It is currently reported that the following regiments of native infantry will become vacant this year, either by their commandants becoming entitled to the off reckonings, or going under the new retirement scheme:—2nd Grenadier N.I., now commanded by Colonel Faulkner; 5th N.L.I., by Colonel W. W. Taylor; 12th N.I., by Colonel Champion; 13th N.I., by Colonel Marston; 15th N.I., by Colonel Kemball; 20th N.I., by Colonel Bacon; 22nd N.I., by Colonel Jacob. Of seconds in command likely to take the scheme, we hear the following names mentioned:—Colonel Bowen, 3rd N.L.I.; Lieut.-Colonel Pierce, 10th N.I.; Lieut.-Colonel Park, 12th N.I.; Lieut.-Colonel Currie, 15th N.I.; Lieut.-Colonel Miles, 16th N.I.; Lieut.-Colonel Creagh, 19th N.I.; Lieut.-Colonel Rice, 20th N.I.; Colonel Waddington, 23rd N.I. Of those regimentally unemployed, we hear the following mentioned:—Colonels G. Ashburner, E. Thompson, Graham, Milford, and Prescott. It is said that the number of applicants to retire this year amounts to about thirty, and we shall not be surprised if this rumour turns out to be correct.—*Times of India.*

THE DAKHAN RAYATS.—We understand that the Dakhan Rayats' Commission, which was sitting at the Bombay Secretariat for some weeks past, having closed its labours, was formally dissolved on Friday last. It will be remembered that the commission was appointed in September last, to inquire into and report on the causes of the agrarian disturbances which had broken out in Poona and the neighbouring districts. The members constituting it were Mr. Richey, Mr. Colvin (Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W. Provinces), Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Shumbuprasad Luxmilal. While the inquiry was in progress Mr. Colvin had to leave, and was succeeded by Mr. Carpenter. The members of the commission travelled into the disturbed pergunnahs, and having held inquiries on the spot, came to Bombay to deliberate on the remedial measures to be adopted for the future. The result of these deliberations has not yet transpired. It is rumoured, however, that a diversity of opinion having prevailed amongst the members, each member has recorded his own views as to what he considered the most efficacious remedies to meet the existing condition of things. We trust the Government of Bombay will see fit to place in due time all the papers connected with the inquiries of the Dakhan Rayats' Commission at the disposal of the press, for the public instruction.—*Times of India*, Jan. 31.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23. Str. Eshcol, Liverpool; Emperor, Sunderland.—24. Str. Euphrates, Bussorah; str. Khundalla, Calcutta.—25. Str. Thibet, Hong Kong; Baron Colonsay, Greenock.—26. Str. Sumatra, Melbourne; Governor Tilley, Liverpool.—27. Arabella, Liverpool; str. Teheran, Venice; str. Pattialla, Kurrachee.—29. Str. St. Olaf, Cardiff; Flying Venus, Calcutta.—30. Turkish Empire, Cardiff; Lois, Mauritius.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Teheran.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and infant, Dr. Gairdner, Mrs. Guichet, Mr. J. Bennett, Capt. Freeman, Mr. Rind, Mr. J. Manning, Mr. R. Fruir, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. E. Marval, Mrs. Branson, and Mr. J. Norcote, R.N. From VENICE.—Mr. J. S. Symonds, Mr. A. Elliott, Mr. E. J. Barker, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Klusman, Mr. W. H. Propert, and Mrs. S. Clarke. From BRINDISI.—Major C. E. Bates, Capt. A. G. Sheppard, Mr. A. Gasam, Mr. M. L. Daws, Mr. L. Crawford, Miss Brahan, Mr. H. S. Place, Capt. A. H. Mill, Mr. Horsburgh, Mr. K. Fenlay, Mr. Bidday, Mr. Helburg, Mr. H. G. Schultz, and Mr. and Mrs. Powell. From MALTA.—Mr. C. E. Smith.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24. Str. Zambesi, Aden, Suez, &c.; str. Kurrachee, K. Coast and Kurrachee.—25. Str. Border Chieftain, Marseilles; str. Lombardy, China, &c.; Diadem, Rangoon.—26. Str. Trinacria, Liverpool and Glasgow; Zingra, Mauritius.—27. Princess Somawutty, Madras; str. Timor, London, via the Canal.—28. Str. Cella, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Euphrates, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.—29. Str. Aretusa, Trieste, &c.; str. Good Hope, Genoa, via Kurrachee; str. Goa, Coast and Calcutta.—31. Str. Deccan, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Prior, Mr. Jones, and Mr. W. Billing. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Abramountiz, Sub lieut. Cunard, and Mr. J. Milney Walker. For MALTA.—Mr. J. Felau. For ADEN.—Mr. Cardona.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Gen. and Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Latham, Lieut. col. J. Fisher, Mrs. E. Johnston, Mr. W. Sandwith, Mr. Shroft, Mr. Makena, the Hon. A. and Mrs. Tollemache, Mr. R. McFarlane, Mr. A. W. Roskally, Mr. Paplow's two children, Major Manderson, Surgeon major Clarke, Mr. Lowthian, Mr. Whitehead, and Capt. Denshire. For BRINDISI.—Brigadier gen. Wilson, C.B., Mrs. P. Green and infant, Mr. T. Duff, Mr. A. Escoll, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Dr. P. J. and Mrs. Hefferman, and Mr. H. Tolson. For VENICE.—Mr. L. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Campbell, Col. Hyde, Major and Mrs. Daubeny, Capt. Clarke and infant, Mr. E. J. Gardiner, Mr. G. C. Levey, Col. J. H. Champion, and Dr. and Miss Barclay. For MALTA.—Mrs. and Miss Schmuck. For SUEZ.—Mr. Rowatt.

Commercial.

Bombay, Jan. 31, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 9⅞d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	... 1s. 9 11-16d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	... 1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

Ceylon.

DEATH OF SIR R. MORGAN.—(COLOMBO, *Jan.* 28.)—Sir Richard Morgan, Queen's Advocate, chief law adviser, and head of the Eurasian community, died last night. The place is most difficult to fill, from the complicated system of the island's laws.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.—The Italian steamer *Genoa*, in passing by Galle on the evening of the 18th Jan., struck on the Dallugalla rock in the road, about four miles from the lighthouse point, where she now lies. The master attendant, Mr. Blyth, proceeded at once on board, and several boats made off to the ship. The cargo of tea and opium is now being discharged. The *Ceylon Times* of the 19th ult. publishes a telegram from Galle as follows:—The steamer *Genoa*, which struck on the Whale Reef at half-past five yesterday afternoon, is now fast breaking up. She is submerged in water, only the masts and bow being visible. The steamer *Arrow*, of the Trinity House, went to the spot this morning, but returned to the harbour, as she could not afford any assistance. Part of the cargo was discharged last night and to-day. The captain and crew have come on shore.

COLOMBO WATER SUPPLY.—A despatch has been received from Lord Carnarvon, by his Honour administering the Government, approving of the scheme for a water supply for Colombo. The chairman of the Municipality was in expectation that he would be in a position to lay the whole subject fully before the Council on Tuesday afternoon, but was not favoured with papers in time to allow of his doing so. He trusts to be able to bring the matter forward for the information of the Council at the next meeting. We understand that the scheme, which has received the sanction of the Colonial-office, is a modification of Mr. Burnet's plan, and that the modifications that are drafted are made on the authority of eminent London engineers. We are further informed that it has been intimated to the Colonial Government that the Home Secretary looks to having the whole work carried out for £205,000.—*Ceylon Times.*

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—The error into which many persons fell, as to the name of the new Chief Justice of Ceylon, arose from the circumstance that the first intimation of the appointment mentioned the new Judge as "the Chief Justice of the Bahamas." The latest Colonial-office List in the Colony gives the name of that dignitary as Sir W. H. Doyle, the Attorney-General being Sir George C. Anderson, a name by no means fondly cherished in the memories of old residents in this island. It now appears that since the publication of the List in question Sir W. H. Doyle retired, and was succeeded as Chief Justice by Sir George Anderson; hence the mistake as to the person appointed. It seems, moreover, that the new Chief Justice of Ceylon will hold the office for but a limited period, six months or a year, in order to qualify him for retirement from active service, an arrangement which we should have thought might have been carried out equally well in the Bahamas, without the trouble of a voyage to Ceylon, thus avoiding any disturbance of existing arrangements, at any rate, until the coming Chief Justice be forthcoming.—*Ceylon Times*, Jan. 20.

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 22.)

ADDISON, Lieut. J. C., R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the Central Provs.

APCAR, J. G., barrister-at law, is app. to act in the room of Mr. G. Gregory during his absence on leave.

CARLESS—PARRY.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, app. by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India as asst. engrs., 2nd grade, are posted as follows:—To Madras—Mr. G. P. Carless. To the Estab. under the Director of State Railways—Mr. J. W. Parry.

COLE, Lieut, H. H., R.E., is app. to the P.W.D., and as a temp. arrangement attached to the Govt. of India P.W.D., for employment under Major Mant, R.E., on special duty.

COWPER, G., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is posted to the Ghat div.

DAVIES, J. D., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Ferozepore div., military works, to the Jullundur div., military works.

GARWOOD, Lieut. J. F., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Ranikhet div., during the absence on priv. leave of Major Birney, R.E.

GEORGE, E. C., is app. to be postmaster of Calcutta.

HARINGTON, A. H., C.S., late superint. of encumbered estates in Oudh, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. comr. of the 1st grade, and to offic. at Partabgarh as dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt.

HARVEY, W., temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is attached tempy. to the office of the director of State Railways, from Jan. 8.

HYDE, Col. H., R.E., made over charge of the office of master of the mint at Calcutta to Col. J. F. Tennant, R.E., on Jan. 17.

LOGIN, E. W. S., is app. to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Central Provinces.

MAITLAND—CLIVE.—Capt. Maitland made over, and Capt. H. S. Clive, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, received, charge of 2nd Allahabad div., Mily. Works, on Nov. 26.

MONEY, A., C.B., is app. to be a director of the Bank of Bengal during the abs. on leave of Col. A. Hyde.

PLACE, G. W., C.S., to be asst. comr. of the 3rd grade in Assam.

PREECE, J. R., asst. supt., 2nd class, Persian section of the Indo-European Telegraph, is prom. to 1st class asst. supt.

PRAYERS, C., head clerk, resident's office, Hyderabad, has been app. to offic. as extra asst. comr., Hyderabad, and supt. of stamps, Hyderabad Assigned dists., v. Fowler, on leave.

SANFORD—HOLMES.—Major G. E. Sanford, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, made over, and Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., exec. engr. 1st grade, received, charge of the Lucknow div., Mily. Works, on Dec. 25, the former officer having proceeded to join the Camp of Exercise.

STACE, G. T. asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred from the Kotri to the Mehur div.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Col. D. C. Vanrenen, R.A., supt. of revenue survey, Lower Circle, the following officers have reverted to their substantive grade, from the 13th ult.:—

Lieut. col. J. Macdonald, from offic. supt. of revenue surveys, Lower Circle, to dep. supt., 1st grade.

Lieut. col. R. E. Oakes, from offic. dep. supt., 1st grade, to dep. supt., 2nd grade.

Capt. W. Barton, from offic. dep. supt., 2nd grade, to dep. supt., 3rd grade.

Capt. E. W. Samuells, from offic. dep. supt., 3rd grade, to asst. supt., 1st grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAYS.

Consequent on the return to duty of Capt. Sargeaunt, R.E., examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, the following changes are ordered in the Control Estab., from Dec. 17 last, the date of his assumption of the charge of the office of examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta:—

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, temp. controller, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive grade of controller, 3rd class, 1st grade.

Capt. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., to have temp. rank of controller, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Mr. P. P. Dease, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Bhawalpur div. to the office of the suptg. engr., Mooltan dist., as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. H. B. Parry, asst. engr., 1st grade, was relieved of his duties in the Chumbul div., Sindia State Railway, on the 4th inst.

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Punjab Northern State Railway.

Lieut. J. Roberts, asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Lahore, from the two years' furlough granted to him.

Capt. W. H. Browne, staff corps, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Northern Bengal State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is posted to the Extension Survey div. No. 1 from Sept. 1 last.

Mr. E. W. Arundell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Extension Survey div. No. 2 to that of No. 1 from Dec. 1.

Mr. T. E. Curry, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Extension Survey div. No. 2.

Mr. H. S. Harington, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Ravi Section.

TRANSFERS.—STATE RAILWAYS.

The undermentioned officers are transfd. from the Western Rajpootana State Railway to the Northern Bengal State Railway:—

Mr. F. M, Weedon, exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Lieut. col. M. G. Clerk, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. R. F. Coppin, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty, asst. engr., 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transfd. to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, exec. engr., 4th grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is transfd. to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

It is notified by the agent for Central India that Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, asst. engr., 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on Dec. 14.

Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, asst. engr., 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on Dec. 14.

Lieut. G. S. Eyre, 5th N.I., has passed in Punjabee.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Jan. 26.)

Mr. W. G. Wilson, offieg. meteorological reporter to the Govt. of Bengal, is confd. in that appt.

Mr. G. St. Park, joint mag. and dep. coll., Howrah, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Sarun, during the abs. on leave of Mr. G. E. Porter.

The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. W. K. Clementson, dep. mag. and dep. coll., an extension of leave for three months, on m.c.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade from the date on which Mr. W. F. Meres avails himself of his subsidiary leave to proceed on furl.

Mr. J. Kelleher is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade from the date on which Mr. T. E. Coxhead makes over charge of his present duties as offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore.

Mr. F. W. Badcock is app. to act as joint. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade from the date on which the app. of Mr. Jeffery to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls. takes effect.

Mr. H. F. Barrow is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade from the date on which Mr. Kelleher's app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. oolls. takes effect.

Mr. W. B. Savi, asst. supt. of police, Cachar, is app. to act in the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police from Sept. 7 last.

Lieut. J. Rivett-Carnac, offieg. asst. comr., Lohardugga, is app. also to be sub registrar of Ranchee from Nov. 20 last, v. Capt. W. Hopkinson, transferred.

Dr. C. J. W. Meadows, offieg. civil surg., Mozufferpore, is app. to act as civil surg. of Chumparun during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Cullen.

Mr. A. W. Master is app. to act from the 10th inst. as asst. secy., Central Committee of Management for the Calcutta Economic Museum during the absence on leave of Baboo Krishna Lall Dutt.

Mr. W. H. Verner, joint mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is app. to act as a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta.

The following officers are transfd. in the interests of the public service from the High Level Canal Division for special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, viz.:—

Mr. F. G. Brooks, exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. G. Pew, sub engr., 1st grade.

Mr. C. E. Livesay, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd., in the interests of the public service, from the Dehree to the Dehree Workshop div.

Mr. J. P. Scotland, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Eastern Sone to the Buxar div.

Mr. C. Taylor, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the office of the supt. engr., Sone Circle, to the Buxar div.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 15.)

The Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, chaplain of Landour, to be chaplain of Muttra, but to offic. as chaplain of Agra during the abs. on priv. leave of one month of the Rev. M. Lamert.

The Rev. D. P. Williams, chaplain of Meerut, to be chaplain of Landour, when relieved.

The Rev. J. Stephenson, chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra, to be civi chaplain of Allahabad.

Surg. major W. Graves, attached to the Convalescent depot, Naina Tal, to be in civil medical charge of that station, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. on priv. leave of Surg. major A. H. Hilson.

Mr. S. P. Bond to be confirmed in his app. as civil surg. (Orai), Jalaun, from Nov. 25, 1870.

From the date of his assuming charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Fatehpur, Major J. W. O'Dowda, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade.

From Jan. 11, Capt. C. H. antor, dist. supt. of police, offieg. in the 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive app. in the 4th grade; and Capt. F. W. Buller, dist. supt. of police, offieg. in the 4th grade, to revert to his substantive app. in the 5th grade.

Mr. F. Giles, asst. mag., is transfd. from Ghazipur to Allahabad.

Mr. W. M. Tidy, joint mag., on being relieved of the office of offieg mag. and coll. of Bulandshahr, is transfd. to Saharanpur.

The services of the Rev. G. T. Dennis, civil chaplain, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, from the date on which he is relieved.

The services of the Rev. W. A. Duke, chaplain of Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Mr. W. H. Longmore, dist. engr., Bijnor, Rohilkhand div., is transfd. to the Ghazipur dist. of the Benares Prov. div.

Capt. H. Doveton, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the charge of the Bijnor dist., Rohilkhand Prov. div.

Lieut. col. E. Davidson, R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd circle, returned on Nov. 26 from the priv. leave granted to him.

Mr. E. P. Dansey, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Gardwal div., is prom. to the 2nd grade, from April 1 last.

The services of Mr. F. Tytler, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. B and R branch for employment in the Roorkee workshops.

The following further reversion, consequent on Capt. J. H. Western's return from furl., will take effect from Dec. 18, the day on which his furl. expired:—

Mr. C. G. Palmer to his permanent rank of asst. engr., 1st grade.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Jan. 13.)

Mr. H. M. Plowden, barrister-at-law, offieg. Govt. advocate, Punjab, is confd. in that app., with effect from May 1, 1872.

The services of Rev. A. Robinson, chaplain of Mooltan, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P.

The services of Rev. J. W. Adams, chaplain of Peshawar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P. on the termination of his duties at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

The services of Rev. F. F. Mazuchelli are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, on the termination of his duties at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

Rev. A. Ramsay, chaplain of Lucknow, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. by the Govt. of India, is app. chaplain of Kasauli.

Rev. E. H. Gulliver, offieg. head master of Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, is app. to offic. as chaplain of Simla during Mr. Moore's absence on leave.

Surg. major G. Henderson, supt. Central Jail, Lahore, is app. civil surg. of Gujranwala, with effect from Dec. 18.

Rev. A. W. Irwin, chaplain of Murree, is app. chaplain of Umballa, v. Rev. J. E. W. Rotton, D.D., who has been perm. to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service.

Mr. D. E. McCracken, asst. dist. supt. of police, Peshawar, is transfd., as a temp. arrangement, to the Rawalpindi dist., with effect from Dec. 17.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 15.)

Capt. T. A. Scott, offieg. dep. comr., Bilaspur, on being relieved by Col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr., is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd class, and is posted to the Bilaspur dist.

Mr. W. A. Nedham, offieg. dist. supt. of police, 3rd class, to offic. as dist. supt., 4th class, from the date Capt. Scott may assume charge of the Bilaspur dist. police.

Mr. D. G. Proby, dist. supt. of police, 5th class, and offieg. supt. 4th class, to revert to his substantive grade from the above date.

Capt. E. A. Pemberton, offieg. judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, app. to offic. as cantonment mag., Saugor, assumed charge of his duties from Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., offieg. cantonment mag., on the 23rd ult.

Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., asst. comr., posted to Rajpur, having reported his arrival, assumed charge of his duties on the 24th ult.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., asst. comr., app. to offic. as judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, assumed charge of his office on the 5th inst.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., offieg. judge Small Cause Court, is app. to offic. as cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Capt. T. W. Hogg, offieg. cantonment mag.

The examination leave granted to Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., asst. comr., Seoni, is cancelled at his own request.

The Chief Comr. has been pleased to sanction the following transfers made by the Comr. Inland Customs:—

Mr. R. J. Whitten, coll. of Customs, from Hoshangabad to Agra.

Mr. G. A. Bradford, coll. of Customs, from Agra to Hoshangabad.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Jan. 15.)

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., offieg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Sylhet, is vested with the powers of an asst. inspector of immigrants in that dist., under Sec. 98, Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873.

Priv. leave of absence for three months, under Sec. 21, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. G. W. Black, extra asst. comr., Sylhet, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. R. Fisher, asst. conservator of forests, Goalpara, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., asst. comr., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the chief comr., reported his arrival at Kamrup on the afternoon of Dec. 28.

Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class in the dist. of Kamrup, from the date on which he joined his appt. as asst. comr., Kamrup.

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MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Jan. 22.)

BERESFORD.—H.E. the Governor gen. of India has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, 9th lancers, to be an A.-de-C. on H.E.'s personal staff, v. Capt. E. Hartopp, permitted to resign his appt. from Oct. 16.

BROOKE.—H.E. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt. in the dept. of the adjt. gen. :—Lieut. col. H. F. Brooke, 109th foot, asst. adjt. gen. of div., to be dep. adjt. gen., in succession to Brig. gen. T. Wright, C.B., app. comdt. of the Hyderabad contingent.

JUDGE—GREENSTREET.—Major C. N. Judge, R.E., is transfd. from the 1st to the 5th Circle, mily. works. Lieut. W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., is transfd. from the 3rd to the 1st Circle, mily. works.

LEES.—The foll. para. of a mily. letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, dated Dec. 16, is published for general information :—Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, Bengal inf., who has been residing in England under the terms of G.G.O. No. 797 of Aug. 1, 1872, has been permitted to return to India with a view to residing in that country under the same conditions. Lieut. col. Lees reported his arrival at Bombay Dec. 9.

MCRAE.—The following regtl. orders, dated Dec. 10, issued by Major C. G. Gunning, offictg. comdt. of the Meywar Bheel corps, are confd. :—Capt. A. R. T. McRae, adjt., Meywar Bheel corps, to offic. as 2nd in comd., in add. to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 10, v. Capt. A. Conolly, on leave on m.c., or until further orders.

SMITH.—The services of Lieut. H. W. Smith, R.E., Imperial estabt., are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. D. Mocatta, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 3rd Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force.

Major and Brevet Lieut. col. H. F. Brooke, 109th foot, asst. adj. gen. on the estab.

Surg. E. B. Gardner, med. dept., in med. charge 29th Punjab N.I.

Major J. O. Travers, 17th foot, brigade major on the estab.

Major T. J. Watson, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and squadron officer 17th Bengal cav.

Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., superint. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut. col. E. Hill, 2nd in com. 4th cav., Hyderabad Contingent, to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of the Contingent during the absence on furl. to Europe of Major C. V. Conway-Gordon.

4th Cav.—Capt. H. S. Stewart, adj. 3rd cav., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. E. Hill.

3rd Cav.—Lieut. C. E. Gubbins, squadron subaltern 2nd cav., to offic. as adj., v. Capt. H. S. Stewart.

STAFF CORPS.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) C. Nedham, Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, including eight years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of Lieut. col., from Jan. 4.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified :—

Lieut. cols. W. Weldon, Madras staff corps; C. C. Dandridge, Bengal staff corps; R. A. Moore, Madras staff corps; G. Cavanagh, Bengal staff corps; C. C. E. Bates, Madras staff corps; and H. J. T. Neild, Madras staff corps; from Jan. 18.

Lieut. cols. W. A. Deey, Madras staff corps; J. Williamson, Bengal staff corps; and N. F. Bayly, Madras staff corps; from Jan. 20.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from the dates specified :—

Major and brevet col. G. R. Westmacott, Jan. 20.

Maior W. C. Mitchell, Jan. 21.

Major M. A. D. Orchard, Jan. 21.

Lieut. C. B. Norman, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt. from Jan. 15.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Dec. 27.)

BROOKE, Lieut. col. H. F., having returned from furl., has resumed the duties of offieg. asst. adjt. gen. at Army Headquarters, from Jan. 4.

COATS, Lieut. G. H. B., 2nd batt. 1st Royal Regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. to 25th N.I., on prob., v. Pulley, transfd. to the 3rd Goorkha regt.

MORE-MOLYNEUX—WINGATE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 24, app. Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux to offic. as qrmr. 36th N.I., in add. to his duties as 2nd wing subalt., with effect from Sept. 7, 1875; and Lieut. G. Wingate to offic. as 1st wing subalt., from Nov. 2, 1875, v. Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, offieg. as qrmr.

RUSSELL, Capt. G. A., E baty. F brig. R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Campbellpore to Umballa, to rejoin his baty. at once.

SAGE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 26, app. Lieut. C. A. R. Sage, 1st wing subalt. 18th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. F. G. Vivian.

WILLOCK—GARBETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 13, making the following appts. in the 3rd Bengal cav., with effect from the 3rd idem, v. Major B. Cracroft, 2nd squad. officer, on furl. :—Capt. G. W. Willock, (attached) to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. C. H. V. Garbett, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

WRAY, Capt. T. C., 1st batt. 18th regt., is directed to proceed to England, on duty, reporting himself on arrival at the Horse Guards.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 20.)

DANDRIDGE.—Battalion order confd., dated Dec. 5, app. Lieut. C. C. W. Dandridge to be asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from the above date.

HOUSTOUN, Capt. J. F., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Secunderabad, and join F batty. 20th brigade, to which he has been posted.

LINDSELL, Lieut. J. B., R.E., will, on completion of a tour of seven years' service in India on Feb. 2, 1876, proceed, *vid* Bombay to England, and, on arriving there report himself to the dep. adjt. gen., R.E., Horse Guards.

LOWTHER.—Saugor station order confd., dated Jan. 13, directing Col. W. H. Lowther, Bengal inf., to assume com. of the station during the absence on inspection duty of the brigdr. gen. comdg. the Saugor dist.

RENICK, Capt. R. H. F., staff corps, recently returned from furlough, is attached to the 43rd Assam L.I. for duty.

VANDERGUCHT—BABINGTON—YORKE.—The following orders are confd. :—Peshawar dist. order, dated Dec. 20, making the following arrangements, consequent on the app. of Lieut. col. J. T. Watson, comdt. Fort Shabkadar, as 2nd in com. of the 87th N.I. :—Lieut. col. B. VanderGucht, comdg. Fort Michni, to com. the three Doaba forts, and to com. from Fort Shabkadar; Capt. C. W. Babington, 1st wing subalt. 27th N.I., to offic. as comdt. of Fort Michni, v. Lieut. col. B. G. VanderGucht. Dated Jan. 14, directing Col. P. S. Yorke, 12th Bengal cav., to assume com. of the dist., consequent on the departure of Brigdr. gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., to Bombay, to appear before a med. board.

VETCH.—The name of Lieut. H. C. Vetch, 11th hussars, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regt. depot.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STAFF.

Field marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been pleased to app. Major Hedavut Ali, Khan Bahador, Sirdar Bahadoor, A. de C. to the C. in C. in India, to be an extra A. de C. on H.R.H.'s personal staff during the Camp at Delhi.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction the following appointments, promotions, and retirements :—

Personal Staff.—Capt. C. Hume, late rifle brigade, to be an extra A. de C. on H.E.'s personal staff during the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Calcutta.

Royal Artillery.—With the approval of H.M. Lieut. A. F. England is perm. to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission.

2nd Batt. 12th Regt.—Lieut. G. Shields to be interp., v. Routh, proceeding to the depot companies.

1st Batt. 17th Regt.—Lieut. T. F. H. de Burgh to be instr. of musketry, v. Burr, prom., subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Comdg. in Chief.

48th Regt.—Lieut. col. R. H. Travers, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of col., to be col. by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval.

81st Regt.—Lieut. R. B. Chichester, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of col., to be col. by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval.

92nd Highlanders.—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Capt. E. A. C. Campbell is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. C. H. Cookes to be col. from. Dec. 9.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. H. C Fox to be capt. from Aug. 3.

1st Batt. 21st Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. Croker to be capt. from Oct. 2; and Lieut. R. F. Willoughby to be capt. from Oct. 16.

MEDICAL.

BAILEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 20, app. passed Hospital apprentice J. C. Bailey, offieg. asst. apothecary in 70th foot from 10th idem, v. asst. apothecary L. Pereira.

BARCLAY—GUNN.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Dec. 18, making the following medical arrangements :—Surg. A. Barclay, 5th N.I., to proceed to Camp of Exercise, Delhi, and relieve Surg. A. S. Reid, M.B., of the med. charge 8th N.I. Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., 4th Bengal cav., to afford med. aid to the head quarters half batt. 5th N.I., in addition to his other duties.

CONNOLLY.—Dum Dum station order confd., dated Nov. 19, app. Surg. B. B. Connolly, 40th regt., offieg. station staff surg., from the 12th inst.

COOKSON.—Rawal Pindi div. order confd., dated Nov. 15, directing Surg. major H. Cookson to proc. to Dera Ismail Khan to assume offieg. med. charge of the 2nd Sikh inf., v. Surg. E. Sanders, transfd. temp. to the 1st Punjab cav.

HAMILTON.—Cawnpore brig. order confd., dated Dec. 13, app. Surg. major J. B. Hamilton, M.D., to the med. charge of the brig. staff, in add. to his other duties.

MACKENZIE.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Dec. 30, directing Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., on return from furl., to proc. to Lucknow for duty in that circle.

SYMONS—GROSE.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated June 5, directing Surg. major J. T. M. Symons, M.D., Army Med. Dept., to assume med. charge of the station staff Morar, during the absence on gen. leave of Surg. D. C. Grose, R.A. Dated Dec. 9, directing Surg. D. C. Grose, R.A., returned from leave on Nov. 20, to resume med. charge of the station staff at Morar from that date.

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ORDERS CONFIRMED.

Presidency dist. orders confd., dated Nov. 19, app. Major G. F. Graham, staff corps, station staff officer, Barrackpore, to offic. as brig. major, v., Major H. L. Hawkins, proceeding with the Field Force to Penang.

Dated Dec. 4, directing Surg. F. R. Swaine, M.B., to proceed to Jalpaiguri, and assume med. charge of the civil station.

Dated Dec. 6, directing Surg. W. Duncan, M.B., 10th N.I., to afford med. aid to the left wing 39th N.I., and detachment 19th Bengal lancers at Alipore, in add. to his own duties, v. Surg. J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D.

Dated Dec. 7, directing Surg. J. O'Neill, lately arrived from England, to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital, as a tempy. measure.

Dated Dec. 8, directing Surg. G. S. A. Ranking, doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, to assume med. charge of the 37th N.I., v. Surg. J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Slane, civil medical officer of Goalpara, having returned to duty on Dec. 21, the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to him is cancelled. Rev. C. C. F. Fagan, chaplain of Sialkot, privilege leave, for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Surg. major P. W. Sutherland, joint civil surgeon of Simla, for seven days in extension of privilege leave. Rev. T. Moore, chaplain of Simla, sixty-two days' privilege leave, from Dec. 5. Mr. G. E. Porter, officiating magistrate and coll., Sarun, for three months. Dr. J. Cullen, civil med. officer, Champarun, for two months. Mr. J. F. Fergusson, the official trustee of Bengal, for six months, from April 1. Mr. E. T. Atkinson, C.S., six months' special leave, on urgent private affairs, from March 15. Lieut. D. A. Johnston, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to Bombay, for two months, from December 2, preparatory to furlough. Mr. G. Gregory, barrister-at-law, reporter to the High Court at Calcutta for the authorised Indian Law Reports, for six months, commencing from Feb. 1 next. Mr. F. Holmwood, assistant to the political agent at Zanzibar, privilege leave from Oct. 28 to Dec. 11, 1875. Mr. T. C. Ledlie, assistant registrar, for two years, from Feb. 21. Mr. A. Paezold, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Rajpootana, for one year, from Jan. 3. Mr. W. Mackay, executive engineer, 4th grade, Fort Blair, for eighteen months from Aug. 11. Asst. Surg. J. F. Gonsalves, for six months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major (brevet lieut. col.) H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal staff corps, commandant 12th Bengal cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for one year. Col. C. Dumbleton, executive engineer, has been granted thirty days' leave, preparatory to furl. Lieut. col. J. K. Couper, Bengal staff corps, superintendent and agent for army clothing, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. B. Smyly, Bengal staff corps, 1st class deputy commissioner, Jhelum, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs. Major H. Collett, Bengal staff corps, deputy assistant quartermaster general, for ten months, on private affairs. Lieut. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on urgent private affairs, for six months. Lieut. col. W. H. J. Lance, Bengal staff corps, 1st grade assistant commissioner, Sibsagar, offic. dep. comr., 3rd grade, Assam, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. C. MacDougall, Bengal S.C., for two years, on private affairs. Col. T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., general staff, for thirty days, from Jan. 15, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Brigr. Gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., brigade staff, aide-de-camp to the Queen, staff corps, commanding Peshawar district, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. J. D. Snodgrass, R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure. Major H. McLeod, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Col. R. G. Coles, 2-1st foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. H. L. Hallowell, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Meredith, 1-6th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. C. Skinner, 2-19th foot, to remain at Benares, on private affairs, from Feb. 5 to March 4. Lieut. F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming, 2-22nd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. S. Langlands, 43rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. G. Millar, 63rd foot, to Calcutta, from Jan. 1, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service. Col. R. P. Anderson, staff corps, to port of embarkation, from Feb. 11 to March 15, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. A. L. Playfair, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, to Bombay, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Surg. W. Wakefield, M.D., to Bombay, for thirty days. Surg. major J. J. Clarke, M.D., to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Surg. major A. R. Waghorn, M.D., to port of embarkation, from Jan. 31 to March 1, preparatory to retirement from the service. Surg. major J. J. McDermott, M.D., 15th N.I., to Calcutta instead of to Bombay, preparatory leave. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. H. Hammer, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Allahabad, N.W. Provinces, for two years. Lieut. J. King, 70th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 25.)

BARTLEY, W. H., sub mag. of Udiagiri, in the Gunisur Maliahs, in the dist. of Ganjam, is app. to be mag. of the 2nd class.

BIRD, J. W., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot.

GALTON, C. A., to act as sec., Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Stokes on the Madras Salt Commission.

GIBSON, E., to act as sub sec., Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Galton on other duty.

GRIGG, H. B., to offic. as under sec. to Govt., Revenue dept., during the abs. of L. A. Campbell, on furl.

ROWLANDSON.—The Bishop of the diocese has app. Mr. Rowlandson, B.A., and LL.B., solicitor and attorney of the High Court of Madras, to be registrar of the diocese in the room of Mr. J. O. Wright, from Dec. 1.

SPEDDING, J. B., to act as dep. director of Revenue Settlement, during the employment of Mr. Goodrich on other duty.

STOKES, G., to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Canara, during the employment of Mr. Gibson on other duty.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 19.)

BATTINSON.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer on Lieut. W. Battinson, late an asst. comy. in the Ordnance dept., the grade and advantages of a dep. comy. on the Invalid Pension List.

BUDD, R. C., staff corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Trichinopoly.

STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be lieut cols., having completed twenty-six years' service:—Majors H. F. Dakeyne, J. Crawford, O. F. Smithers, A. C. Hay, J. W. Orr, from Jan. 20.

To be major, having completed twenty years' service:—Capt. F. C. St. John, from Jan. 26.

Major H. E. Coningham, staff corps, supt. of police, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl. on private affairs for six months.

Major F. Gadsden, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from Jan. 21, 1870.

COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

The following orders have been confd.:—

Dated Dec. 24.—By the comdt. 9th regt. N.I., making the following apps., with effect from Dec. 21, consequent on Col. W. E. White succeeding to the command of the provinces of Malabar and Canara:—

Major F. Gadsden, offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

Capt. H. C. Davies, 1st wing sub. and offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Lieut. M. E. H. O. Welch, 2nd wing sub. and offic. adj. and qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties.

Dated Dec. 31.—By the comdt., 13th regt. N.I., making the following apps. until the arrival of Lieut. col. Strickland, or until further orders:—

Major J. Lampen, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. and adj. E. Moore, to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his own app.

Dated Dec. 22.—By the comdt., 13th regt. N.I., making the following apps., with effect from this date, v. Lieut. col. White, retired:—

Capt. and adj. E. Moore, to offic. as wing officer and 2nd in com. and wing officer.

Capt. R. Wilson, 2nd wing sub. and offic. qrmr., to offic. as adj., without prejudice to his other duties.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. J. Tydd, No. 2 battery 5th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. R. Eccles, 43rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. A. Richards, 44th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. Langlands, 43rd regt., to Bombay, from Dec. 20 or date of departure. Major C. T. Caldecot, 76th regt., to Neilgherries, for one month, from Jan. 8, or date of departure. Capt. Brevet major G. S. Hooper, 2nd squadron subaltern 1st regt. L.C., to Neilgherries, for six months, in continuation. Surg. A. McClorg, to Bombay, for one month, from Jan. 3, or date of departure.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

BAINES, J. A., assumed charge of the office of supernum. asst. coll., Ahmedabad, on Dec. 22.

HART, J. H. E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Presidency, from Mr. F. W. Stevens on Jan. 3.

LEITH, E. T., Government professor of law, having resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd inst. from leave granted to him on March 6 last, the unexpired portion, from Jan. 3 to Jan. 20, is cancelled.

PRICE, W. H., received charge of the office of the superint., Kurrachee Harbour Works, from Mr. J. H. E. Hart, on Dec. 13 last.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 27.)

BARTHOLOMEW, Major F. P., to be dist. supt. of police in the Satara dist., from Feb. 17, the date on which Lieut. col. Harpur will vacate that app.

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HAMMICK, S., C.S., having resumed charge of his duties of asst. political agent, Kolhapur, on Jan. 11, the unexpired portion of his priv. leave, from 11th to 15th Jan., is cancelled.

JARDINE, J., assumed charge of his app. as Perry Professor of Jurisprudence in the Govt. Law School on Dec. 20.

GIMI, D. E., B.A., is app. to act as head master, Ahmedabad High School, until the return of Mr. Barrett from leave.

MELVILL, F. D., judicial comr. in Sind, and judge of the Sadar Court in that province, having returned to Bombay on Jan. 13, the unexpired portion of the furl. granted to him and subsequently extended by H.M.'s Sec. of Stato is cancelled, and he has subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

PULLEN, J., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, is app. to act as Professor of History and Political Economy, 4th grade, in the Elphinstone College, during the abs. of Mr. Karkare.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 20.)

TURNER, Corporal H., R.E., having been app. to P.W.D., is transfd. to the unattached list.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Jan. 3 :—

Lieut. J. T. Johnston, R.E.; Lieut. E. J. Vance, 13th hussars; Sub lieut. H. J. Blagrove; Surg. B. Gupta, Indian med. dept.

FREE PASSAGE TO OFFICERS.—The following addition is made to Clause IV., para. 169, Part I., and to Clause IV., para. 137, Part II., of the Transport Regulations :—An officer serving on the brigade staff in India, who has been obliged to vacate on promotion to the rank of major general, is entitled to a free passage by railway to the nearest port of embarkation, and by sea thence to England for himself and family.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Baron DeH. Larpent, judge and sessions judge at Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, for eight months from March 6; he has also subsidiary leave for three weeks from Feb. 14. Mr. J. Anding, district deputy collector, Dharwar, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. T. F. Gibbs, 83rd foot, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Col. J. H. Champion, commandant 12th N.I., from Jan. 16 to Jan. 31. Vet. Surg. W. H. Kemp, D battery C brigade R.H.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Sub Lieut. C. Cunard, 10th hussars, *via* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Meredith, 6th foot 1st battalion, *via* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Major A. G. Daubeny, 2nd batt. 7th foot, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Surg. A. McClorg, M.B., Madras Medical Establishment, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. D. A. Johnson, R.E., assistant engineer, P.W. Department, N.W. Provinces, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major N. T. O'Reilly, Madras staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. J. G. Gilmour, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 17th N.I., for two years.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 18.

36th Foot.—Lieut. gen. Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., to be col., in succession to Lieut. gen. Sir A. A. T. Cunynghame, K.C.B., app. col. comdt. of the 60th foot; Feb. 2.

60th Foot.—Lieut. gen. Sir A. A. T. Cunynghame, K.C.B., from 36th foot, to be col. comdt., in succession to Gen. H., Viscount Melville, G.C.B., dec.; Feb. 2.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ARUNDEL—At Palamcottah, Madras, Jan. 7, wife of A. T. Arundel, M.C.S., daughter.

BALFOUR—At Allahabad, Feb. 3, wife of H. T. Balfour, son.

BEATTY—At Bangalore, Jan. 20, wife of Lieut. col. R. Beatty, 36th N.I., son.

BERRILL—At Gorakhpur, Jan. 23, wife of E. Berrill, district superintendent of police, daughter.

BIRCH—At Kishnaghur, Jan. 18, wife of Briscoe Birch, son.

CLIFFORD—At Oudh, Jan. 22, wife of Capt. R. C. R. Clifford, 2nd Punjab cavalry, daughter.

COLE—At Bhaugulpore, Jan. 24, wife of Rev. F. T. Cole, C.M.S., missionary to the Santals, daughter.

CROSTHWAITE—At Allahabad, Jan. 20, wife of C. H. T. Crosthwaite, son.

CRUICKSHANK—At Kurrachee, Sind, Jan. 19, wife of Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., son.

DAVIES—At Kotree, Jan. 11, wife of E. Davies, commander H.M.I.G. steam vessel *Jhelum*, son.

DOYLE—At Calcutta, Jan. 17, wife of Thomas C. Doyle, Bengal B. Marine department, daughter.

DUFF—At Bhaugulpore, Jan. 15, wife of P. B. Duff, son.

ELLIS—At Sitapur, Jan. 24, wife of Surg. major J. Ellis, civil surgeon, daughter.

EWING—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, wife of Edward Ewing, V.S.R.A., son.

GOUBERT—At Callingapatam, Jan. 7, wife of J. Goubert, son.

HARRISON—At Midnapore, Bengal, Dec. 26, wife of H. L. Harrison, magistrate, daughter.

HAWES—At Morar, Gwalior, Jan. 17, wife of Lieut. col. W. H. Hawes, commandant 9th regt. N.I., daughter.

HEWLETT—At Mirzapore, Jan. 21, wife of Rev. J. Hewlett, London Missionary Society, son.

HOWARD—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, wife of H. S. Howard, daughter.

HUGHES—At Ahmadabad, Jan. 11, wife of Capt. C. F. Hughes, B.S.C., son.

HYNDMAN—At Umballa, Jan. 17, wife of P. K. Hyndman, exec. engr., Umballa, son.

KEIGHLEY—At Lucknow, Jan. 20, wife of Lieut. C. M. Keighley, S.A.C. general, daughter. [daughter

KELLY—At Ballygunj, Jan. 19, wife of F. W. Kelly, Revenue Survey,

MACGREGOR—At Tirhoot, Jan. 10, wife of W. MacGregor, son.

MARSHALL—At Calcutta, Jan. 12, the wife of Capt. G. F. Marshall, R.E., daughter.

REID—At Lucknow, Jan. 8, wife of Col. Reid, son.

SELFE—At Elichpur, East Berar, Jan. 25, wife of S. G. F. Selfe, R.A., Haidarabad Contingent, son. [daughter.

SMITH—At Poona, Jan. 21, wife of D. M. Smith, Adjt. Gen.'s Dept.,

SMITH—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, wife of T. S. Smith (City Press), son.

SMITH—At Bhagalpur, Jan. 26, wife of B. Smith, 4th regt. N.I., son.

STEWART—At Rajpur, N.W.P., Jan. 11, wife of Rev. R. M. Stewart, M.A., late Principal of Bishops' College, daughter.

SZCZEPANSKI—Dec. 26, wife of Capt. Szczepanski, son.

TAYLOR—At Calcutta, Jan. 2, wife of W. Taylor, B.C.S., daughter.

THOMSON—At Delhi, Jan. 22, wife of C. Thomson, daughter.

WALTON—At Bangalore, Jan. 21, wife of Rev. J. H. Walton, London Mission, son.

MARRIAGES.

BURN—MUIRHEAD.—At Bombay, Jan. 27, Robert N. Burn to Mary B., eldest daughter of John Muirhead.

DENNISON—DENNISON.—At Calcutta, Jan. 22, G. H. Dennison, son of the late John Dennison, Aberdeen, to Elizabeth D., eldest daughter of John Dennison, Rockbank, Skilmister, Scotland.

FARRAN—WARD.—At Bombay, Jan. 26, George H. Farran, dep. registrar, High Court, to Frances P., eldest daughter of the late Dr. A. V. Ward, Presy. surgeon.

HORE—HATCH.—At Bombay, Jan. 24, Capt. W. S., son of the late Capt. W. Hore, Bengal army, asst. mily. secy. to Government, who fell at the battle-field of Ferozshere, while acting A. de C. to the Gov. gen. of India, to Edith M., daughter of Col. Hatch, R.A., Bombay army.

MASON—KRUGER. — At Meerut, Jan. 18, David P. Mason, manager, Punjab Bank (Limited), Lahore, to Therese, elder daughter of the late Friedrich Kruger, of Berlin.

PRICHARD—RYALL.—At Peshawur, Jan. 17, Lieut. H. B. Prichard, 24th regt. Punjab inf., to Kate O'B., eldest daughter of Col. Ryall, comdg. 8th Bengal cav.

SCHROTTKY—TIBALDI. — At Bombay, Jan. 22, Eugene C. Schrottky, G. C. U. G., son of the late Dist. Judge Edward Schrottky, LL.D., of Oels, Silesia, to Mary R., granddaughter of the late Marchese Giovanni Peligrini Tibaldi, of Florence.

WARD—MORRISON.—At Nainee Tal, Jan. 20, Fredk. W. Ward, chemist, to Lydia, daughter of Samuel Morrison, of Truro.

WHITE—MUMFORD.—At Lucknow, Jan. 22, Thomas H. White, civil engr., Hurdoi, to Eleanor C., eldest daughter of E. A. Mumford, Oude police, Roy Bareilly.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Allahabad, Jan. 21, Archie R., son of C. M. Armstrong, Lucknow.

ARNOLD—At Calcutta, Jan. 22, Harriet P., wife of Robert J. Arnold, aged 32.

BERKELEY—At Simla, Jan. 13, Henry N. L. Berkeley, of Kotegurh, aged 56.

CLERK—At Hyderabad, Jan. 20, Agnes, wife of Capt. John Clerk.

FERGUSON—At Sialkot, Jan. 17, Claud H., infant son of Surg. Major R. P. Ferguson, R.H.A., aged 7 months.

HORNE—At Fort George, Jan. 26, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Horne, aged 12 days.

JAMES—At Hassan, Jan. 12, Edward W., infant son of W. E. Ashton James, Mysore Revenue Survey, aged two months.

KINSEY—At Howrah, Jan. 24, Capt. H. G. Kinsey, of the flat *Enterprise*, I.G.S.N. Company, aged 58.

LAYLOR—At Calcutta, Jan. 24, Alexander Laylor, Foreman, Store yard, Govt. Telegraph Dept.

MARTINE—At Kilpauk, Jan. 23, Henry Martine, Vice-Consul for France, aged 55.

PEARSE—At Madras, Jan. 23, Hilda A., infant daughter of Capt. A. N. Pearse, R.A., aged 25 days.

PENNY—At Sattara, Jan. 26, Charles H., second son of Major Penny, R.E., aged 3 years and 3 months.

ROBERTS—At Sanor, Feb. 1, Lieut. col. George B. Roberts, Madras S.C., aged 49.

SMITH—At Nellore, Jan. 20, Richard Smith, District Engineer and Acting Superintending Engineer.

STEWART—At Lahore, Jan. 20, Henry C. Arthur, child of Arthur Stewart, aged 1 year.

WILLIAMSON—At Calcutta, Jan. 21, Edith J., infant daughter of Robert Williamson, aged 6 months.

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Home.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

In a Convocation held at Oxford on Tuesday, the proposal to relieve Professor Max Muller of the obligation to lecture, and to provide for the appointment of a deputy who should receive one-half of the salary of the present professor, was introduced by the Dean of Christchurch. The object of the decree was to prevent the professor from carrying out his intention of resigning. Vienna had offered the professor a Chair of Sanskrit and provision for the publication of his books; and to this offer an immediate answer was necessary. The present, it must be understood, was a provisional arrangement in view of impending changes. The Dean was authorised to state that the Government "Universities" Bill would constitute an Executive Commission, with powers to receive schemes from colleges, and to base upon them the new University and collegiate organisation. He pledged himself there should be an opportunity given for considering in consitutional form the permanent arrangement of the matter at present in hand. The Dean dwelt at some length on the professor's services, and concluded by enumerating a list of his distinctions, urging the University to keep him if it could, how it could, while it could.

Mr. Chase urged that the real question was not the deserts of the professor, but the form in which Convocation was called on to show its sense of them. Why continue his residence here under a false name? Why not give him a pension and leave him at liberty to reside where he chose?

The Master of the University (Mr. Bradley) was thankful that the University was moved to retain such an ornament. He illustrated Professor Max Muller's deserts by the fact that he had revivified the classical studies of all schoolboys. The number of such men was not so great that the University could afford to spare one world renowned genuine student.

Mr. Knox asked why a pension had not been offered to the professor, leaving intact the stipend attached to the Chair of Comparative Philology.

Professor Palmer replied that the University knew nothing of pensions to Professors, nor did the decree contemplate such a course. What was proposed was to retain Professor Max Muller and to profit by his future labours, not to reward his past services, securing, among other things, that the results of his future labours, so important to the Rulers of India, should be published in England and in the English tongue.

Mr. Loch, on behalf of the younger members of the University, observed that the Professor's presence alone, even with an inferior deputy, would be an encouragement to the study of Comparative Philology.

The Master of Balliol spoke in favour of the decree. There were many objections to all propositions, there were many to this, but as many to any other. Speed was necessary, and the financial condition of the University must be considered. Dr. Acland, after illustrating Professor Max Muller's deserts from his own experience, observed that dissension in this matter while the Heir to the Throne was journeying in India was most inopportune. He hoped there might be no division.

Mr. Atkinson, as a non-resident member, expressed his sympathy with the universal expressions of regard and respect for the professor, and his regret for the exhausted state of the University chest.

Upon a division, the decree was carried by 94 votes to 35.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.—The appointment of Lord Lytton to be Governor-General of India is announced in the *Gazette*. The appointment is dated February 12.

JUNIOR NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB.—The opening dinner of this Club took place at the new Club-house, in Pall-mall, on the 8th instant, the president of the club, Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, in the chair. The vice-president of the club, Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Horsford, was also present.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following exports of bullion to the East, per the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, are noted in G. de Quetteville's *Indian Circular* of the 17th inst., viz.:—From Southampton to Aden, per *Venetia*, Feb. 17, gold, £675; to Bombay, per *Mirzapore*, Feb. 10, silver, £10,000; per *Venetia*, silver, £95,100; to Singapore, per *Mirzapore*, silver, £17,500; to Shanghai, silver, £9,220.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL REECE.—The hearing of this case in the Court of Probate was again resumed on Feb. 17, when the evidence for the plaintiffs was concluded. The cause was before the Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, on Friday, for the seventh time. On this remarkable case being again called on, Archdeacon Reece again went into the witness-box, and was further cross-examined by Sergeant Parry. Afterwards Lieut. Reece, the other defendant, went into the box. The case is proceeding.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of Indian medical candidates who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, having passed through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, February, 1876:—1. P. A. Weir, 5,536 marks; 2. P. J. Freyer, 5,508; 3. P. de H. Haig, 4,826; 4. J. Lewtas, 4,729; 5. E. Ferrand, 4,708; 6. F. H. Pedroza, 4,681; 7. J. O'Neill, 4,675; 8. J. W. Clarkson, 4,472; 9. Joseph Parker, 4,188; 10. C. H. Day, 4,096. Mr. Weir gained the Herbert Prize.

EXCHANGES BETWEEN LIEUT.-COLONELS, R.A.—The following Rule is to govern the limits within which officers of the Royal Artillery may be permitted to exchange until further orders:—"No exchange between Lieutenant-Colonels will be sanctioned where such exchange will interfere with the interests of the other Lieutenant-Colonels of the Brigade on either side as regards succession to command. No application for exchange will be entertained from any officer within the number from the top of his respective list and grade as specified as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonels, 10; Majors, 15; Captains, 20; Lieutenants, 30. These figures are modified for the Royal (late Indian) Artillery."

DEATH OF VISCOUNT EXMOUTH.—We have to announce the death of this nobleman, which occurred on February 11, at Kensington. Edward Pellew, Viscount Exmouth, and Baron Exmouth, of Canonteign, county Devon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet, was the eldest son of Pownoll-Bastard, second viscount, by his first wife, Eliza Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., G.C.B. (which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1820), and was born near Plymouth, 14th Feb., 1811. The late lord was in the Bengal Civil Service from 1829 to 1839. He is succeeded in the title by his nephew, Edward Fleetwood John, eldest son of the late Hon. Fleetwood John Pellew. The first viscount was the celebrated Admiral Pellew, G.C.B., who bombarded Algiers in 1816.

A HEAVY CLAIM FOR SALVAGE SERVICES.—In the Admiralty Division, the salvage case of the *Viceroy* was heard on Feb. 14, assisted by Captains Close and Nisbet, of the Trinity House. The action was brought on behalf of the screw-steamer *Lorne*, belonging to Messrs. J. Warrack and Co., of Leith, against the screw steamer *Viceroy*, belonging to Messrs. Green and Co., of Blackwall, and against the owners of her cargo. The value of the *Viceroy* and her cargo was estimated at £150,600, the latter being composed of Manchester goods. A tender of £1,000 was paid into court. It appeared by the evidence that the two vessels were bound from London to India, and that the *Viceroy* had a large number of passengers on board, in addition to her valuable cargo. A heavy gale had been blowing from the north-west, during which the *Lorne* was hove to, while the *Viceroy* was labouring heavily, having lost her rudder and rudder-post from the water-line. The *Lorne*, by the request of the master of the *Viceroy*, took the latter vessel in tow to Alexandria, which place was reached in about five days. It was alleged great danger and delay was occasioned to the *Lorne* in towing the *Viceroy*, and so rescuing the vessel from a position of the greatest peril. The learned judge considered the services of very great value, and increased the award to £3,000.

MR. MARGARY'S JOURNEY.—At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night Mr. Clements Markham read portions of the diary of the late Mr. Margary during his journey from Hankow to Talifu. Before proceeding to the business of the evening the President, Sir Henry Rawlinson, said that information had been received from Loanda that the consul had purchased for £1,000 a schooner, in which Lieutenant Cameron's fifty-seven followers would leave for Zanzibar early in January. Lieutenant Cameron was to have left Loanda on the 10th or 12th of January, and, should he come direct to England, they might expect him in a week or ten days; but if he stopped at Madeira he would be in England before Easter. After the reading of the extracts from Mr. Margary's journal there was a discussion, in which Sir Rutherford Alcock, Dr. Anderson, Colonel Yule, and other gentlemen took part. Sir Rutherford Alcock said the record of Mr. Margary's journey threw a great light upon the relations existing between the central Government in China and the provinces. From all he had heard, he did not think the time had arrived when they could advantageously open up trade with the interior of China. Dr. Anderson, who was a member of the expedition to which Mr. Margary was attached, gave an interesting account of the circumstances preceding the murder of the latter gentleman.

COLLISION AT SEA.—LOSS OF LIFE.—A disastrous collision occurred on Thursday afternoon, off Dover, at about 4.30, between the steamer *Strathclyde*, of Glasgow, bound to Bombay, and an ocean-going steamer, the *Franconia*, about a mile off the Admiralty Pier. The former steamer had been into Dover Bay to land her pilot, and in steering out again to take a westerly course was caught by the strong tide, which turned her bow round to about S.E. The *Franconia* coming down Channel ran into her on the port quarter with great force, and in about two minutes the boilers of the *Strathclyde* exploded, and the vessel sank. At the time of the collision the weather was clear and the sea calm. The Dover

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lifeboat went out but did not pick up anyone. Later intelligence which reached Dover on Friday morning states that the captain and twenty-eight of the passengers and crew of the *Strathclyde* have been landed at Deal. The passengers saved and landed at Deal are Captain Beckett, Mrs. Beckett, Mr. Weatherdon, Mr. William Russell, and one other passenger, who died shortly after being brought ashore. Two lady passengers and three gentlemen, names unknown, are reported to have been picked up by Messrs. George Thomson's barque *Queen of Nations*, and taken to London. The German steamer *Franconia* is reported to have proceeded for the river. The *Strathclyde's* masts stand about twenty feet above water in the Fairway, about two miles from shore. Exact details are still wanting of the loss of life caused by the disastrous collision in the Straits of Dover. It is to be feared, however, that it exceeds forty, and the actual list of those who survive leaves forty-seven as either having died since landing or being still unaccounted for.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *Feb.* 14.—THE INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICES.—Sir P. O'BRIEN asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Indian Government had been directed to the loss sustained by members of the Indian Civil and Military Services (when transmitting money home to their families), in consequence of the depreciation of the exchangeable value of the rupee; and whether it was contemplated to propose a gold currency for India, or to take other steps to remedy the grievance complained of.—Lord G. HAMILTON said the attention of the Government had been directed to the subject, but it was not contemplated to alter the currency, and the hon. baronet would see the great difficulty of making any further allowance to the officers in question, considering that the depreciation of silver largely increased the expenses of the Indian Government.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON INDIA.—In reply to a question put by Mr. B. DENISON, Lord G. HAMILTON said: The Secretary of State does not at present intend to alter the system of drawing Bills of exchange upon India, but he is quite prepared to adopt from time to time such measures as may appear to him likely to lessen the loss on exchange, and he will be glad to consider any practical suggestion which my hon. friend or any other authority may have to make to him. The loss of two millions per annum is chiefly a matter of account, as the rupee is estimated for convenience' sake in the Indian accounts at 2s. Previous to 1857 the rupee was estimated at 1s. 10½d.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in answer to Mr. M'ARTHUR, said: The India-office advertisement of the 10th of November, 1863, the terms of which are by the advertisements now issued applicable for tenders for Bills on India, provides that "the Secretary of State will not be bound to accept any tender." On the 2nd inst. tenders were accepted to the amount of Rs. 17,50,000, at 1s. 9½d. and 1s. 9⅝d. the rupee, all other tenders at lower rates being, in the exercise of the power referred to, rejected. Application was subsequently made that the accepted tenders might be cancelled on the ground that by a clerical error the rates had been wrongly stated, and the Secretary of State, being satisfied of the accuracy of that representation, consented to cancel the tenders.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The House having gone into a committee of supply the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the vote of £4,080,000 for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. After reading the Treasury minute which explains how this sum is made up, he related at length the history of the Canal, eulogising warmly the sagacity, energy, and enterprise of M. de Lesseps and the successive Khedives to which its construction was mainly due, and entered into a detailed exposition of the financial position of the company. After a discussion on the subject the debate was adjourned until Feb. 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *Feb.* 15.—FACTORY LEGISLATION IN INDIA.—In reply to a question put by Mr. ANDERSON on the subject of Factory Legislation in India, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said: The matter at present stands thus:—In March last year a Commission was appointed in Bombay to inquire into the subject. The commission made its report in July, 1875, the majority being adverse to any legislation upon the subject. The President and Dr. Blaney, another member of the Commission, were of opinion that a simple legislative Act would be beneficial. The Government upon receiving this report determined to make further inquiries, and the Collectors of Surat and Broach are now collecting evidence. A final report may therefore shortly be expected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *Feb.* 17.—THE INDIAN ARMY.—Mr. G. HARDY informed Sir G. CAMPBELL that careful inquiry had been made with regard to the possibility of combining the military requirements of India with short service in the army at home, but no decision had been come to.—Sir G. CAMPBELL would on the 25th inst. call attention to the injury resulting from further postponement of a decision on this question.

HER MAJESTY'S TITLE.—Mr. DISRAELI moved that the orders of the day be postponed until after the notice of motion for a Bill relating to the Royal titles.—The portion of the Queen's Speech relating to the reception of the Prince of Wales in India, and the portion alluding to the change in the Royal titles, having been read, Mr. Disraeli proceeded to sketch the changes that had taken place in India during the last forty years. The visit of the Prince, he remarked, had increased the sympathy between the two countries. He praised the action taken by his Royal Highness, and then proceeded to say he had to ask for leave to introduce a Bill of a single clause to enable her Majesty to make certain changes in her style and titles. He proposed to take the same course as that adopted in the reign of George III. When under proclamation her Majesty would set forth her new title, he was sure it would give satisfaction to the native princes of India and also to the people of Great Britain. It had been said that India had been a burden, but this step would show people that it was looked upon as one of our most precious possessions.—Mr. LOWE said that the Government had no doubt well considered the matter, but he felt bound to make certain objections. First, it would be well to know what was the meaning of the word "Imperial," which was evidently the title intended, and what was implied by the word "Empress." He then referred to the idea of the Crown of the United Kingdom being an Imperial one. He could see no advantage likely to accrue from her Majesty being called Queen of England and Empress of India two styles which, in her case, mean precisely the same thing, and would only lead to confusion. He then quoted from the proclamation of George III. the Latin list of titles, and their accepted English translation. In his view, it would be better that her Majesty should retain the title of Queen of India; but, at the same time, he pointed out the peculiarity of her titles reading "Queen Defender of the Faith."—Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL supported the motion, and, amidst much laughter, said that he should be glad to see her Majesty occupy the same position in her rule of India as that formerly occupied by the Great Mogul.—Sir GEORGE BOWYER, Mr. FORSTER, and several other members briefly addressed the House.—Mr. DISRAELI, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Lowe, observed that the right hon. gentleman was always a prophet of evil. Whether it was a war in India or Abyssinia, he was always ready to speak of the dark future of England. Touching upon the condition of conquest, Mr. Disraeli agreed that it would not have been advisable to make such a change directly after the Indian Mutiny, though the present time was suitable. He had no fear of misconception on the part of the Indian Princes, for as a whole, they would be peculiarly gratified, for they were proud of being the feudatories of a great Power, and would receive with acclamation any arrangement for drawing them together. He pressed on the House for permission to bring in the Bill, for it was a question of high policy.—Mr. BRIGHT said that this was a matter of so much importance, concerning, as it did, those who came after as well as ourselves, that he felt that the House was entitled to know what was intended to be done before they gave consent to the passing of the Bill. In reply, Mr. DISRAELI stated that he did not say whether he would or would not give the required information, but it was quite opposed to precedent. If he did give it, the Bill would not be one to enable her Majesty to make certain changes in her titles, but one compelling her to adopt such titles as were chosen for her by Parliament; therefore he hoped that permission would be given.—After a few words by Mr. PERCY WYNDHAM, and Mr. J. GOLDSMID, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.—On the order for the second reading of the Indian Legislation Bill, Mr. DENISON intimated his intention to move amendments in committee.—After a few words from Mr. LEITH, Sir G. CAMPBELL, and Sir G. BALFOUR, Mr. FAWCETT said that the bringing on of such an important measure at that hour without a word of explanation from the Government was a strange commentary on the Bill introduced in regard to India earlier in the evening. (Hear, hear.) It did not augur well for the increased interest which it had been said England would in future take in Indian affairs. (Hear, hear.) He rebuked Sir G. Campbell for comparing England's government of India to that of the Great Mogul. (Hear, hear.)—Lord G. HAMILTON denied that there had been any attempt during the past two years on the part of the Secretary for India to weaken the powers of the Governor-General, and in this case the Governor-General himself wished the Bill to be passed.—The Bill was read a second time.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Mr. FAWCETT: On the second reading of the India Colonial Professional Appointment Bill to move that the Bill ought not to pass, because it throws an additional and unnecessary charge on the revenues of India.

India Office.

February 18, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. M. Money.

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MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. A. Kinloch, 60th Foot; Capt. H. T. T. Nash, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Vet. surg. F. G. Shaw.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. M. C. Mills (Uncov.), 6 mos. s.c.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. H. Dunn (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. R. F. Lewis, R.A., 7 mo.; Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. G. Pollock, R.A., 3 mo.; Capt. J. T. McGoun, Staff Corps, 6 mo; Surg. major G. S. W. Ogg, 6 mo.; Capt. J. T. James, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. W. G. Sharp, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Lieut. col. J. C. Berkeley, Inf., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. S. M. Hay, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Col. R. M. Westropp, Inf., 6 mo.; Capt. R. Hennell, Inf., 3 mo.; Major C. E. Fisher, Staff Corps, 7 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. B. H. Baden Powell, and A. M. Monteath.
Madras Estab.—Mr. H. E. Sullivan.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Wordsworth (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. H. Garbett, Staff Corps; Major A. Copeland, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. M. Coates; Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, Inf.; Capt. C. Bowen, R.E.; Major A. R. Loughnan, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Major C. D. Baynes, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. E. H. Beauchamp, Inf.; Capt. W. Stainforth, Inf.; Surg. D. J. McCarty; Lieut. col. R. J. Baker, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Major J. H. Castell, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

BIRTHS.

HUMPHREYS—The wife of Hugh Humphreys, late captain 15th hussars, of a son, at 19, Hatherly-grove, Feb. 11.
JERVIS—The wife of Capt. W. S. Jervis, 101st fusiliers, of a daughter, at Weston-super-Mare, Feb. 13.
MORRIS—The wife of Capt. F. B. Morris, assistant commissioner, Central Provinces, of a daughter, at Exeter, Feb. 10.
ROBERTSON—The wife of Col. Forbes Robertson, late B.S.C., of a daughter, Feb. 16.
SPRY—The wife of Capt. and adjt. F. E. Spry, 38th regt. Madras N.I., of a daughter, at 124, Liverpool-road, Feb. 16.
TREVELYAN—The wife of G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., of a son, at Welcombe, Warwickshire, Feb. 16.
WYMER—The wife of George Wymer, captain R.A., of a son, at 29 Charles-street, Feb. 17.

MARRIAGES.

BANKS—BRIGGS.—The Rev. J. W. Banks to Anna, daughter of the late Thomas Briggs, H.E.I.C.S., at Sheepscombe, Gloucestershire, Feb. 15.
NIXON—INNES.—George T., son of Col. T. P. Nixon, B.C.S., to Marie T. A., niece of Wm. F. Watson, at Isleworth, Feb. 16.
PITMAN—SWINEY.—Capt. W. Pitman, Royal (Marine) Artillery, to Agnes, daughter of the late John Swiney, Head of the Medical Board, Bengal Presidency, at St. Leonards, Exeter, Feb. 10.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—George D. Anderson, District Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, on his passage home from India, Jan. 9.
ANDERSON—Colonel Thomas Anderson, late Capt. 78th Highlanders and Adjutant General of Militia at Westward Ho, North Devon, Feb. 11, aged 48.
ARBUCKLE—William Arbuckle, M.D., of the Bombay Medical Service, Inspector General of Hospitals, at Balmar, Kirkcudbright, Feb. 15, aged 67.
BAYNES—John A. Baynes, Secretary to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, at 41, Hampstead-hill-gardens, Feb. 10, aged 51.
BROWN—Hannah, widow of George Brown, formerly member of Council, Bombay, at Brighton, Feb. 12, aged 89.
CAREY—Ernest G., son of William Carey, of Simla, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Carey, of Serampore, at Edinburgh, Feb. 3, aged 24.
HALY—William R. A., son of Lieut. gen. Sir W. O'Grady Haly, K.C.B., commanding her Majesty's Forces in Canada, at Tunbridge Wells, Feb. 12, aged 31.
HANDFORD—Henry Handford, chief officer in the British India Steam Navigation Co., at 66, High Holborn, Feb. 14, aged 29.
HANMER—Col. Francis H. Hanmer, Bengal Army, at Southampton, Feb. 2, aged 50.
KNYVETT—Lieut. col. Frederick Knyvett, late Madras Army, at 12, Alfred-place, W., Feb. 12.
LEIGHTON—Isabella C., widow of Gen. Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., at Carlton Kings, Cheltenham, Feb. 11, aged 85.
MURRAY—Mackenzie Murray, late H.E.I.C.S., at Coupar Angus, Perthshire, Feb. 14.
OLDFIELD—Laura, the daughter of the late T. B. Oldfield, at Bournemouth, Feb. 11, aged 47.
PURTON—Lieut. col. John Purton, C.B., formerly H.E.I.C.S. Engineers, at Durham, Feb. 14, aged 82.
ROSS—Henrietta, the wife of Major Ross, and daughter of the late Sir W. Sleman, K.C.B., at Shepherd's-bush, Feb. 13, aged 39.
SHILLINGFORD—Catherine A., the wife of J. S. Shillingford, Surgeon, daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Hough, M.A., Senior Colonial Chaplain of Cape Town, and widow of Charles J. Cowie, M.D., of Madras, at Peckham, Feb. 7, aged 52.
SEVENOAKS—Capt. H. H. Sevenoaks, H.E.I.C.S., late Shipping Master of Calcutta, at Kilburn, Feb. 11, aged 56.
STRONG—Major Strong, Madras Army, at Bournemouth, Feb. 10, aged 82.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12. Str. Queen Margaret, Calcutta.—14. City of Canterbury, Calcutta.—15. Royal Sovereign, Kurrachee; Florence Treat, Rangoon.—16. Str. Ajax, Shanghai; City of Glasgow, Calcutta; str. Khedive, Calcutta; Wemyss Castle, Kurrachee; Lansdowne, Madras; Asia, Calcutta.—17. City of Benares, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12. Str. Cerdic, Bombay; str. Ambassador, Calcutta; Gitana, Calcutta; Earl of Mar and Kellie, Singapore.—13. Str. Juan, Bombay; str. Tenedos, Colombo.—14. Str. Sestos, Bombay.—15. Botanist, Calcutta; str. El Dorado, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; St. Malo, Calcutta; str. Sultan, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—16. Athens, Madras; Haddon Hall, Calcutta; str. Agamemnon, Penang; str. Glenartney, Singapore; str. Archdruid, Bombay; str. India, Aden.—17. Str. Strathclyde, Bombay; str. Venetia, Bombay; Juno, Calcutta; Royal Edward, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Sultan, Feb. 15.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Giles Walker, Mr. W. H. Murray, Miss Cooper, Mr. A. Smail, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Miss A. Ferguson, Miss Holmes, Mr. Taylor, Mr. W. Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell, Miss McDonnell, Mr. J. McDonnell, Miss E. McDonnell and two children, and Mr. N. J. Ross. For MADRAS.—Miss Nugent, Mrs. Evans and child, Mrs. Symonds, Miss Rose, Mr. C. Watson, Mrs. Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. Strettel and two children, Miss Bennett, and Mrs. Thomas. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Goddard and child, Master Amos, Mr. G. O. Bridgman, Mr. Mills, Mr. C. Hunter, Mrs. Watson and two children, Mr. Van Gilder, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

Per str. Eldorado, Feb. 15.—From LONDON.—For SUEZ.—Mr. E. Tasker, Mr. A. J. Lely, and Mr. W. Kerr. For COLOMBO.—Mr. W. J. Bainbrigge, Mr. P. McDonald, Mr. W. Sparling, Mr. Christian, Miss M. E. Place, Mr. S. Hulme, Mr. G. Nool, Miss Osborne, and the Rev. — Vanes. For MADRAS.—The Rev. — Shipham, Mrs. Norton, Mr. H. Durham, Miss Whyte, Miss Bruce, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Sharp, Mrs. R. St. Martin, the Rev. and Mrs. Lash and child. From SUEZ.—Mr. Subrahmamyam. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. W. Eddowes, Mr. and Miss Dawson, Miss Norman, Mr. Edwards.

Per str. Strathclyde, Feb. 17.—From LONDON.—For BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Loughman, Capt. and Mrs. Beckett, Capt. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. and Mrs. Graves, Miss Gilmour, Mr. J. P. Wills, Mrs. Tubb, Mr. Stuart, Miss Horsford, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Stockwell, Miss Bowring, Mr. T. Quinlin, Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. and Mrs. Bussell, and Miss Young.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Venetia, Feb. 17.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Miss Romances, Mr. T. Cull, Mr. Atkinson, and Mr. Eakin. For SUEZ.—Mr. L. Neville, Mr. A. G. Levick, Mr. H. C. Prichard, and Mr. Jago.

Per str. Hindostan, Feb. 25.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Scannell and Mrs. Scannell, Mr. Orr, and Miss Layton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilstrap, Mr. Lindo, and Mr. Raalk.

Per str. Hindostan, Feb. 28.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Surgeon major Harris, Mr. Arnot, Mr. F. Bailey, and Mrs. Waddington and child. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Harding, Mr. Harding, jun., Mrs. and Miss Harding.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Rajmahal, for Calcutta, Dec. 4, 1 N., 27 W.
Star of Greece, for Calcutta, Dec. 5, 1 N., 29 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

FEBRUARY 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Nair, and Mrs. Kenny.
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ridgers.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Hodgson, Mr. S. H. Downing, Mrs. Monteath, and family, Mr. Gray, Lord Fitzgerald, Capt. and Mrs. W. Osborne, Mr. G. Griffiths, and Mr. C. E. Allen.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Howell, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Havelock.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Mr. C. O. Knox, Mr. E. H. Perceval, and Mr. Benn.
SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Brett, Mrs. Boyle and family, and Mrs. Kerrick.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Keiss.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. McDonnell.
VENICE to SINGAPORE.—Hon. A. Macalister.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Darbyshire, and Mr. W. H. Clayton.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Rev. J. Alcock.
VENICE to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. A. McBride.
VENICE to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and two daughters.

MARCH 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Tytler, Major and Mrs. Boulton, Miss Beatson, Miss Wood, Mrs. Otto, and Mr. Crawford.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Hutchinson, and Miss Stewart.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Chrystie.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lord Lennox, and the Hon. J. Duncombe.

MARCH 9.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Felgate.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. E. M. Smith, and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mesney and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Garbett.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

MARCH 16.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. McNabb, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, and Mr. J. Dawson.

MARCH 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Coutts and two children.
VENICE to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs Haslam, and Mr. Silverlock.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Ainslie.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Garnett.

MISS CARPENTER has left Calcutta for the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

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DURING the second quarter of the current year there were 170 books, 138 pamphlets, 39 periodicals, and four miscellaneous works printed and published in the Punjab.

BRIND'S BATTERY.—The battery—known as Battery No. 1—was at a distance of seven hundred yards from the enemy's works. It was divided into two parts connected by a trench. The right portion was constructed to cover five heavy guns and a howitzer, the special function of which was to demolish the Moree Bastion—our most obtrusive assailant all through the siege. The left contained four guns, intended to keep down the fire of the Cashmere Bastion. This battery was under the command of Major James Brind, who had virtually, indeed, commanded the heavy artillery throughout the greater portion of the operations before Delhi, who had always been foremost where work was to be done, and who, whilst careful in the extreme of his men, had exposed himself in a manner which had called forth the remonstrances of his friends. If there was any fault to be found with him, it was the glorious fault of doing too much. His restless bravery never halted. He did not know what it was to "stand at ease." But this very activity, though sometimes wasted, suggested, when there was real work to be done, that Brind was the man to do it. He had now the honour, coveted by every artilleryman in the field, of commencing the attack upon those works which had so long defied us. But on that morning, in that unfinished battery, it was a service of extreme danger. The morning light had fully revealed our designs to the insurgents, and laid bare our position. So they poured down from the Moree a pitiless shower of shot and shell, and sent out light guns with riflemen to endeavour to take the battery in flank, whilst Brind's gunners, animated by his noble example, were working, unshaken and undismayed, to get their pieces into position. Only one gun was mounted when the fire commenced. Then "Brind dragged a howitzer well to the rear and fired over the parapet." It was but a feeble response he could return to the bellowing enemy; but he was resolute to give them something, and he knew that he would soon give them something more. Thus, ever as the sun rose higher and higher, the enemy fired and our people fell. But as gun after gun was mounted on its platform, the inequality of the conflict ceased; and then began that of which the insurgents behind their wall had had no former experience—perhaps, indeed, no conception. They had laughed at our long shots. But the close quarters to which we now brought our heavy guns, and the admirable manner in which they were served, gave altogether a new aspect to the operations before Delhi. The insurgents stood manfully to their guns. But the masonry of the Moree soon began to crumble; and ere the heat of the day had passed, the fire of the enemy had slackened, and before sunset it had feebly dwindled away into total quietude. But they had fired to some purpose. Our men were scarce, though our material was abundant, and the result of that first day's work was that there were some seventy casualties in our trenches. Nor was it the fire from the Moree alone that distressed our people in the battery. They were, also, much molested by some light field pieces and skirmishers of the enemy posted on our right. These enfiladed the battery and sometimes even took it in reverse. To meet these attacks and to protect our position Brind brought down two field guns from the rear. Moreover, the mutineers, inspired probably by our sappers, who to the number of eight hundred had joined the insurgent force, ran a trench along the plain in front of both sections of the battery, about midway between the city walls and our position, from which they kept up a constant fire and did some damage to us, as the battery had been hastily erected without mantlets and with over large embrasures.—*Kaye's Sepoy War*, Vol. III.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 2.
VIA *BRINDISI*, on Friday, March 3.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
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In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	96¾ 97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual	96¾ 97
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	Sales.	96¾ 97
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		16¾ 97
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		87½ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking.	87½ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	Co.'s Rs.	87½ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	1,000 as	
4½ per Cent. of 1870	equiva-	
4½ per Cent. of 1872	lent to	88 ½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	£100.	
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		92 ½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8⅞d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Madras	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8⅞d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Bombay	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8⅞d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Colombo	1s. 8⅞d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9⅛ id.
Singapore	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6⅛d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅛d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 8 15-16d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106½ to 106⅝
	India 5 per cent.		106½
	India 4 per cent.		89½ to 89½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		93 to 93
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		101 to 102
	India Debentures		35s. to 40s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114½ to 115½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	118 to 119
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	118 to 119
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112½ to 113½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	113 to 114
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	114 to 115
	Ditto Debentures (*a*)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	112½ to 113½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112½ to 113½
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	½ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8¾ to 9½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	17 to 18
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 27
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	90 to 92
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	45½ to 46½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7½ to 7¾
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	23
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	10½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2½ to 3
50	Assam Tea Company	20	53 to 56
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	5 to 6
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 8
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	103
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ½ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	37 to 39
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	28 to 33

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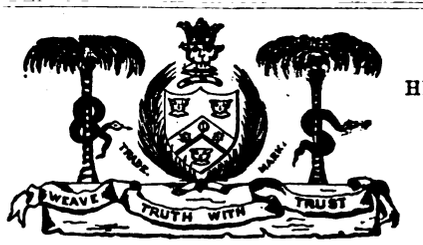
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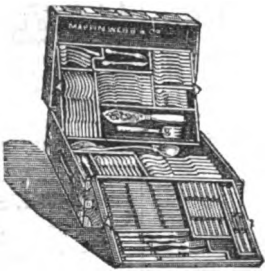


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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW ...	... 191
Casualties, &c.	... 194
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Lawyers at the India Office	... 195
The Indian Cotton Duties...	... 195
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Indian Tariff	... 196
Landlord and Tenant ...	... 196
Well-Meaning Enthusiasts	... 196
The Native Army of India	... 196
BENGAL:—	
The Great Bridge over the Chenab	197
The Prince of Wales at Jammu...	197
Miscellaneous	... 197
Shipping and Commercial	... 198
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	... 199
Shipping and Commercial	... 199
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	... 200
Shipping and Commercial	... 201
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	PAGE
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c.	... 201
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c.	... 202
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c.	... 203
WAR OFFICE	... 204
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	... 204
HOME:—	
The Army Estimates ...	... 205
The Suez Canal	... 205
Miscellaneous	... 205
Imperial Parliament ...	... 7
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	... 2 9
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	... 209
Shipping	... 09
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	... 210
STOCKS AND SECURITIES ...	... 210
ADVERTISEMENTS	... 211

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 7; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, February 5; Calcutta, February 4.

THE local papers describe the Prince of Wales's progress from Agra to Gwalior, his magnificent reception at the latter place by Sindia, and his subsequent arrival at Jaipur. We note, but even this may not be new, that the Maharajah of Gwalior drank the health of the Queen and her eldest son in champagne, "with English honours." The Prince for his part was "evidently delighted with Sindia's frank and manly speech," and declared himself proud to enrol his Highness among his personal friends.

ON leaving Lahor for Agra, the Prince of Wales was escorted as far as Amritsar by Sir Charles Reid and a full battery of horse-artillery; his Royal Highness being anxious to witness the "end loading" system introduced by Sir Charles Reid. The battery paraded in marching order at 10.30 A.M. with guns and limbers, in all 102 horses and four officers' chargers. His Royal Highness arrived at the Lahor station at 10.45, and a few minutes later the process of loading began. The whole of the guns and limbers were on board in ten minutes, and the whole of the horses in 18½ minutes. In five minutes under the half hour the train was coupled and ready to start. On reaching Amritsar, thirty-three miles distant, the unloading took place in front of his Royal Highness. In 4½ minutes the first gun was ready for action, the second in five and the third in six minutes. All six guns were ready in ten minutes; all the horses were out of the train in 13½ minutes. Further experiments with the end loading system have since been carried out at Delhi, under a committee headed by Sir Charles Reid. A few days later at Delhi, on the 28th January, three 40-pounders with four mortars, the usual train of carts, and a full complement of men and bullocks, were all loaded in one hour. After the train reached Ghaziabad, the first gun was got out and fired in eight minutes, the second in thirteen, and the third in twenty-four minutes, while all the 134 bullocks were brought out in twenty-three minutes. Ten minutes then sufficed to put them on board again, and all three guns were shipped and ready for starting in thirteen minutes. One object of this experiment was to see if the trucks on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway were strong enough for heavy guns. The result appears to have been most satisfactory as a practical test. The girders for guns and the ramps for the bullocks were pronounced perfect, a slight alteration only in the former being considered necessary by Sir Charles Reid.

AMONG the deaths recorded in the Indian papers is that of Colonel George Browne Roberts, 2nd squadron officer of the 3rd Madras Cavalry, who died from heart disease on parade at Sagar, while the regiment was being inspected by the Brigadier. Colonel Roberts entered the army as Cornet in December, 1845, became Captain in November, 1856, and Lieutenant-colonel in 1871. On the 3rd February Captain Butler, deputy master attendant at Calcutta, was drowned on his way home from a shooting excursion in company with some of the *Serapis* officers. Their steam-launch was run down by a tug, and after the first excitement Captain Butler was missing. One officer of the *Serapis* had a narrow escape.

WE hear that the Peshawar command, vacant next April, was offered to Sir Charles Brownlow, who, in consequence of failing health, was obliged to refuse it. General Brownlow has been suffering much of late from the effects of a sunstroke, and intends to proceed home on an early date.

CAPTAIN CHANNER, who took the stockade at the Bukit Putus Pass in Sungi Ujong, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross by Colonel Clay.

BY the latest accounts from Assam a further detachment of fifty-five men of the 44th Foot left Dibrugarh on February 2 in a steamer for Golaghat as a reserve force for the protection of the Naga Survey party.

LORD NAPIER was to start from Delhi for Calcutta on Feb. 7, accompanied by his Adjutant and Quarter-Master General. It appears that his Lordship's doctors were not prepared to sanction so long a journey sooner, wishing to give the broken collar-bone time to knit so far as to remove all cause for further anxiety.—Sir Neville Chamberlain, the new Commander-in-Chief at Madras, landed there on the morning of February 1 under the usual salute. The Honourable Mr. Justice Holloway arrived by the same steamer.—The Duke of Buckingham was to leave Madras by steamer, on the 16th February, to pay a visit to the Viceroy at Calcutta. He will return direct to Madras, the trip to Haidarabad and Bellary having been given up for the present.—The Governor of Bombay, Sir P. Wodehous, had met with a warm reception at Sattara, the old capital of Sivaji, where the leading citizens obtained from his Excellency a promise to "consider any proposals" that might be made to him for the founding of an industrial school in aid of the poor people of that district.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S last minute on Education informs us that most of the Bengal districts are now supplied with all the schools they want. Every year witnesses numerous accessions to the ranks of specially trained teachers, of whom, last year, 1,542 were certificated; and the question now remains how to work this educational machinery with the greatest possible benefit to the people. It seems clear that Sir Richard Temple has imparted much of his own enthusiasm to district officers and local committees. Specially remarkable is the personal interest which the municipalities and the native members of committees are taking in their primary schools. In many

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districts, too, the people have made themselves responsible for much of the outlay which formerly had to be met by the Government. We wish the same could be said for those who benefit by the higher education. Each student at the Barhampur College, for example, costs Government Rs. 1,192 a year. After all this liberal bribing of the College Babus, it is discouraging to find that very few of them pass with credit at the Calcutta University examinations. Not the least interesting portions of Sir Richard Temple's minute are those which refer to the growth of female education, and the dying away of the fierce prejudices with which the Mohammedan population formerly regarded the Government schools.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S recent tour through Darjiling and Sikhim, his examination of the Thibetan passes, and his subsequent minutes on what he saw, show that he means to eclipse all his predecessors in the matter of establishing closer relations with outlying countries. "Having considered," he says, "the alternative routes to Thibet, and having found the route from Darjiling to the Jailap Pass into the Thibetan district of Chombi to be quite the best for the through-traffic between Bengal and Thibet, I am taking steps to make that route easier for laden animals than it is at present." This may seem only a small beginning; but it is a beginning in the right direction, and all, perhaps, which, under the circumstances, we could expect. It is well-known that the Thibetans would visit India in much greater numbers than at present, and that the trade between the two countries would be very largely increased, were it not for the scarcity of roads and the wretched nature of those already in existence. Once let the people have really good roads, and enlarged transactions with the Thibetans, and the opening up of that hitherto unknown land will follow as a thing of course.

A LONG-FORGOTTEN hero of the Mutiny days has at length turned up again in the person of Shaikh Paltu, a sepoy of the old 34th N.I., who seized his mutinous comrade, Mangal Pandi, and so saved the life of his Adjutant, Lieutenant Baugh. Mangal Pandi fired at the European Sergeant-Major of the 34th N.I., then at Barrackpore, and then attacked Lieutenant (now Colonel) Baugh, who had ridden up on hearing the disturbance. "Mungul Pandi," writes Kaye, "was a desperate man, and the strokes of his tulwar fell heavily upon his assailants; and he might perhaps have despatched them both, if a Mohammedan sepoy, of the Grenadier Company, named Sheikh Pultoo, had not seized the mutineer and averted his blows. All this passed at the distance of a few yards only from the Quarter Guard of the 34th, where a jemadar and twenty men were on duty. The sound of the firing had brought many others from the lines, and sepoys in uniform and out of uniform crowded around in a state of tumultuous excitement. But, with the exception of this Sheikh Pultoo, no man moved to assist his officer, no man moved to arrest the criminal. Nor was their guilt only the guilt of inaction. Some of the sepoys of the guard struck the wounded officers on the ground with the butt ends of their muskets, and one fired his piece at them; and when Sheikh Pultoo called upon them to arrest the mutineer, they abused him, and said that if he did not release Mungul Pandi they would shoot him. But he held the desperate fanatic until Baugh and the Sergeant-Major had escaped, and doubtless to his fidelity they owed their lives." Strange to say Shaikh Paltu, who was supposed to be long ago dead, has lately been discovered by the settlement officer of the Banda district, where he has lived quietly cultivating a small patch of land since the Mutiny. In some petty revenue suit he put forward his good service as a plea for consideration, and this led to his discovery. The authorities were at first inclined to doubt his story, but he has since been recognised by at least one surviving officer of the regiment in a way that sets all doubt at rest. The truth seems to be, that Paltu had no one to push his claim for him, and did not know how to do it himself. It is due to a fortunate accident that the Government now has it in its power to reward a man whose loyalty was put to so severe a test. The pity is that the old man can have but few years left to enjoy what he earned so well.

ON the 19th February the Prince of Wales arrived at Bansassa, and was met a few miles from the place by Sir Jung Bahadur and suite and the British Resident in Nepal, all having crossed the River Sarda into British territory the previous day. The Prince on reaching his camp received the visit of Sir Jung Bahadur, who came in State, wearing magnificent jewels and attended by a brilliant suite. His Royal Highness afterwards returned the visit, and was received with due ceremony. A picked force of Nepalese infantry, cavalry, and artillery was drawn up and paid his Royal Highness the usual military honours. Presents were exchanged, Sir Jung Bahadur presenting the Prince, among other things, with a fine collection of living wild beasts and birds. The Prince, on leaving Sir Jung Bahadur's tent, inspected the Nepalese force, and complimented Sir Jung on their appearance. Sir Jung returned into Nepal in the evening, and the Prince shortly afterwards also crossed into Nepalese territory. The sport in the Kumaon Terai during the week had been fair, and included two tigers, two cubs, three bears, two bear cubs, and one leopard, besides numerous other game. The Prince of Wales was in perfect health.

ON the 20th the Prince of Wales again received a visit from Sir Jung Bahadur at Mandiaghat in Nepal. Sir Jung welcomed the Prince, and expressed the pleasure it gave his master and himself to see him in Nepal. Everything would be done to render his Royal Highness's visit an agreeable one, and to gratify his every wish. The speaker said, in conclusion, that he had never forgotten the visit which he paid to England in 1850, and the reception extended to him by her Majesty Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort. It was his intention to have gone to England last year had not an accident prevented him, but he hoped to be able to repeat his visit on a future occasion. The Prince of Wales, in reply, thanked Sir Jung Bahadur for his expressions of goodwill, and for the services of the Nepalese Government to the British cause during the Indian Mutiny. His Royal Highness had always strongly wished to visit Nepal, and was glad to have had an opportunity of doing so. Sir Jung Bahadur assured the Prince that nothing in his career gave him greater satisfaction than to be able to assist the British Government during the Mutiny, and should the necessity arise at any future time he would feel it his duty to render England the utmost assistance in his power.

ON the night of February 21 Sir Jung Bahadur, attended by some of his Chiefs, visited the Prince's table towards the close of dinner, and, in an excellent speech, proposed the health of the Queen, who might always rely on Nepal as faithful or obedient (the word used was variously interpreted as tributary, subservient, or obedient). After the toast was drunk, Sir Jung proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, and said that the honour he had done them in coming to Nepal was felt to be the greatest pleasure. The Prince had trusted himself unreservedly to the care and protection of Nepal. There had been splendid sport that day; seven tigers were shot, six falling to the Prince's rifle. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Sir Jung Bahadur. Upwards of 600 elephants were employed in beating the jungle, and the sight was of an imposing character.

THE Prince of Wales and party had a most exciting day's sport in Nepal on Friday last. They went in pursuit of a wild elephant, which, at the end of a long chase, was captured. Four more tigers and one panther have been shot, the majority falling to the Prince's rifle. His Royal Highness and all the party are perfectly well.

ACCORDING to a Rangoon telegram of yesterday's date there has been an outbreak in Maulmain Jail, in which eleven prisoners were shot and several wounded. The Karenni Boundary Commission is reported to have stopped at Bhamo, as the escort is awaiting news from Messrs. Baber and Grosvenor before starting.

THE Maharajah of Bardwan has sent the following letter to the *Times*:—

Sir,—Having read with the greatest admiration the account of the heroic conduct displayed by some of the boys of the training ship *Goliath* on the occasion of the recent destruction by fire of that ill-fated vessel, I have felt a very strong wish to present a silver medal to each of those who signally distinguished themselves on that occasion.

I may have been forestalled in this wish, but I trust that I may be allowed to do something of the kind, as, coming from India, it will prove to the boys that deeds like theirs have not merely a local fame, but are marked and appreciated by their fellow subjects in the most distant parts of her Majesty's Empire.

I have taken the liberty of addressing you upon the subject, as I have been unable to ascertain the name of the society to which the ship belonged. I should have written direct to its offices had I been able to discover it, and I have, therefore, to beg that, while pardoning me for the

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rouble I am giving you, you will do me the further favour of forwarding to the proper authorities the enclosed draught to cover the cost of the medals, and of intimating that, if necessary, I shall be happy to remit a further sum.

A Bengali Babu of high standing lately introduced the Prince of Wales and some other English gentlemen to the ladies of his Zanána, and now we have the no less novel spectacle of a Hindu Rajah proclaiming his admiration for the courageous efforts of some English boys to save their fellow-creatures from imminent death. Such instances of departure from old use and wont seem to betoken the increasing influence of Western ethics on the minds of our Indian fellow-subjects. To those who are acquainted with the habitual indifference of the Eastern world to the principle of saving human lives from imminent danger, the good example set by the Rajah of Bardwan—if he has acted on his own prompting—holds out an encouraging prospect of further advance in the same direction. This is not the first time, if we remember rightly, that the Rajah of Bardwan has given proof of a more active sympathy with his fellow-men than most of his countrymen have yet learned to show. Some years ago his Highness fed and succoured for several days many thousands of starving natives who had been driven from their homes and work by heavy floods. During the recent famine he also contributed largely to the relief of sufferers in Bengal.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Tashkand the Russian troops under General Scobeleff entered the capital of Khokan on the evening of the 20th current. It appears that they were well received by the inhabitants, who expressed great satisfaction at the incorporation of the Khanate with Russia.

A TELEGRAM from General Kolpakowsky, dated Tashkand, February 22, announces that General Scobeleff, on entering Khokan was received with loyal demonstrations. Bonfires were also lit in his honour. When he had arrived within sixteen versts of the city the authorities sent a deputation to meet him, who surrendered to the General twenty-nine pieces of cannon. Nasr-Uddin, however, being surrounded by enemies of Russia, assumed an equivocal attitude, and it was even stated that he had given a written obligation to the priests to undertake a holy war against Russia. In pursuance of orders from General Scobeleff, Nasr-Uddin and Abdurahman were both removed from Khokan, and several disturbers of public order were arrested. The people, however, are glad to see the civil war at an end, and are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Emperor of Russia. On the 23rd of February General Kolpakowsky was to start from Tashkand for Khokan to regulate affairs and establish order.

A SHANGHAI correspondent of the *Times* states that the Special Commissioner, Li Han-chang, arrived at the provincial city of Yunan on the 13th of November, and allowed little time to elapse before providing himself and his Imperial master with a theory of the causes which led to Mr. Margary's murder, and to the attack on Colonel Browne's expedition. The gist of his report is thus reproduced in the Imperial edict to which it gave birth:—

On his journey from Yunan to Burmah, Margary, being provided with a passport, was duly escorted from point to point through the different districts, which he traversed in perfect safety. On his return, at a later date, from Burmah to Yunan, no notice was given to the local authorities to send an escort to meet him, the consequence of which was that certain lawless offenders lying in wait for opportunities took advantage of the occasion to commit robbery and murder.

The alleged absence of due notice is utterly at variance with the fact that Margary wrote twice from Bhamo, announcing the departure of the mission before it set out for Manwain. Moreover, his previous journey through Yunan with his passport and letters from the Tsung-li-yamên declaring his object, was the fullest possible notice to all the authorities with whom he came in contact that the Indian mission was about to enter the province. The Chinese Commissioner further accuses the Yunan officials and local authorities of want of foresight and energy before the event, the total neglect of measures for the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties afterwards, and their supersession and trial are recommended. It also appears from a private letter of November 25 that fourteen prisoners had been brought from the district where Mr. Margary lost his life to the prisons of the provincial capital. Two died on the way, and the other twelve, who do not speak Chinese, may or may not have had anything to do with the murder. Old experience of Chinese trickiness in such matters will doubtless put the British Commissioners on their guard against any attempt to substitute the innocent for the guilty on the present occasion.

IN the course of the debate of Friday last, on Mr. Holms's motion, Sir G. Campbell redeemed his promise to point out the injurious effects of applying the short-service system to the British Army in India. His main argument was that "not only would the Indian Army under short service cost more than it now did, but that it would be infinitely less efficient than it now was." While in India he saw a good deal of service with troops, and he "had been immensely impressed with the difference between seasoned regiments and new regiments. The former were far better and more efficient soldiers, and were also experienced in the ways of the country, knowing how to make themselves comfortable." Sir George feared that under the six years' system "there could not be an efficient army in India. The regiments there would consist of comparatively young men; and this would be a great evil." Under the twelve years' system a soldier on the average would spend at least six years in India, whereas under the new system he would not spend more than three years there. It is well that these objections should be fairly faced before India is burdened with the frightful expenses involved in carrying out the new system. Short service, moreover, implies a preponderance of young soldiers in the Indian army, young not only in years but in knowledge of the country—another serious objection to combining Indian with home service. One great excellence of the old Company's British army lay in the fact of the same regiments being always in India, fed from time to time with new blood, but always retaining the full strength of that local experience and traditional spirit which made them in every way more efficient, readier to go anywhere and do anything, than their "royal" contemporaries or their successors in the present day. And not only were they more efficient, but the same causes tended to make them better friends with the natives, more tolerant of native ways, less quick to insult or beat their dark-skinned neighbours. The example of the older men checked and moulded the behaviour of their young comrades, with results most salutary to all concerned. Under the present system much of this good understanding between the two races seems to have disappeared, while the cases of collision between English soldiers and the people in the bazaars have grown far more frequent. Of insubordinate conduct also we hear in these days a good deal more than we used in those of Gough and Gomm. The remedies suggested by Sir George Campbell and one or two other speakers really make for the only wise solution of the present difficulty. Enlistments for twelve years and freedom of choice between Indian and home service can hardly work in combination with a short service system, nor would these alone secure the full advantages of the system so rashly set aside after the Mutiny. All such proposals only bring out into clearer prominence the need of maintaining in India a separate British army, enlisted, let us say, for twelve years, with a limited freedom of exchange into the home army or the reserves.

WE regret to hear that the subscriptions to the Phillips Testimonial Fund come in but slowly, and in scanty volume, compared with the sums already awarded to the claimants of bonus compensation. It has even been stated that of the £25,000 drawn on the latter score by one firm of agents, only £150 has been placed to the credit of Colonel Strange's Committee. This sum, which would not nearly cover the mere outlay incurred by Colonel Phillips in fighting the claims of Indian officers, represents much less than half the very moderate percentage which the officers benefited were asked to pay. It would be a shabby return for their champion's zealous and unwearied services, if those who profit by them begrudge him and his helpmates the modest recompense of one and a-half per cent. on their actual winnings. To him above all are they indebted even for the poor concessions won last year. If numbers of them feel cruelly disappointed at the actual result, they should still remember that but for Colonel Phillips they would have got nothing at all beyond the terms awarded in 1866. They have reason to be sore still, but not with him who fought to the last for full compensation, and succeeded in getting for them all he could. His claims to their gratitude

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are all the stronger, if it be true that his own share of compensation under the despatch of last year may yet be forfeited, on the plea that he retired as a substantive lieutenant-colonel, although his promotion was cancelled, or at least never ratified, before his retirement. We earnestly hope that the plea, if it has been seriously advanced in any quarter, will not, for very shame, be pushed home against the very officer whose claims deserve the most liberal construction.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD have just brought out a small but suggestive volume by Major-General Walker, C.B., on the "Organisation and Tactics of the Cavalry Division." Its author combines a firm belief in the importance of his favourite arm with long and intelligent study of tactical details in connection with the improvements suggested by late experience. His own experiments in India and his latest observations of German tactics have taught him that working by divisions is the true principle of cavalry, that a cavalry regiment should be organised by squadrons, "not only in the field but in the barrack-yard," that four squadrons, each of four divisions, should form a regiment, that a Division should consist of three brigades, two light and one heavy, with two or three batteries in all, and that all its manœuvres should be carried out in three lines. On these and other minor points he enlarges concisely with sufficient clearness, and with a marked leaning towards simple formations. His advocacy of the squadron, as at once the proper tactical and administrative unit, points to a reform which England stands nearly alone in putting off.

THE lamentable sinking of the *Strathclyde* off Dover at the very outset of her voyage to Bombay has plunged not a few Anglo-Indian families into mourning. Among the ladies who perished was the daughter of the late General Horsford, whose heavy guns did such execution at Gujarat. Among other victims were Major Loughnan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and his wife. Major Loughnan was an ensign of 1855. He served with the old 13th N.I. in the Santhal campaign of 1855-56, and with the loyal remnant of that regiment he bore his part in 1857 in the battle of Chinhat and the memorable defence of the Lucknow Residency. Captain J. C. Greene, of the Bengal Artillery, which he entered in 1858, also perished with his wife; and the same fate befel Mr. and Mrs. W. Bussell, of the Indian Civil Service, and Mr. J. Graves, deputy magistrate in Sind.

IT has been decided that Colonel Pomeroy Colley, C.B., 2nd Queen's, Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, is to proceed next to India as Military Secretary on the Staff of Lord Lytton. The new Viceroy had an audience of the Queen on Monday last, and kissed her hand on his appointment as Viceroy of India It is said that his Lordship goes overland to Naples, whence he will embark in the *Orontes* for Bombay.

WE hear that the Rev. Louis George Mylne, M.A., Tutor of Keble College, Oxford, has been appointed Bishop of Bombay.

ON Saturday last Lord Lytton received a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with regard to the cotton duties and the Marquis of Salisbury's recent declarations thereon. Lord Lytton, in reply, deemed it right of the authorities at home to ask the Indian Government to provide for the gradual extinction of those duties, when at the same time they recognised the difficulties which stood in their way. These presented themselves at every step that involved the possibility of even a temporary derangement between income and expenditure in India.

Odds and Ends.

MR. E. W. S. LOGIN is appointed an Assistant to the Accountant-General of the Central Provinces.

MR. A. MONEY, C.B., has been gazetted a Director of the Bank of Bengal, in the place of Colonel H. Hyde.

THE rate of exchange for overland money orders has been reduced to one shilling and ninepence farthing per rupee.

CAPTAIN H. B. SWINEY has been appointed Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers.

MR. A. H. HARRINGTON has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Pratabgarh.

EXECUTIONS in Bengal are in future to be carried out in private, inside the jails.

MR. E. C. GEORGE is appointed Postmaster of Calcutta.

THE report that Mr. Justice Jackson is about to retire has been contradicted.

AN agent of the King of Burma has bought the Rangoon newspaper called the *Friend of Burma*.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. C. G. Ross is expected to succeed General Wilson in the command of the Peshawar Brigade.

CAPTAIN H. R. SPEARMAN is to be attached to the Secretariat at Rangoon to complete the "Burma Gazetteer."

IN a fire at the huts constructed for the pilgrims at Allahabad twenty-three persons have been burnt to death, and many injured.

MR. W. G. WILSON is confirmed in his appointment as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

MRS. CLERK, the wife of Captain Clerk, Tutor to the Nizam, has died of cholera at Haidarabad.

THE crops in Maisur are withering from want of rain, and the cattle suffering from a scarcity of pasture.

A NATIVE mechanic at Dindigul has made a locomotive engine, three feet long, capable of drawing a truck with a man in it, at his own blacksmith's-shop, from drawings and descriptions in the school text-books.

MR. FRANKS, late of the 51st Regiment, has been appointed Tutor to the eldest son of Maharaja Holkar.

DR. POOL, a retired civil surgeon at Ambala, seventy years of age, has committed suicide.

A WING of H.M.'s 89th Foot has left Madras for Burma.

THE Buffs will, perhaps, return from Perak about the middle of March.

DISEASE of a malignant type is reported among the Commissariat slaughter cattle at Pindi.

THE railway between Rangoon and Prome will probably be finished by the end of the year.

THE Karennee Boundary Expedition, under Colonel D. Brown, left Tonghoo on the 23rd January.

ANOTHER sharp shock of earthquake was felt on the 17th January at Debrugarh.

THERE does not appear to be any foundation for the rumour that the Government of the Straits Settlement is to revert to India.

LIEUTENANT LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. F. BROOKE is gazetted Deputy Adjutant-General.

A SURVEY of the Shyok River, in the hopes of improving communication with Kashgarh, has been ordered.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. ARMSTRONG is to officiate as Superintendent of Army Clothing in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Couper, going on furlough.

THE Rev. W. A. Duke is appointed Chaplain of Multan.

THE Hon. Mr. Hobhouse retires at the end of the year or the beginning of the next.

MR. C. CARPENTER is to officiate as Commissioner of Nagpur, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cumberlege goes to Raipur.

MAJOR EUAN SMITH is to act as First Assistant Resident at Haidarabad.

MR. HOGG, Acting Director General of the Post Office, has left Calcutta for Bombay and Madras on a month's tour of inspection. Mr. Monteith returns on the 10th March.

DR. MONIER WILLIAMS had been staying at Agra, and has since stopped at Delhi for a few days on his way to Lahore, where he will be the guest of Mr. Lepel Griffin.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the African explorer, and his wife have arrived in Bombay.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Major G. L. Smith, H.M.'s 107th Regiment, at the Isle of Wight, Feb. 16. Capt. J. Clinton Greene, R.A., drowned in the collision in the Channel between the *Franconia* and *Strathclyde*, on Feb. 17.

HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.—Robert Mosey Hotson, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, at 1, Park-crescent, Stoke Newington, Feb. 19, aged 70.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Alfred Lewis, M.D., Army Medical Department (late 4th Hussars), at St. Mary's-terrace, Maida-hill, Feb. 23.

BENGAL.—R. A. H. Russell, Esq., Assistant Sub Deputy Opium Agent, at Shahjahanpur, Jan. 24, aged 26. W. Russell, Esq., Indian C.S., drowned by the sinking of the *Strathclyde*, Feb. 17. Henry Stainforth, Esq., late of the Bengal C.S., at Ranchee, Jan. 19, aged 71. Major A. D. Loughnan, Bengal S.C., drowned in the *Strathclyde*, off Dover, Feb. 17, aged 38; and at the same time his wife, aged 19. Lieut. J. W. O'Callaghan, Bengal S.C., at Bayswater, Feb. 19. Capt. C. H. Levinge, of the late United Bank of India, Burser in the service of the B I.S.N. Company, at Port Blair, in Jan. last. Capt. Butler, Deputy Master Attendant, Calcutta, drowned on Feb. 3, in the Hooghly by a collision.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Surat, March 6.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hewlett and child, Mr. Arthur, and Dr. and Mrs. Jackson and child. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Loch and child, Rev. Mr. Glover, Mr. Mackilligan, Dr. Arthur, and Mr. and Mrs. Benedict. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Penton and three children, and Miss Silver. From YOKOHAMA.—Lieut. Herring, R.N., and Lieut. Haseltine. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Wilkinson. From SINGAPORE.—Commander Fenton and Major Amiel. From POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. Lavie.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Baroda, Feb. 24.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Wood. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. Kilgout, and Mr. Carpenter.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Baroda, Feb. 27.—From BOMBAY.—Major Hogg, Mrs. Hallam and child, Mr. Jones and brother Mrs. and Miss Yule, and Capt. and Mrs. Daubeney. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Jackson and Mr. A. Balfour. From GALLE.—Mr. F. Walker. From ALEXANDRIA.—Right Hon. and Mrs. Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley, Mr. White, Captain Grove, Mr. Allen, Sir G. Elliott, Mr. and Miss Lloyd, Dr. Pile, and Mr. Hunter.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, February 28, 1876.

LAWYERS AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

IT appears from Lord G. Hamilton's resolution in Committee of the House of Commons that more lawyers are wanted at the India-office. They are, of course, required to help the Secretary of State to consider enactments by *our* Legislative Councils in India. It is modestly proposed that the "certain lawyers" of Lord G. Hamilton's resolution are not to exceed three in number. From Lord G. Hamilton's statement we may presume that at present no adequate remuneration is provided for counsel. But since counsel is elsewhere usually very handsomely remunerated, the fact of its not being so at the India-office is unique and worthy of notice, as showing the considerate regard of the Secretary of State for the Indian taxpayer. Still it would be interesting to know what the remuneration of counsel employed at the India-office has been in fees and salaries since Lord Salisbury's tenure of office. It is now proposed in behalf of these hardly-used legal gentlemen to extend to them the privileges of the original Council of India's Pensions Act of 1858. In other words, to provide for "certain lawyers" from the Inns of Court the same comfortable retiring allowances as was provided by the Act for Veteran Councillors, who had borne the heat and burden of work done in India previous to their appointment to Council. Needless to add that the lawyers for whom Lord Salisbury is making this provision are ignorant of the genius of the people of India and of the country out of whose revenues they are to be paid. It was recently announced that the meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Fund Association was to be held in the Middle Temple Hall. In future the fittest place for this meeting will be the India-office, Westminster.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

OUR prediction that Manchester would not be satisfied with the new Indian import duty on long-stapled cotton has just been verified by what happened at the interview on Thursday last between Lord Salisbury and a powerful deputation from the united cotton interest of Lancashire. The presence of some forty members of Parliament gave significant weight to the pressure thus brought to bear on the Secretary for India. The gist of the speeches made on this occasion was a demand for the entire abolition of import duties on cotton goods, in the interests nominally of free trade, but really of Lancashire and Lancashire alone. The speakers drew a woful picture of the ills involved in the continuance of duties which, according to one of them, were gradually killing the cotton industry of Lancashire, while another declared that the best of our Manchester workmen were being drawn away to the cotton-mills of Western India. And all this outcry is evoked by a duty of 5 per cent., yielding a revenue of about £800,000; a sum which India can ill-spare, and which at the utmost represents a very trifling tax on English industry. It is well-known by those who care to know the facts of the question, that the duty is raised for revenue purposes only. To call it a protective duty is to ignore the evidence of statistics open to all the world. Between 1856 and 1868 the piece-goods imported into India rose in value from less than 5 to over 16 millions, and in the four years from 1859, when the duty was doubled, the imports still kept rising, though not of course at the same pace. From 1862 to 1868, under the old 5 per cent. duty they rose in value from 8½ to 16 millions. If they have since declined a little from that figure, it is not because the duty has checked the English trade, but simply because India has once more begun to manufacture cotton cloths for herself. This may be a bore for Manchester, but it is too much to expect that India's interests should be deliberately sacrificed to Manchester's particular needs.

In his reply to the deputation the Marquis of Salisbury went quite as far as a Minister for India ought to go, when he said that the Lancashire manufacturers had a right to complain of the duty on cotton, whether its effects were great or small. His expressions of sympathy indeed with his interviewers provoked from the *Times* an avowal of regret, that he "made no attempt to lead them to understand that his primary duty in administering his office was to consider the circumstances of India, and not of Lancashire." His Lordship might, we think, without any discourtesy have reminded his hearers that the people of India had a right to complain of all attempts to regulate their affairs in accordance with the doctrines of Manchester millowners. He might have dismissed them with a polite assurance that, whenever a fit occasion offered itself, the import duties on cotton should be repealed, but that it rested with the Indian Government to choose the right moment for such a step. Instead of this, he found fault with the new Indian Tariff Act, as contrary not only to free trade principles but to his own instructions, and told his hearers how he had sent out "precise" directions to get rid of the cotton duties by degrees within a fixed period. The pleasure however which this announcement gave them must have been rather damped by his Lordship's reference to the one condition on which the repeal of those duties can be effected. Not even for the benefit of Manchester will Lord Salisbury consent to gain his end either by causing a fiscal deficit, or by imposing a new tax on the people of India. He tells Manchester as he told the Viceroy, "that the paramount importance of maintaining the credit and equilibrium of the finance of the Indian Government must be considered in any such operation. I cannot consent to produce any deficiency of revenue, or consent to the imposition of any new tax, for a purpose for which I believe the growth of the Indian revenue, which especially since the opening of the Suez Canal has been considerable, will be quite sufficient." It is to the natural growth of the Indian revenue that his Lordship justly looks for the means of filling up the void caused by the removal of the obnoxious impost. India will be relieved to hear that no attempt will be made to reimpose the income-tax, which some of Lord Salisbury's interviewers seemed to ask for. That tax, he told them, "has been tried, and has proved a lamentable failure." On this point, at any rate, there need be no cause for anxiety, so far as the present head of the India-office is concerned.

THE LATE MR. HENRI MARTINE.—We regret to record the death yesterday morning, at his residence at Kilpauk, from apoplexy, of Mr. Henri Martine, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Lecot and Co., and Vice-Consul for France. The remains of the deceased gentleman were interred yesterday evening in St. Patrick's Cemetery. The burial service was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, assisted by the Very Rev. J. Colgani and the Rev. Mr. Hennessy. —*Madras Times*, Jan. 24.

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Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN TARIFF.

The *Friend of India* remarks that the opinion that contemplated alterations in the tariff are the real reason of Lord Northbrook's abdication seems to be gaining ground in spite of contradiction. That the Secretary of State is bent upon appeasing the wrath of Manchester is apparent; that Sir Louis Mallet has been sent to India to find out how this may best be accomplished, and that no means of accomplishing it without violating the principles of Lord Northbrook's financial policy have been suggested seem also pretty clear. If Lord Northbrook will not listen to the suggestions of the Home Government on this subject, another may, and accordingly the present Viceroy gives place to Lord Lytton. Whatever may be the views of Lord Salisbury on Indian finance there can be little doubt that the new Viceroy comes to India charged to give them effect. It is probable that nothing very definite will be resolved upon till Sir Louis Mallet has communicated to his chief the opinions and conclusions that he may arrive at in India; but had there been any hope that Lord Northbrook would be the willing agent in carrying out the policy finally resolved on his private reasons for retiring at the present conjuncture would doubtless have been overcome. It is ominous that no means can apparently be suggested of getting entirely rid of the import duties except by the reimposition of an income-tax. If the supersession of Lord Northbrook foreruns the resuscitation of the income-tax the lamentations of our native contemporaries may prove to be too well justified. As long as only mere guesses are possible on this subject a feeling of uneasy expectancy must prevail.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The *Pioneer* remarks that Sir Richard Temple's latest utterance on the subject shows that he sometimes entertains more moderate and just views of the relations between landlord and tenant than were professed by his occasionally over-energetic predecessor. Theoretically, it seems a hardship that landlords should be at liberty to levy cesses—"aids," "benevolences"—from their tenants, in addition to their regular rents. But what if these cesses were regarded merely as another form of rent; and if, where they were proportionally light, the rent—as it would be understood in the Western sense—was correspondingly high? If we are to trust the numerous minutes issued by Sir Richard Temple on this subject, we must conclude that the evils of cess-levying have been greatly exaggerated. Only in a comparatively few districts have landlords abused the ancient custom. It would seem as if Sir George Campbell's enactment against cesses had induced the shrewder among the peasants—especially in Eastern Bengal—to attack the landlords from opposite points of vantage. They would withhold their customary cesses, and at the same time refuse to pay an enhanced rent. The Lieutenant-Governor does not forget that tenants may behave just as oppressively as the landlords themselves; nor that the latter are fairly entitled to some compensation for the surrender of cesses which have been paid as a matter of course from time immemorial.

WELL-MEANING ENTHUSIASTS.

The *Pioneer* learns from a prospectus of the National Indian Association that this well-meaning agency has been in existence for five years, and in its own opinion has done its work excellently well; the operations have been carried on steadily and unostentatiously, and it already perceives "a very great change in England in the interest felt in India, and great increase of public attention to social progress among educated Hindus." There is no harm done, or at any rate not much harm, by the innocent indulgence in this fancy on the part of the members of the Association. If it was at all likely that they would succeed in carrying very far that movement which they describe in the rather vaguely worded sentence quoted above—about "a great change in England in the interest felt in India"—we should deplore their activity much more than we do. The disposition to meddle in Indian affairs on the part of English people, which would naturally arise out of an interest in them, would be more injurious to the interests of this country than any one who has not lived here for some time and come to be tolerably acquainted with the systems of Indian Government can possibly understand. It is a misfortune even when a Secretary of State's interest in India rises to that unhealthy level which makes him anxious to carry out his own projects. The Duke of Argyll narrowly missed being a very admirable chief of the India-office, but at rare intervals he went there, read a paper, and passed an order about something, which of course was misconceived. If he had never taken interest in anything but pre-Adamite man, or the remarkable way in which the wings of birds are on the whole adapted for flying, he would have been a first-rate Secretary of State for India. The wish that English people should be interested in India has really arisen from Anglo-Indian vanity. Englishmen who have passed their lives and earned great Indian reputations, perhaps, go back to England, and people say—"Commissioner of Allahabad was he? I suppose a man who's that sort of thing is a gentleman in India as a rule, isn't he; and does Allahabad belong to us?" Then Anglo-Indians are naturally angry, and say—"Why on earth don't people at home take an interest in India?" Forgetting for the moment that Commissioners of Allahabad and elsewhere, and still greater men, would be much impeded in governing the people out here for the best, if that wild aspiration were to be realised. However, some philanthropist out of employ catches up the cry, and starts an association, and grows vaguely impressed with the idea that he is the champion of a down-trodden nationality for which there is no help unless an interest is taken in it. Outside observers meanwhile feel that his arrangements jar upon their sense of fit proportions in human affairs, much as if a boy with a new shilling telescope were to take an interest in lunar physics, and on that ground claim a respectful hearing for his views from the Astronomer Royal.

THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* allows that Sir Frederick Haines is an eminently conscientious man, but it may be doubted if he has the public spirit to insist in the teeth of Government on a proper and thorough reorganisation of the Native Army. We can comprehend Sir F. Haines refusing the Indian command unless the Native Army was properly organised, for that would be quite within the area of his conscientiousness; but we can hardly fancy him fighting the Government, as Sir Charles Napier might have encountered it, until he gained his point in the way of Army Reform. Sir Frederick Haines is too good a disciplinarian for that, but we rather think that the country wants a man of Sir Charles Napier's stamp more than any one else just now—a man who can force his views upon a sleepy or neglectful Cabinet. Were the old Lion of Sind alive at present, and in office, we should have him speaking out his mind on this great question in a manner which could not be ignored. He would tell the truth—that the unofficered Native Army is as much a paper army as the Army of Great Britain; but this truth is unpalatable to a Government whose claims to public favour are particularly based upon economy in all things. Whether Sir Frederick Haines is the man to insist upon unpalatable truth or not we cannot positively say, but it appears to us that no man with less pugnacity in his disposition than belonged to Sir Charles Napier could effectively wage the battle, in our days, of Military Efficiency *versus* Public Economy. Sir Frederick Haines, like Lord Napier, is more of a soldier than a statesman, and this will be counted to him as unrighteousness. It is said that he can handle troops in a very masterly manner, and that he is a man who can take a very broad view of affairs. But all this will not make a man an administrator, a creator of armies, or, in a word, an organiser-in-chief, which is the thing wanted just now for the Native Army. Sir F. Haines's experiences of the Native Army have been confined to the Army of Madras, which, we believe, to be very dissimilar from the Native Armies of the other Presidencies, and consequently his partial knowledge only of the business to be accomplished might be of injury to him rather than of good. However, unless Sir Henry Norman is to be considered better, we know of no one more suited to the post of chief organiser than Sir Frederick Haines, for we suppose it to be not a probability, but a certainty, that the Native Army must be reconstructed on the departure of Lord Napier of Magdala. In fact, that Army cannot continue as it is much longer for lack of both officers and men. The public can scarcely credit that this is the case, but so it is. When we hear of the native regiments marching past the Prince at Delhi in "magnificent lines," as described by correspondents who admit their own inability to give an opinion on military matters, we cannot but smile at the credulity of people who swallow "marches past" as guarantees of military efficiency, and who believe in a few Sikh and Ghoorkha crack regiments as the type of the whole Native Army. Send even these Delhi show troops on active service to China, with their three or four officers only to command them, and no reserves to get more from, and we should soon hear a different story from that which circulates at present. But sufficient unto the day, &c., is the motto of Lord Salisbury's Government, and so long as he holds to it our military demands can never receive fair play from any one.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.—At a late meeting of the Bengal Civil Fund at Calcutta the threatened economy of the Financial Department, in the way of curtailing the privileges hitherto enjoyed as regards interest and exchange, was considered so serious a matter as to demand the preparation of a clear explanatory report for submission to all concerned. We hear this report will be brought before a special general meeting a month hence. The managers of the fund elected for the present year are Messrs. Louis Jackson, C. T. Buckland, Macdonnell, O'Kinealy, and Souttar.—*Pioneer.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The Government of India has recently posted to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department fifteen of the eighteen passed students of the Rurki College, showing that the Public Works Department has been able to provide vacancies for about sixty young engineer assistants within the last four months. To ensure admission, however, to the full number of new men to be annually expected from Chatham, Cooper's Hill, and the Indian colleges, and to keep up a proper stream of promotion, some complete scheme of pensions and compulsory retirements will sooner or later have to be organised.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE GREAT BRIDGE OVER THE CHENAB.

The following is a brief description of the Alexandra Bridge, which the Prince of Wales opened on Saturday last:—

The Alexandra Bridge across the Chenab (the ancient Acesines) stands sixty-three miles northward of Lahore and carries the Punjab Northern State Railway on its way to Peshawur.

The line is at present open only to Wazeerabad, on the south bank of the Chenab, and is of the metre gauge, being carried along one side of the Grand Trunk-road, but a new 5ft. 6in. gauge line is being constructed alongside the present temporary one, and the metre gauge line will be opened on that part of the new embankment between Wazeerabad and Jhelum—making the total length open 103 miles—in March next. The line from Jhelum to Peshawur is still under survey, and the whole length from Lahore to the latter (270 miles) will not be opened on the 5ft. 6in. gauge for a year or two to come.

The Alexandra Bridge is remarkable not only for its length (9,300 feet, or more than one mile and three quarters) and cost, more than half a million pounds, but also on account of the extraordinary character of the great river which it crosses. The Chenab is the largest of the five rivers which give their name to the Punjab (the Indus not being included in that number), and rises at a great elevation in Lahoul in the Himalayas. On its course of 760 miles from its source to the junction with the Sutlej near Uch (Ooch) it receives several large tributaries—the principal being the Jhelum and the Ravee—and its drainage area cannot be much less than fifty or sixty thousand square miles. The principal towns on its banks are Kistwar, Wuzeerabad, and Mooltan. It is navigable for very large native vessels for quite one-third of its course, and higher up it is passable for timber rafts.

The width of the river where the railway crosses is three and a-half miles, but this space is only filled with water during the time of floods—April to July—and the road traffic can consequently cross most of the year by the bridge of boats.

The new bridge is of iron girders with brick piers and foundations, and has 64 spans of 142 feet each from the centre to centre of the piers. There are about 6,000 tons of iron-work in the girders, and there are about five million cubic feet of masonry in the piers and abutments, and the foundations. The character of the bed—sand for about 40 or 50 feet in depth, with a shallow underlying stratum of clay—necessitates the use of cylinder or well foundations, and each pier and the face of each of the two abutments stands on three wells each 12 feet 6 inches in diameter, sunk to a minimum depth of 70 feet below low water level. Though, therefore, the bridge, as visible, is low and unimposing, it is really quite 100 feet in height if measured from the well curbs to the tops of the girders. Besides the enormous quantity of work represented by these figures, a vast expense has had to be incurred in keeping the main current of the stream from flanking the bridge, and the protective works which effect this are of the most extensive and ingenious description, stretching many miles up the river. These protective works are quite marvellous as an exhibition of the resources of modern engineering, as the stream might, without them, move aside a mile or more during any high flood, and so cut off the bridge. Not only so, but the waters are trained and forced in such a way that they eat away and carry off the huge islands of sand formed in every direction in the bed of the river by the shifting principal channels.

The works throughout—with the exception of a short interval—have been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Grant, M.I.C.E., the engineer-in-chief, a gentleman of varied experience both on the Continent of Europe and in India. The engineer in immediate and executive charge of the works throughout their duration has been Mr. Henry Lumbert, C.E. As both gentlemen have recently been promoted to higher grades in the service it would appear that Government recognises the talent which has carried out departmentally on the Public Works Department system this the greatest bridge ever undertaken in India, and, as before stated, the longest in the world, the Victoria Bridge across the Saint Lawrence in America being only 7,000 feet, while the Chenab is 9,300. Some idea of the length of the bridge may be obtained by remembering that London Bridge is only 693 feet long.

The work was carried out with great rapidity, having been commenced in November, 1871, and finished in December, 1875, or in little more than four years.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 31.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT JAMMU.

Jan. 21.—The procession moved down towards the river and passed over the unbridged portion without any accident, and on proceeding up the opposite bank was saluted by lines of extraordinary-looking soldiery. Some of the troops were dressed *cap-a pie* in mail, and reminded one not a little of the stage warriors that sometimes accompany Richard the Third to battle on the stage of an English theatre. Others wore enormous hats which were not unlike the pincushions that adorned the heads of the eccentric-looking Chiefs at Kandy. Others wore a conical black shiny hat, such as may still be seen worn in the army at Goa. The elephants had some difficulty in surmounting the severe and dangerously steep road that leads to the principal gateway of the city; but they accomplished their task in safety, and the Prince and his staff emerged into the main thoroughfare of Jummu. The streets were lined with troops, some of whom wore tall hats like fools' caps; and the windows and flat roofs of the picturesque dwellings on each side were filled with spectators. Near the gateway, on one roof sat a band of strangely-dressed people, who wore long cloaks and caps, with large flaps which fell over their ears, and were beating rude drums and making shrill pipes scream. These were Llamas, who had been especially brought down from Thibet to swell the triumphal entry of the Prince. A little further on a band of native pipers, dressed partially like Scottish Highlanders, worked drone and chanter in a way which filled the Prince's soul with a strange agony. The music that has power to soothe the breast of the savage was evidently working powerful emotions in H.R.H. and his attendants. Meantime, the great crowd of visitors who had gathered together from Sealkote and Lahor, and almost every distant part of the world, were watching the spectacle from the terrace adjoining the new Palace. The view at this point, when the disappearing sun was shooting behind him a few warm glances to show how much he regretted quitting the scene, was magnificent. Here, beneath the terrace, were other terraces, descending into a large garden divided symmetrically into squares and circles by little walks between the flower-beds. Beyond the gardens lay a portion of the city, towering among the eccentric buil lings of which was the golden dome of the monument erected in memory of the late Maharaja, the man who may be said to have made Cashmere as a kingdom. A little to the left the principal street of the city winds along among a number of strange flat-roofed houses, until it reaches the gate of the city. Still more to the left, but perched on the brow of a green hill which looks down upon the city, is the Bhow Fort, the brown walls of which extend a considerable distance along the steep. Up behind the Fort, a small village hides among the trees. Following with the eye the upward inclination of the city, and turning to the left, we see among trees the white walls of the Jammu College, where boys are taught Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, and Dogra, which last is the language chiefly spoken in Cashmere, and where also a staff of interpreters is kept for the translation of English scientific works into the vernaculars. Then we see the bazaar, within the narrow streets of which the celebrated manufactures and wares of Cashmere are vended, and here and there among the crowded houses rises a temple, the spires of which are tipped with gold. A little beyond, and upon a hill side, stretch the large buildings of the arsenal, where not only military stores are kept, but firearms are manufactured. Beyond the town, and nobly backed by a range of snow-clad mountains, stands the Maharajah's Palace, a congeries of white buildings in various styles, with windows painted brilliant red and green. Turning again to the gardens beneath the Prince of Wales's Palace, and looking to the right in the direction of Sealkote, we see the glittering Tavee, the silver thread of which is tangled among pleasant bits of forest. Jungles extend away to the right far beneath us, and the green and yellow country marks the places which the struggling agriculturist has managed to rescue from the dominion of the bears, the boars, the leopards, and the wolves which are said to infest the forests beneath the hills of Jummu. The scene, with the glancing river in the centre, is not unlike the Thames at Richmond, only, with such accessories of valley and mountain, the Tavee has the better part of the comparison. Behind the new Palace "Alp upon Alp ascends" with snowy crowns. Consider all that I have but feebly attempted to describe lying under the shadows and the rosy Parthian shafts of the setting sun; imagine the sinuous streets that descend gently towards the painted gate of the city filled with a moving mass of colour and life—elephants, soldiers, camels, horses; think, moreover, of the sudden appearance of the gorgeous Royal procession as it turned a bend in the road and swept into view—swept into view, too, at a time when the gardens beneath the Palace, the Forts on the hill sides, and the houses of the city began to appear outlined in softened fire;—and you may have some idea of the rapture of the spectators who were fortunate enough to witness the enchanting scene. That there has been no lovelier sight witnessed in India during the Prince's visit is to pay but a poor compliment to the spectacle—nothing has even approached it.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE MULTAN BRIGADE.—We hear that Colonel Light's reason for declining the command of the vacant Multan Brigade was not, as we understood at first, ill-health, but simply a disinclination to undertake another five years in India.

A CURIOUS COMPLIMENT.—In a burst of gratitude the Government of the Punjab has issued a *Gazette Extraordinary* thanking all the officers in the commission very nearly "and their respective assistants," besides the officers and men of the Mian Mer and Sealkot garrisons, for the nice way in which they behaved to the Prince of Wales. Every one who was rude at the Delhi Ball may be assumed to have belonged to other provinces.

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GENERAL BABAR JUNG.—General Babar Jung Bahadur, lately on the Personal Staff of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is lying dangerously ill at Delhi. General Babar Jung was attacked with dysentery on the 14th Jan., and has been unable to move since then. He is now (Feb. 5) in the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, and is attended by Dr. Bradshaw, his Excellency's surgeon.

MILITARY.—Colonel C. C. Johnson, Deputy Quarter-Master General, Bengal, proceeds home in March. Major Heathcote, at present with the Perak force, officiates for him. Captain Boyes, 12th Foo, fills the temporary vacancy in the department. Captain R. G. Kennedy and Lieutenant Roberts, 72nd Highlanders, enter the department in the vacancies caused by Majors Collett and Pearson, proceeding on furlough.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN LEVINGE.—News has reached Calcutta of the death, at the Andamans, of a man once well known in the N.W. Provinces, Captain C. H. Levinge, who assisted at the birth and almost at the extinction of the United Bank of India. A year or two back Captain Levinge became a purser in the service of the B. I. S. N. Company, through whose kindness it was he was sent to Port Blair for the change of climate which failed to restore him.

PRESENTS FROM THE PRINCE.—Before the departure of the Prince of Wales from Delhi, his Royal Highness presented Maharaj Kishor Sing, of Jodhpur, one of his Royal Highness's Extra Aides-de-Camp at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, with a gold chain, a double-barrelled gun, and a copy of the Prince's photograph. Major Hedaya Ali, another of the Prince's Extra Aides-de-Camp, has been directed to meet his Royal Highness at Agra, and it is probable that he will continue on his Personal Staff until the end of the month.

THE "BENGAL GAZETTEER."—As to the progress made by Dr. Hunter in the preparation of the "Bengal Gazetteer," the *Englishman* says that five volumes of the statistical account of Bengal, containing 2,100 pages of closely-printed type, have been issued from the press, and five more volumes, aggregating nearly 2,000 pages, are nearly completed, two of them being wholly in type, but that there is every prospect of the entire work being finished within the time specified, and that the result of transferring the work of literary compilation and printing to England has been a large saving to the State.

THE LATE MR. E. DUNBAR.—Several friends assembled at the Circular Road Cemetery on Thursday evening to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of a most worthy Christian man and old resident of Calcutta. Mr. Edward Dunbar, the well-known and respected Secretary of the Military and Medical Funds, which office he had held for a quarter of a century, expired very suddenly on the previous evening, from, we believe, aneurism of the heart. Though he had been complaining for a short time previously of not being in his wonted good health, the symptoms were not of so alarming a nature as to cause grave anxiety to his more immediate friends, and they were, therefore, quite unprepared for so sudden a termination of his life. It was his intention, we understand, to have retired very shortly on his well-earned pension; but it was otherwise ordained, and, like many other Indian officials, he may be said to have died in harness. Many who knew and esteemed him for his kindness of heart will feel his loss both here and in England; but more especially will it be deplored by those in a more humble rank in life, and they were not few, who have benefited for years from his free yet unostentatious charity.—*Englishman*, Feb. 4.

A LUCKLESS SPECULATOR.—A statement was lately published in a Bombay contemporary, to the effect that on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's State visit to English's Theatre the management cleared the enormous sum of Rs. 14 000. To those who were there, and who witnessed the melancholy array of empty benches, and wandered through the tenantless boxes, this statement of receipts must seem incredible. It is, nevertheless, quite true. The empty boxes and stalls represented no less to the management. It is a fact that no less than 180 stalls were sold at Rs 30 a-piece to an enterprising Baboo, who, hearing that they were likely to fetch at least Rs. 50 a-piece on the night of the entertainment, foresaw a Royal road to fortune for himself and family. Nay, more; the gallant Baboo actually wanted to take the boxes as well at Rs. 1.000 a box; but the management were frightened at the gigantic nature of his speculation and refused to accommodate him. The poor Baboo, it is believed, did sell ten or twelve of his stalls for Rs. 50 each, but on the night of the performance he might have been seen in the compound of the theatre offering to sell for eight annas each, then offering them gratuitously, and occasionally rushing into the theatre to wander at his sweet will over the vast realms of space that claimed him for their master. Later on the buffet did its best to console him, and the luckless speculator was to be observed with admirable chivalry and pluck quaffing bumpers of champagne to the health of his Royal Highness, and inviting others to do the same at his expense. Such a man has our respect no less than our sympathy.—*Pioneer*.

THE BRAHMA SAMAJ.—The annual meeting in connection with the Brahma Samaj was held at the Town-hall, Calcutta, on Saturday, Jan. 22. Amongst those present were his Honour the Lieutenant-governor, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Rev. Dr. Thoburn, the Rev. J. T. Ross, and several other gentlemen, as well as a few ladies, and a large concourse of natives, Brahmos and others. The proceedings were opened with a Bengali prayer, which was intoned by the leading Brahmos present, after which a hymn was sung. Babu Keshab Chandra Sen then delivered an address, of which the following is a portion, which we cut from the *Indian Daily News*. He said he verily believed that when Christ was about to leave this world he made over the government of his Church to the Holy Spirit, and Babu Keshab Chandra Sen thought that every believer must see in this arrangement wisdom, sagacity, foresight, and loving kindness. It was necessary that the Prophet of Nazareth should have made such provision for his Church, for the disciples would otherwise have been left in gloom and darkness, in doubt and uncertainty. Even at the present time the heart is perturbed when it looks back upon the gloomy scene, and it was absolutely necessary for the moral and spiritual interests of mankind that Christ should have proclaimed the great fact of the succession of the Holy Spirit, who was to be their Comforter, their Light, their Strength, and their Salvation, and to guide them into all truth. Was the work done when Christ said "It is finished,"—the great and glorious work of human redemption? No. The disciples had strength and comfort sent to them to invigorate them, and to enable them to conquer and go on conquering, imbued with the Spirit of Truth and Holiness. The most orthodox Christian divine need not be ashamed of so true and grand a doctrine as this. Did not the Jewish prophets, even Moses, bear testimony to this? Could revealed law inspire a devotee's heart? Even in the later days, Paul spoke a great deal about the influence and operation of the Spirit; and in the Epistles of Paul we find abundant and continual appeals to the Spirit which kept up the vitality of Christ's Church. The Babu averred that the Theists in India believed in this Spirit of Truth. But they had received the doctrine from the Scriptures of the ancient Hindoo nation, where this Spirit God is described in the strongest and most soul-stirring language, and vindicated as nowhere else He can be vindicated. In India more than in any other country, and in the Hindoo Scripture more than in any other scriptures, the attributes of this spiritual God are enunciated and depicted in beautiful language.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28. Str. Satara, Moulmein; Viscount, Liverpool; Chinsura, Liverpool.—29. Sir J. Lawrence, Chandbally; Ardgowan, Liverpool.—30. Str. Africa, Bombay; str. Venice, Hong Kong; East Croft, Liverpool; Queen of Australia, Liverpool; Jura, Greenock; Blairgowrie, Lyttleton.—31. Aratoon Apcar, Hong Kong.—Feb. 1. Str. Precurseur, Bordeaux.—2. Str. Tibre, Point de Galle; str. County of Southerland, London.—3. Str. Busheer, Singapore; str. Rangoon, Sandoway; str. Pleiades, Liverpool; British Empire, Auckland; Alexandra, Liverpool; Sarah Hignett, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Satara.—Miss Lackerstein, Mrs. D. and Master Wollaston and infant, Mr. J. W. Taylor.

Per Viscount.—Mr. W. F. Harding.

Per Sir John Lawrence.—The Archdeacon of Calcutta, Captain Macniell, Dr. Pelcher.

Per East Croft.—Mrs. Rimmer.

Per Jura.—Mr. Hutton and Miss Russell.

Per Africa.—Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. A. W. Brett.

Per Aratoon Apcar.—Rev. Mr. Baynes, Major E. D. Judd, Mr. A. V. Lesley, Mr. W. Annecke, Mr. W. Glover, Lieut. Chippindale, Mr. J. Anthony, Mrs. S. Moses and child, Messrs. D. Joseph, J. B. Elias, N. S. Ezra, J. Saul, and M. Ahmed.

Per Precurseur.—From MADRAS.—M. Lord.

Per Tibre.—From MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mr. Holmes, Madam Ruckert and two children, Madam Charet, Mr. Quainbrough, Mr. Denegris, Mr. Ryschkan. From HONG KONG.—Mr. F. DeBovis. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. M. Otto, Mr. B. Harkwather, Mr. W. Fagin. From GALLE.—Mr. Passarant, Mr. Hoss. From PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Ferrier. From MADRAS.—Mr. M. Canos, Mr. De St. Cyr, and Mr. A. Johnson.

Per Busheer.—Lieut. Ommanny, Master Jones, Mr. C. Cowell, Mrs. Vaillant, Mr. and Master R. Gregory, Mr. A. Dutt, Messrs. T. and W. Gregory, Mr. G. C. Bleake, Mr. Bretto, Mr. Cohen and child.

Per Rangoon.—Mr. Orr.

Per Pleiades.—Mr. W. Parsons.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally; Mathilde, West Indies; Mount St. Elphinstone, Bombay.—27. Str. Abyssinia, Port Blair and Camorta; St. Enoch, Dundee; Simla, Liverpool.—28. Str. Surat, London, via Suez Canal; Mairi Bhan, London; Dunedin, London; str. Duke of Buccleuch, London, via Suez Canal.—29. Hamoody, Gulf; St. Lawrence, London, via Suez Canal; str. Madura, Bombay, via Coasts; Vicksburg, Dundee; Figaro, Mauritius.—31. Fazel Carim, Gulfs; str. Ethiopia, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits; str. Madras, Chittagong, &c.; Anglesey, Gulf; Dalecarlia, London; Futhe Shah Allum, Gulf.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Madras.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. M. Showers, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. M. Ghose.

Per str. Ethiopia.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, Miss Rogers, Dr. E. Brown, Mr. J. Davenport, Mr. W. S. Strang, Mr. A. F. Burat, Capt. Coombe.

Per str. Trinacria.—From CALCUTTA.—For LIVERPOOL.—Mr. A. C. Henderson, Mrs. Nuthall and three children, Mrs. Baird and three children, Mrs. Larpent and child, Mrs. Codman and two children, Mrs. H. R. Worsley and child, Mr. W. C. Owen, Mrs. Macdonald and seven children, Mr. Dunbar, Mrs. Kenny, Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Weiss, Rev. and Mrs. W. Baker and two infants, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. J. Reynell, Rev. W. Rotton, Mr. J. Harvie, Miss and Master Worsley.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 4, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 10 to 101 14
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 0
5 per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	105 13 to 106 0

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EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9¼d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 9 7-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1405 to 1410
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1440 to 1450
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	134 to 135
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£30 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 184
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	190 to 195
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	440 to 450
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	109 to 110
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67
Simla Bank	500 ...	530
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 29

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to £2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.—(By Telegram.)—7lbs. Grey Shirtings.—Rs. 4.2; 8¼lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 40's Bannermill Twist, 5a. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14½. Rice, Ballam, Rs. 2.8. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 9 15-16d.; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 2f. 22c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101¾; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102¾; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 105⅝. Freights, 35s. to 58s. 9d.

Madras.

THE MYSOR P.W.D.—We learn that Colonel R. H. Sankey, R.E., Chief Engineer of Mysor, goes home shortly on six months' leave. In that case, Major Chrystie, R.E., will act for him, and Captain Bowen for Major Chrystie.—*Bangalor Spectator.*

H.M.'s 89TH REGIMENT.—A wing of this regiment left Madras on Jan. 21st for Burma, by the steamer *Tenasserim*. The remaining wing was to leave Madras in the early part of the next month, when the *Tenasserim* would return with a wing of H.M.'s 67th Regiment.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS IN THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION.—The Brigadier-General Commanding the centre division has commenced his inspection of the troops serving in it. The 13th Regiment Native Infantry have passed through the ordeal, which will be followed by the others in their turn.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-Martial held at Tonghoo in August last, two privates of H.M.'s 67th Regiment, William McGrath and Edward Gorman, were charged with having committed a rape on a Burmese woman. They were also arraigned on some minor charges, and the Court having acquitted them of all the charges, Sir Frederick Haines sent back their finding for revision. In their revised finding the Court adhered to their former finding, and this has now been confirmed by General Elmhirst. The prisoners are accordingly to be released.

THE GOVERNOR OF MALACCA.—His Excellency Captain Shaw, R.N., the Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca, arrived at Madras on Sunday morning, Jan. 30, in the s.s. *Devonshire*. His Excellency was received by Captain Hankin, R.N., and was conveyed to Government House in one of the carriages of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, whose guest he will be during his stay in Madras. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on Monday morning, in honour of his Excellency's arrival.

THE MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—At the close of last year the Madras Staff Corps consisted, we are told, of eight major-generals, twenty-six lieutenant-colonels, who are in receipt of colonels' allowances, with 230 others of the same grade; 149 majors, 168 captains, and thirty-six lieutenants, or in all, 617 officers, of whom, irrespective of the general officers and those in receipt of the colonel's allowances, who number thirty-four between them, 131 officers were on leave to Europe, viz., fifty-four lieutenant-colonels, twenty-five majors, forty-five captains, and seven lieutenants—about twenty-three per cent. of the existing strength of this branch of the service.

THE LOSS OF THE "LOUISA."—The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Louisa*, lost off Cochin, consisting of Mr. D'Silva, the Joint Magistrate, and Mr. Bartlett, the Master Attendant, with Captain Connor, of the *Martha Jackson*, as assessor, sat at the Court of the Joint Magistrate during the week ending 29th January, to investigate into the circumstances under which the *Louisa* was wrecked lately on the Tangacherry Reef, near Quilon. The captain, mate, and several of the men have been examined, but the decision of the Court, we learn from the *Cochin Argus*, is that the Court has recommended the suspension of the captain's certificate for six months.

THE MOHARRAM.—Some apprehensions are entertained that disturbances among the Mohammedans may take place at Chennapatam, about 30 miles from Bangalor, but the *Bangalor Spectator* states that owing to the advice given to the Sunis of Chennapatam by Mr. Mohamed Khasim Ghum, the proprietor of the Bangalor paper, the *Khasimul Akbar*, and owing also to the representations made to the local authorities, a troop of the Mysor Horse, with Captain Ludlow, the Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Abdul Khader, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, have proceeded to Chennapatam, and it is to be hoped that their presence will cause the Moharram to pass off quietly in that turbulent town.

RAILWAY TO THE NILGIRIS.—Mr. Guilford Molesworth, Consulting Engineer for State Railways, who lately left Madras for Burma, has been paying a visit to the Nilgiris, in order to examine the country for a railway up to the hills. He has had lengthened conferences with the Commissioner and District Engineer on the subject, and went over a portion of the route with the latter officer. He is entirely in favour of the Rigi system. The *Madras Mail* adds to the above information the following remarks:—We trust his visit augurs good things in store for the Nilgiris, and that the much desired Nilgiri Railway will, before many more years, be a fact. We hear that Mr. Juland Danvers, the Secretary of the India-office for Public Works, and Mr. Rendel, the Consulting Engineer for the East India Railway, who visited Ootacamund some time ago, have similarly favourable views of the project.

MEDICAL.—Trustworthy intelligence has reached the *Madras Mail* that Dr. Paul has declined unconditionally the Deputy Surgeon Generalship, Madras, which was offered to him by telegraph, and although he has not definitely severed his connection with this country, the likelihood of his return is extremely problematical. For the sake of the service and of the community, adds the *Mail* who had great confidence in his skill and kindness, this is to be much regretted. Dr. Paul being himself a practical medical man of ripe experience would have made an admirable Deputy Surgeon General, and, even better, head of the service. Under his rule the present most irritating system of meddling in every petty detail and the writing of endless memos would most probably have received a check. Dr. Oswald will probably now obtain the Deputy Surgeon Generalship.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28. Str. Flamingo, London.—29. Str. Almora, Bombay and Southern Ports; Medusa, Port Novo.—30. Str. Tibre, Galle and Pondicherry; str. Devonshire, London.—31. Str. Patna, Calcutta and Northern Ports; str. Surat, Calcutta.—Feb. 1. Str. Baghdad, Rangoon and Northern Ports.—2. Str. Australia, Suez, Aden and Galle; str. Lawrence, Calcutta.—3. Evelyn, Melbourne.—4. Str. Madura, Calcutta and Northern Ports; H.M.S. Tenasserim, Rangoon; River Clyde, Port Novo; Clyde, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Duke of Devonshire.—From LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Miss Spencer, Miss Lister, Mr. Gavin, Mr. Rupell, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone and seven children.

Per str. Patna.—From COCONADA.—Miss Haden, Miss Dennison, Miss Caster, and Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck. From GOPAULPORE.—Mrs. Horrox and child.

Per str. Surat.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Lord Keane, Sir W. Branson, and Dr. Combey and three children. For GALLE.—Mrs. L. Driver. For TELICHERRY.—Mr. Shaw Cross, Mr. Freeman, Quartermaster Sergeant Jones and six Europeans, Miss Cooke, Miss Beldon, Miss Loyd, and Mr. R. Watson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. R. Aurep. For ADEN.—Mr. W. H. Cowley and Mr. E. A. Baker. For VENICE.—Mr. J. McClelland. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. M. B. Loch and infant, Rev. F. R. A. Glover, Mr. R. McLilligan, and Dr. Arthur. For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Benedict.

Per str. Baghdad.—From MASULIPATAM.—For MADRAS.—Miss Wilkins and Mr. Thompson. For RANGOON.—Mrs. Dawson and child, Mrs. R. M. G. Martin, and Mr. R. Martin.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Gaussen, Col. and Mrs. Holmet and infant, Col. F. Beeching, Miss Hamilton, Hon. W. Holloway, Mr. A. C. Scott, Capt. S. Bell, and General Sir N. Chamberlain. From BRINDISI.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. Power and Mr. P. Corbet. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Hollett, Mr. Heseltine, Mr. Porter, Miss Thomas, and Master White. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. Chambert. From SYDNEY.—For MADRAS.—Rev. S. and Mrs. Percival and four children, and the two Misses Percival. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. B. Short, Mr. T. H. Short, and Mr. DuBois. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodson. From GALLE.—Mr. Robert on.

Per str. Madura.—From COCONADA.—Rev. and Mrs. Babington and two children. From BIMLIPATAM.—Mr. E. Murray. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. W. Sanderman, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Per str. Tenasserim.—From RANGOON.—For MADRAS.—Col. Hogsdon, Major Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, Capt. O'Grandy, Lieuts. Le Marchant and Ind, and Drs. Connolly and Lancaster.

Per Clyde.—From MELBOURNE.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Baldock and child, Mr. C. H. Travers, Mr. Doubleday, and Mr. Marsden.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30. Str. Tibre, Calcutta.—31. Str. Almora, Calcutta and Northern Ports; str. Surat, Suez.—Feb. 1. Str. Patna, Bombay and Southern Ports; Backia Latoumy, Northern Ports; str. Flamingo, Calcutta.—2. Str. Australia, Calcutta; Medusa, London, via Coast.—3. Laurel, Calcutta; Agra, London; str. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta; str. Duke of Buccleuch, London.—4. Lord Clyde, Covelong; str. St. Lawrence, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Almora.—From MADRAS.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Sub-inspector F. C. Sherwood, Mr. C. C. Ellis, and Mr. F. Fielden. For BIMLIPATAM.—Mrs. Ogilvie. For GOPAULPORE.—Mr. A. O. Lewis, Mr. C. Pritchard, Mr. J. Geoghegan, Mr. H. E. Stokes, and Mr. R. M. Adam. From FALSE POINT.—Mr. R. Millet.

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Per str. Surat.—From MADRAS.—For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Minchin. For MALTA.—Lieut. col. S. E. Mayne, Mrs. Mayne and two children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Fenton and three children, Miss Silver, and Mr. C. Smith.
Per str. Patna.—From MADRAS.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Bailey.
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA—Mr. C. E. Stracy and Major C. M. Moberly.

Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 5, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 9-16d. to 1s. 10⅝d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
,, ,, at 3 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
,, ,, at sight	1s. 10⅛d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 20 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan 1859	... 9½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto 1856-57	... Nominal.
4½ per cent. 1870	... 105
per cent. 1832-33	...
Ditto 1835-36	... 102⅛
Ditto 1842-43	...
Ditto 1854-55	...
Ditto 1872	... 3½ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Ligh Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF AGENCY.—When Captain W. F. Prideaux proceeds to the Persian Gulf to officiate for Colonel Ross as Resident, Mr. F. C. Daukes, C.S., Senior Attaché in the Foreign-office, will act as Assistant Secretary.

POSTMASTER OF BOMBAY.—The notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated the 7th January, 1876, appointing Mr. E. Hutton to officiate as Postmaster, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Stuart, on privilege leave, or until further orders, is cancelled.

ARRIVAL OF THREE SHIPS OF THE SQUADRON.—H.M.S. *Narcissus*, 1,731 tons and 400-horse power, Captain Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott; *Immortalite*, 2,391 tons and 600-horse power, Captain Francis A. Hume; and *Topaze*, 2,538 tons and 600-horse power, Captain Arthur T. Thrupp, arrived in harbour on Monday, Jan. 31, from Calcutta, Madras, and Point-de-Galle.

NEWS FROM ADEN.—General Schneider, the Resident at Aden, who left that station in H.M.S. *Briton* on a secret mission a short time since, has just returned. It is rumoured that he has negotiated a treaty for the possession of the island of Socotra by Great Britain, the sum of six thousand dollars having, it is said, been paid as earnest money.—*Times of India*, Feb. 7.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse and suite will leave Sattara on Wednesday for Mahableshwur, and will leave Mahableshwur for Gunesh Khind, Government House, on the following morning, and after remaining at Gunesh Khind for two days, his Excellency will leave for Sholapore on the 7th instant, and from thence his Excellency will proceed to Bijapoor.—*Poona Observer.*

STRIKE OF WORKMEN OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—About three hundred of the workmen of the G. I. P. Railway Company have been on strike, or rather have been "locked out" for the last two or three days, in consequence of their refusing to agree to the terms of the Company for payment of piecework. A considerable number of them were assembled yesterday on the piece of ground at Byculla, between the Jewish Synagogue and the Byculla schools, enjoying the *dolce far niente* and the eloquence of orators who were haranguing them in groups. It is probable that the matter will be arranged by the introduction into the workshops of a large number of the "heathen Chinee."

THE S. S. "COROMANDEL."—The inquiries set afoot by the Government respecting the s. s. *Coromandel* have resulted in nothing whatever being learned about the missing vessel. The *Kwangtung* and other ships made a close search for her, but were unable to ascertain anything respecting her whereabouts or her fate. The Resident at Aden on the 21st of December sent the following final report:—"I have the honour to report that some of the Mijjeetain chiefs and their followers from the vicinity of Ras Hafoon, arrived at Aden a few days ago on their way to Mecca, and on being questioned they were unable to give any information regarding the s. s. *Coromandel*. I think there can be little doubt that this unfortunate vessel foundered at sea."

MR SCOBLE.—On Thursday there was a meeting of the Bombay Bar, at which it was decided that some mark of respect should be shown to the Hon. Mr. Scoble, Advocate-General, before his departure to England. On the motion of Mr. Marriott, seconded by Mr. Mayhew, and supported by Mr. Browning and Mr. Purcell, it was unanimously agreed that a dinner should be given to the honourable and learned gentleman on the eve of his departure for England, which takes place on the 26th instant. It is expected that the dinner will take place at Mr. Marriott's house, and that it will be strictly confined to practising barristers. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.—*Times of India*, Feb. 4.

A KARACHI "WEBB."—Karachi harbour is wide enough to make a swim across it a great feat of strength and endurance. The *Sindian* relates how the son of Mr. Price, the Karachi Harbour Superintendent, successfully swam across the harbour on the morning of January 26th. Mr. Price had a competitor in Mr. Wray. The account states that Mr. Price and Mr. Wray both took headers at the starting for the other side at 8.5 A.M.; they at first complained much of cold, but kept perseveringly on. Mr. Wray, when less than a quarter distance to go, gave up, he felt so intensely cold; this, as is known, is a forerunner of cramp. Not so with Mr. Price; he strove on, and manfully made the opposite shore. The current was strong—a proof of which was that he landed about 2,000 feet to the north of where he started.

AN EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says it is generally understood that for political convenience, Babariawad, a Mohammedan State, enjoying second-class jurisdiction in the south of Kattywar, will be transferred from the present Chief to the British, and that country of equal area, and perhaps yielding equal revenue, will be given him in exchange, near Junjeera—for the ruler of Junjeera and of Babariawad is the same. This will be a fair exchange. Whether the Hubshee has consented to this arrangement or not has not yet transpired. The State is very fertile; its capital town, Jafferabad, is the largest seaport in the Peninsula of Kattywar. The State was originally founded some centuries ago by the great Seedhee of Junjeera, who was a distinguished naval officer of the Moguls. The Hubshee of Jafferabad and Junjeera pays no tribute to anybody.

KOLAPUR.—In the course of his address to the Kolapur Rajah and other chiefs assembled in Darbar at Kolapur on Jan. 22, Sir Philip Wodehouse said:—There is, perhaps, nothing more remarkable in the present political condition of Western India than the number of native States, of which the hereditary rulers are minors, and of which consequently the affairs have been and are still materially controlled by the British Government. Here in the south such is the case with Kolhapore, Sawant Wareee, Meeruj, and Mudhol. That it is so in Kolhapore at the present moment is the result of the premature death of the late Rajah, whose life was long enough to secure for him general esteem, and whose death was the cause of sincere regret not alone to his own subjects, but to the Government of this country, and to those who during his visit to England had had opportunities of estimating his high qualities. The minority in Meeruj is also the result of the very unexpected death of the late chief. Of his qualifications for high position I can myself speak from personal observation during his attendance as a member of my Council for making Laws and Regulations at the seat of Government. He was ever distinguished by his courteous bearing and his patient and intelligent attention to the business of the Council, and I cannot but feel that in his death the people of his State have sustained the loss of one who, had his life been prolonged, would have made the promotion of their welfare his chief aim. Turning to the north we find as minors the Gaikwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Edur, the chiefs of Barria, Loonawara, Bhownuggur, Limree, Morvee, Wudwan, and Gondul, to whom must now be added the son of H.H. the Rao of Kutch, the late active and intelligent ruler of that State, who has been so recently cut off by death. The responsibility which thus devolves on the British Government is very great. It has given the plainest intimation of its desire for the prolongation of native rule in all these States by the unreserved concession of the right of adoption, whenever that becomes necessary by the failure of natural heirs. It becomes, therefore, its obvious duty to spare no pains in providing for these young chiefs such means of education as will best fit them for the discharge of their high duties. In Kattywar a college has been established by the liberality of the chiefs which is gradually gaining their confidence, and promises to be productive of great benefits. In this State for the purposes of education it has been the object of the Government to associate the Rajah with a few other youths of high birth. It is by such association that the Government hopes to encourage a spirit of emulation, to lay the foundation of lasting friendships, and to impress upon the chiefs that the happiness and advancement of their subjects must ever constitute their chief claim to honour and respect. It will be fortunate for this State and its neighbours if through the liberal support of the leading men similar advantages can be placed within the reach of the youths of the Jagheerdars of the Southern Mahratta country.

HIS Excellency Sir William Gregory left Madras on the evening of the 21st January for Tuticorin and Ceylon.

WE hear that the whole edition of Dr. Moore's "Manual of Family Medicine for India" has been sold, and that Government has commissioned the author to prepare another.

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Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31. Str. Xantho, Newcastle; str. Canara, Calcutta; H.M.S. Topaze, Calcutta; H.M.S. Immortalite, Calcutta; H.M.'s Narcissus, Calcutta.—Feb. 1. Str. Bellona, Liverpool; Alnwick Castle, London; str. Eri King, London; British Ambassador, Cardiff.—2. Str. Nizam, Suez.—3. Str. Kurrachee, Kurrachee.—5. Str. Akola, Aden.—6. Str. Standard, Jeddah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col., Mrs., and two Misses Cripps, Mr. Luke, Mrs. Beaumont, Col., Mrs., and two Misses Alexander, Mrs. Finlayson, Col. Richardson, Miss Comley, two Misses Howard, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Bruce, Lieut. R. Harrington, Mr. K. McKay, Miss McTier, Surg. W. Tobin, Rev. A. Walker, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. C. Wheeler, and Mr. A. H. Cooper. From BRINDISI.—Mr. A. Skinner, Mr. F. Jefferson, Mr. W. Baker, and Mrs. Robinson. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Callaghan, and Mr. and Mrs. McHinch. From SUEZ.—Mr. D. DeSoylla. From ADEN.—Mr. Wolfe.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31. Corsair, Calcutta; str. Deccan, Southampton.—Feb. 3. Prospero, Rangoon.—4. Str. Canara, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—5. Benclench, London; Night Hawk, Calcutta; str. Sumatra, Australia, &c.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From BOMBAY.—For BRINDISI.—Major A. M. Brandreth and Mr. R. Ashworth.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Thibet.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. R. Arthur, Mrs. T. G. Hewlett and infant, and Mr. A. Grey. For BRINDISI.—Sir Louis and Lady Mallet, Miss Pellew, Mr. Colvin, and Colonel Woods. For VENICE.—Mrs. and Miss Yate, Mrs. Hallum and infant, Major S. G. C. Hogge, Miss Dawson and friend, and Mr. H. Haywood Jones and brother. For SUEZ.—Duke of Sutherland, Dr. and Mrs. Jackson and two children, Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Baylis, and Mr. W. Baylis.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 7, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 9¼d.
4 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 9 5-16d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3800
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1350
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1095
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3000
Dooria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2000
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	95
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1080
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	265
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1180
Masagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	275
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	982½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	701½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	490
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	730
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1090
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 102
,, , Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 102⅞ ⅞
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 106
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 17-13
Gold Bars, English, 10 ox.	18-4
Ditto Pekin	17-14

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-5
Spanish Dollars	per 100 290
Mexican Dollars	Do. 224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 220
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-10
Sycee Silver	109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, Feb. 25.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods are dull. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.2; 8¼lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 40's Mule Twist, 9⅝; 30's Water Twist, 9½. Cotton very dull. Shipments of the week, 27,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 8 13-16d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102⅝; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 106½. Freights, 33s. 9d. to 41s. 3d.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. D. Horsley, collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, for two years. Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, district and sessions judge of Salem, for two years. Mr. J. Wallace, Madras civil service, has returned to India on Nov. 18, from the two years' furlough granted to him. The Rev. W. M. S. Babington, chaplain of Coconada, for one year and five months.

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 29.)

DUNCAN, Lieut. col. H. T., is confd. in the app. of Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident at Mandalay.

FARRER.—ANDERSON.—Messrs. H. Farrer and J. D. Anderson, Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of Bengal their arrival.

FERNANDEZ, J. T., is tempy. app. to the P.W.D. as a sub engr., 3rd grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

GILLAN, Rev. G. G., M.A., asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, to be chaplain of that Church from the 4th inst.

HUTTON.—The app. of Mr. E. Hutton to offic. as postmr., Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Stuart, on priv. leave, is cancelled.

O'CONNOR.—The app. of Mr. J. E. O'Connor as asst. secy. to the Govt. of India in the Statistical Branch of the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, is confd.

SPRING—HARVEY.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, asst. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transfd. from the Chenab div. to the Indus div., from Jan. 6. Mr. W. Harvey, exec. engr., 4th grade, is temp. transfd. from the Ravi Section to the office of director of State Railways, from Jan. 3.

THORNTON, T. H., D.C.L., Bengal Civil Service, Secy. to Govt., Punjab, to offic. as Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept., from Feb. 1.

VIGORS—OWEN—MOLESWORTH.—Mr. T. M. Vigors, supt. of works, No. 1 Nator div., Northern Bengal State Railway, reported his return from the leave granted him in No. 52 of July 5 on Nov. 23. Mr. T. B. Owen, exec. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from No. 1 to No. 3 Rungpore Branch div. Mr. H. B. Molesworth, asst. engr., No. 3 Rungpore Branch div., is transfd. to No. 2 Jaipur div.

WARDEN, H. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, Rajpootana State Railway, reported his return on Dec. 18 from the twelve months' leave granted him.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COMMISSION.

The undermentioned officers serving in the Central Provinces Commission have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

In Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Law and Procedure.—Mr. L. K. Lawrie, C.S., asst. comr.

In Revenue Law and Procedure.—Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., asst. comr.

In Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Law and Procedure.—Mr. J. A. Jeffreys, C.S., asst. comr.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. H. S. Lemon, of head office, to be in temp. charge of Patna branch, v. Mr. W. Dickson, transfd. to head office.

Mr. H. B. Sterndale, agent at Mirzapore, to be agent at Cawnpore, v. Mr. G. Mackilligin.

Mr. C. J. Michod, acct. at Allahabad, to be in temp. charge of the Mirzapore branch.

Mr. G. Mackilligin has obtained leave of absence to Europe.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 2.)

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, dep. mag. and coll., who reported his arrival at Bombay on Dec. 1, is allowed subsidiary leave for eleven days, to enable him to rejoin his app. at Lohardugga on return from furl.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon. Baboo Doorga Churn Law of his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

Mr. T. C. Orr, acting asst. supt. of police, is posted to Manbhoom.

Rev. H. Finter is app. to act as chaplain of St. Thomas's, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Rev. S. B. Taylor.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. J. B. Knight of his app. as a justice of the peace for the town of Calcutta.

Messrs. H. Farrer and J. D. Anderson, of H.M.'s Civil Service, reported to the Govt. of Bengal their arrival at Calcutta on Nov. 15 last.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a degree of honour in Bengali, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

Mr. E. S. Robertson, joint mag., 1st grade, returned from furl. to Allahabad.

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Surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., to the charge of the civil med. duties of the station of Sumar, from Jan. 8.

Mr. E. L. Hunt, exec. engr., 4th grade, Muttra and Hathras Light Railway, returned on Nov. 27 from the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. G. W. Grant, sub engr., 1st grade, was relieved by Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, asst. engr., 3rd grade, of the charge of the Agra dist., Agra Provincial div., on Dec. 20.

Messrs. C. J. Hind and A. H. Mackenzie, asst. engrs., 1st and 3rd grade respectively, made over and assumed charge of the Muttra dist., Agra Provincial div., on Jan. 3.

Mr. G. C. Kauntze, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Agra Canal, 1st div., to the Eastern Jumna Canal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., asst. comr., Damoh, on leave, is transferred to the Balaghat dist.

Under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, the chief comr. is pleased to app. Mr. J. A. Jeffereys, C.S., asst., Hoshangabad, to be a mag. of the 2nd class in that dist.

Major F. L. Playfair, canton mag., Kamptee, returned from the priv. leave granted to him by notification No. 4,481, dated 13th ult., and assumed charge of his office from Capt. J. W. Macdougall, offieg. canton mag., on the 14th inst., before noon.

Surg. Major Cullen, M.D., civil surg. of Nimar, returned from the priv. leave granted to him by notification No. 111, dated 12th inst., and assumed charge of his duties on the 6th idem., before noon, from 2nd class Hospital asst. Jewrakhan Lall, in medical charge of the Nimar dist.

Capt. J. W. Macdougall, asst. comr., Nagpur, reported his arrival, and resumed charge of his duties on the 14th inst., before noon.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

Mr. W. Shakespear, asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, having reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of Jan. 2, subsidiary leave of absence for one month is granted to him to enable him to join his app. Mr. Shakespear has also been granted leave, without allowances, from Dec. 28 to Jan. 2.

The following programme of the visitation tour of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Calcutta, through the territories subject to the chief comr. of Assam, is published for general information:—Gauhali, Shillong; from Calcutta, some time during the rains.

Erratum.—For "Mr. G. E. McLeod, asst. comr., Sylhet, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class in that district,"—Read "Mr. G. E. McLeod, asst. comr., Sylhet, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class in that dist. from the date of his joining his app.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 29.)

BRACKENBURY, Lieut. M. C., R.E., (Imperial list), has been transferred from the Imperial to the Indian estab. for duty in Bengal from May 10, 1875.

CHAPMAN, Capt. E. F., R.A., dep. asst. qrmr. gen., having returned from furlough to Europe, will offic. as asst. qrmr. gen. to complete the estab., from Nov. 1, Capt. R. H. Grant reverting to his substantive appt. of dep. asst. qrmr. gen.

McRAE—RUNDALL.—Capt. A. R. T. McRae, adjt. of the Meywar Bheel corps, to offic. as 2nd in com., from the date of receiving charge, during the absence of Major Gunning. Lieut. F. M. Rundall, offieg. wing sub., Meywar Bheel corps, to offic. as adjt., from the date of assuming charge, v. Capt. McRae.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Corps of Guides.—Capt. W. Battye, wing subaltern, to be adj., v. Capt. Hunter, dec.; and Lieut. M. C. Cooke-Collis, offic. squadron subaltern, on probation, to be wing subaltern, on probation, v. Capt. Battye.

3rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. H. F. V. Gaitskell, 1st wing subaltern, to be qrmr., v. Capt. J. Finnis, app. wing officer.

In the Hyderabad Contingent.

1st Cav.—Lieut. R. A. Gilchrist, squadron subaltern 4th cav., to be squadron subaltern, v. Major F. Weldone, who vacates on prom. to the substantive rank of field officer. Lieut. Gilchrist will offic. as adj. during the period Capt. J. G. D. Walker may offic. as 2nd in com.

4th Cav.—Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, wing subaltern 5th inf., on probation, to be squadron subaltern, on probation, v. Lieut. R. A. Gilchrist.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Lieut. col. J. M. Stewart, inf. wing officer, 21st (Punjab)—Major M. G. Smith, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 26th (Punjab) N.I.—Capt. H. B. Sanderson, Bengal staff corps, cantonment mag., 1st class, Cawnpore, N.W.P.—Capt. W. H. Beckett, gen. list, inf., exec. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D.—Surg. major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., med. dept.—Surg. major R. W. Cunningham, M.D., med. dept., in medical charge Meywar Bheell Corps.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the R.E., Imperial establishment, are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.:—

Lieuts. J. T. Johnston, H. W. Duperier, A. C. Bruce, J. H. C. Harrison, J. Kellie, and T. P. Cather.

The services of Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., Imperial estab., are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D., from Jan. 20.

CONSULAR.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt. H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. A. Laird as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, and as Acting Vice-Consul for Denmark at Rangoon.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Koop as acting consul for the German Empire at Akyab. The Viceroy and Governor-general has been pleased to confer the title of "Raja" upon the Jaghiredar of Sundoor, in the Madras Presidency, as a hereditary distinction. The Viceroy and Governor-general has been pleased to confer the title of "Nawab" upon the Jaghiredar of Banganapalle, in the Madras Presidency, as a hereditary distinction.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. Ewart, M.D., medical department, surgery superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, for one year and seven months. Lieut. col. J. Burn, Bengal S.C., manager, Raj Durbungah, for twenty months. Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Reid, Bengal S.C., commissioner, Lucknow division, for eight months. Capt. F. Knowles, Bengal S.C., 2nd squadron officer, 2nd Bengal cavalry, for one year. Capt. J. N. L. Willis, Bengal S.C., adjutant 9th Bengal cavalry, for two years. Lieut. W. H. Salmon, Bengal S.C., wing subaltern, 6th infantry Hyderabad contingent, to Bombay, from Dec. 20 or date of departure from Ellichpur. Lieut. col. and brevet col. Sir E. Leeds, Bengal S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, military works, Kasauli division, P.W.D., for two years. Lieut. col. E. Tierney, R.A., superintendent of the gunpowder factory at Ishapore, for nine months. Surg. J. J. Wood, M.B., superintendent of vaccination, Ranchee circle, for two years. Major G. N. Money, 3rd Sikh infantry, to Calcutta, for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it. The leave granted in Punjab Order No. 202, dated Nov. 9, to Capt. L. C. Daniell, 4th Sikh infantry, is extended to Nov. 25. Capt. J. Colledge, 3rd squadron officer, Central India Horse, sixty days' privilege leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. K. Webster, C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave for six months. Mr. F. Wyer, officiating magistrate and collector of Fureedpore, is allowed furlough for nine months, from March 15 next, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days. Mr. G. S. Park is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors from the date on which Mr. G. E. Porter avails himself of his privilege leave. Lieut. col. J. Burn, of the Bengal staff corps, manager, Raj Durbhunga, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough. The Lord Bishop has granted three months' privilege leave to the Rev. S. B. Taylor, chaplain of St. Thomas's, Calcutta, from the 26th inst. Mr. C. L. Davies, executive engineer, 2nd grade, on special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, for two years, from any date, after March 1 next, from which his services can be spared. Mr. H. G. Ross, superintendent, Dehra Dun, for nine months, from Feb. 1. Two years' furlough is granted to the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, chaplain of Kamptee, from March 1 next. Major M. Ramsay, cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, subsidiary leave for nineteen days, with effect from Feb. 3, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on furlough granted him Dec. 31 last. Mr. J. H. Lyons, executive engineer, Delhi and Umballa Road Division, for twenty months, with effect from March 1, together with preparatory leave for twenty days, with effect from March 1, or subsequent date. Mr. C. Kirkham, accountant, Hazara division, privilege leave for one month, with effect from Dec. 20 last. Mr. H. Martindell, clerk, 3rd class, 3rd grade, attached to the office of executive engineer, Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals, privilege leave for ninety days, from Feb. 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., assistant commissioner, Seoni, privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 1, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. T. Drysdale, officiating asst. commissioner, 1st class, for six months, from April 15 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Col. J. B. Donovan, officiating commissioner, Nagpur division, privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 1, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. The Hon. A. Eden, chief commissioner of British Burmah, for eight months, from March 1. Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., Bengal C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for one year, from Feb. 10. Mr. J. Scroggie, assistant superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph, for three months, in extension.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 1.)

GASS, H. A., forest asst., is att. temp. to the Nilgiri Range.

HORSBRUGH, B., Madras C.S., reported his return from furlough.

KNOX, H. T., is app. to act as asst. comr. of the Nilgiris during the employment of Mr. Grigg on other duty.

LYSTER, J. C., to act as master attendant at Vizagapatam during the employment of Capt. C. H. Rowland on other duty.

MACGREGOR, A. M., dep. coll., Coimbatore, is app. to act as supt. of the Central Jail, Cannanore, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Beauchamp on furlough.

O'FARRELL, H. H., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Tinnevelly.

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RUSSELL, Rev. H. W., chaplain of Trimulgherry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. as junior chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Estab. from the date of vacating his appt.

SEWELL, E. J., to be asst., and to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar during the employment of Mr. Knox on other duty.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.
Public Department.

Under the provisions of Section 82 of Act VII. of 1871, the Governor in Council is pleased to app. the undermentioned officers to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in the dists. in which they are respectively employed:—

Capt. F. Hole, acting supt. of police, Malabar.
Capt. H. S. Court, acting supt. of police, Trichinopoly.
Mr. F. T. Ross, acting supt. of police, Jeypore.
Mr. W. J. A. Sullivan, asst. supt. of police, North Arcot.
Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, asst. supt. of police, Kistna dist.
Mr. E. W. B. Hope, acting asst. supt. of police, Malabar.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 1.)

AWDRY, Lieut. A., R.E., exec. engr., is posted to the Coimbatore dist.

TAYLOR, Capt. A. L., to be master attendant and superint. of sea customs at Gopaulpore, v. Capt. Burton.

THOMPSON, Capt. and brevet major F. H. T., staff corps, in charge of pensioners, &c., at Trichinopoly, to act as comdt. and adjt., 2nd batt., and staff officer, Nair brig., Travancore, during the absence of Capt. MacNeill on sick leave.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—
Lieut. col. C. H. Beddek, staff corps.
Capt. W. Douglas, staff corps, dep. comr. of forests, British Burmah.
Surg. major A. Sanderson, M.D., H.A., Indian med. dep.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. col. J. C. Macdonald, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Lieut. col. B. F. Heysham, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class; Lieut. col. R. Q. Mainwaring, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class; Major J. A. Ellis, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, during the employment of Lieut. col. H. P. Hawkes, on field service.

Major J. McMullin, staff corps, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, during the employment of Major H. C. W. Wright in the 1st class.

STAFF CORPS.

Col. F. G. Kempstre, staff corps, to offic. as brig. gen. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Brigr. gen. Cooke.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. W. Weldon, Madras staff corps, Jan. 18.
Lieut. col. R. A. Moore, Madras staff corps, Jan. 18.
Lieut. col. C. E. Bates, Madras staff corps, Jan. 18.
Lieut. col. H. J. T. Neild, Madras staff corps, Jan. 18.
Lieut. col. W. A. Deey, Madras staff corps, Jan. 20.
Lieut. col. N. F. Bayly, Madras staff corps, Jan. 20.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. A. T. Baldwin, staff corps, wing officer and officiating 2nd in command 25th N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Major R. C. Smith, royal (Madras) artillery, 2nd class commissary of ordnance, Fort St. George, for twenty months.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 27.)

BAUMGAUMKAR, K. T., 1st asst., Kalyan, is app. to act as dep. educational inspector, Nasik, during the absence of Mr. Limaye on leave.

EDWARDS, J., Huzur dep. col. in the dist. of Sholapur, is app., in the place of the coll. of the dist., to take part with the joint sess. judge at Sholapur, in the preparation and making of the list of jurors and assessors qualified to serve in the Court of Sessions of Sholapur, and in hearing objections and revising the said list in accordance with law.

JAGHIRDAR, Mr., B.A., 1st asst., Ahmedabad High School, is app. to act as head master, Nariad.

VIDAL, G. W., 1st asst. coll., Satara, was in charge of the current duties of the office of superint. of police, Satara, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 24, and not Aug.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 3.)

BRITO.—H.E. in Council is pleased to confirm the appt. made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Mr. F. H. Brito to act for Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Baunajee as head asst. to Prothonotary for the same period.

LEMESSURIER, Lieut. col. J., R.E., received charge of the office of supt. of works, Western Indus, from Mr. C. S. Fahey on Nov. 5, and delivered over charge of the office to him again on Jan. 14 last.

LYON, A., to act as judge and sess. judge at Tanna during the abs. o Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan.

MORRIS, Capt. W. C., gen. list, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his app. in the P.W. Dept. from Feb. 15.

NEWNHAM, W. H., to act as judge and sessions judge at Poona and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during the absence of Baron DeH. Larpent.

RYAN, P., resumed charge of his duties as asst. secy. to Govt. Political and Educational Depts. on Jan. 23.

MILITARY.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Feb. 2.)

APPLECK, Capt., qrmr., 1st grenadiers, N.I., officiated as adjt., in add. to his own duties, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 17.

CATHCART.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 25, directing Capt. Cathcart, offcg. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer to 12th N.I., in addition to his own duties, v. Major Reid, offcg. as 2nd in com.

CHAPMAN—WITHERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 26, directing Lieut. col. Chapman, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. of the 25th N.L.I., and Capt. Withers, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 17th idem, and during the abs. of Lieut. col. Fairbrother on duty.

ELLIOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 5, directing Lieut. Elliot, 2nd squad. subalt. 1st L.C., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Major Harris, on furl.

HOBSON, Capt. H. A., having completed five years' service in the app. of qrmr., 22nd N.I., with the rank of capt., is reapp. qrmr., from Feb. 5.

JACKSON, Lieut. F. W. S., 1st batt. 11th foot, 2nd wing subalt., on prob. 17th N.I., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, 1st L.C, v. Elliot, offcg. 3rd squad. officer.

KARSLAKE, Capt. F., 83rd foot, is app. to the comd. of the Khundwa Rest House.

WAPSHARE, Lieut. A., 108th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. to 1st N.I. (grenadiers), on probation, v. Kennedy, on civil employ.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OFFICERS' SANITARIUM AT COLABA.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters, Poona, Jan. 22.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to notify that an Officers' Sanitarium is to be established at Colaba, and the following rules are laid down for the management of the institution:—

1. The Sanitarium is to form a component part of the Colaba depot, and is to be under the immediate control of the comdt.

2. The medical officer of the Colaba depot is to be *ex officio* the medical officer in charge of the Officers' Sanitarium, for the medical management of which he will be held responsible.

3. The Sanitarium is to accommodate seven sick officers and one personal servant per officer, a margin being allowed for exceptional cases.

4. A subordinate medical establishment of one dresser, one sweeper, and a house establishment of one butler or messman, one cook, and two hamals will be allowed when deemed necessary.

5. To meet the cost of this establishment, monthly rent at the following rates will be charged:—Field officers, Rs. 40; captains, Rs. 30; and subalterns, Rs. 20.

6. Application for admission is to be made at least one week before arrival in Bombay, direct to the commandant, Colaba Sanitarium, who will inform the applicant at once whether or not he can be accommodated.

7. In the event of accommodation being available, the sick officer is to proceed direct to the Sanitarium, reporting himself on arrival to the commandant and to the medical officer for immediate medical treatment.

8. Officers while resident in the Sanitarium will be required strictly to conform to such rules and regulations as may be laid down from time to time for the proper management of the institution.

9. No patient suffering from any form of mental aberration is to be admitted to the Sanitarium, and residence is to be restricted to one month, except in special cases when the medical officer certifies that a longer stay is indispensably necessary, and in such cases the medical certificate is to be renewed weekly.

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL.—The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Mr. Ramchundra Vishnu Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., as Vakil of the High Court; also Messrs. Yashavunt Vasudey Athale, M.A., and Krishnaji Narayan Kher, B.A., LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The privilege leave for fifty-four days granted to Mr. W Sandwith, judge and sessions judge of Dharwar, is cancelled, and Mr. Sandwith has furlough for one year, from Jan. 31. Mr. L. A. Watkins, second deputy registrar, for one year, from Jan. 20. Mr. G. H. Farran, M.A., deputy registrar, privilege leave for one month, from Jan. 24. Mr. W. J. C. Dunbar, assistant conservator of forests, Satara, for one year, from Jan. 26.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Jan.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. R. H. W. Plunkett, D battery C brigade R.H.A., from Jan. 6 to July 5. Lieut. col. A. W. Twiss, 6th brigade R.A., from Dec. 20 last to June 19. Capt. H. W. Rooke, F battery 9th brigade R.A., from Dec. 20 last to June 19. Major G. R. Manderson, E battery F brigade R.H.A., from date of embarkation, overland. Brigdr. gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., Bengal staff corps, A.D.C. to the Queen, commanding the Peshawar district, for six months. Col. J. H. Champion, staff corps, commandant 12th N.I., for two years. Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., executive engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, for 323 days, from the date of embarkation in March next. Surg. P. J. Hefferman, Bengal Medical Establishment, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

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Capt. T. E. Thorpe, general list, Madras infantry, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. col. E. W. Lyons, staff corps, for two years. Major W. T. Eden, staff corps, for two years.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Feb. 25.

3*rd Foot.*—Major W. A. Daubeny retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Feb. 23.

14*th Foot.*—Lieut. T. M. Robinson to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. R. G. F. Pigott, app. to the depot of his regt.; Oct. 7, 1875.

17*th Foot.*—Lieut. T. F. Hussey de Burgh to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. C. E. G. Burr, prom.; Dec. 27, 1875.

19*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. R. Vincent, from the 1st dragoon gds., to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. O'D. C. Grattan, transfd. to the 8th foot; Lieut. R. Foord resigns his commission; Feb. 26.

21*st Foot.*—Lieut. J. N. Tew to be capt., v. H. Feilden, retired; Feb. 9. Lieut. E. H. Dalgely retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Feb. 26.

22*nd Foot.*—Lieut. T. H. G. Rhoades retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Feb. 26.

36*th Foot.*—Sub lieut. C. E. D. Telfer, from the 38th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. T. A. Montressor, dec.; Feb. 26.

57*th Foot.*—Sub lieut. D. F. St. Clair resigns his commission; Feb. 26.

60*th Foot.*—Lieut. J. A. Williams retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Feb. 26. Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. W. Tilden, prom.; Dec. 15, 1875.

63*rd Foot.*—Lieut. A. G. Millar retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Feb. 26.

68*th Foot.*—Lieut. W. Gordon to be capt., v. C. C. Oldfield, retired; Feb. 9. Lieut. A. C. Hilliard, from the 109th foot, to be lieut., v. W. Gordon; Feb. 26.

70*th Foot.*—Capt. E. Pearson retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Feb. 26.

72*nd Foot.*—Lieut. H. P. G. Langton, from the 97th foot, to be lieut., v. J. M'Dougall, transfd. to the 21st hussars; Feb. 26.

73*rd Foot.*—The prom. to the rank of capt. of Lieut. J. B. Doncaster is antedated to Nov. 2, 1875.

92*nd Foot.*—Capt. E. A. C. Campbell retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Feb. 26.

109*th Foot.*—Capt. J. Potham, from half-pay, late 7th foot, to be capt., v. J. E. Harden, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of adjt. Westmeath Militia; Feb. 26.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. J. Whybrow, from half-pay, late 58th foot, to be capt., v. A. H. S. Montgomery, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of adjt. Kildare Militia; Feb. 26.

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be sub lieuts.:—H. W. E. Georges, R. D. Garnons-Williams, F. Broadwood, E. H. Peacock, H. E. Belfield, H. Bowles, H. L. Smith-Dorrien, W. M. Creighton; Feb. 26.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major T. Teevan, from half-pay, to be surg. major, v. J. Leitch, M.D., whose restoration to full pay has been cancelled; Feb. 26.

For Surg. major R. F. Andrews is placed upon tempy. half-pay, dated Dec. 19, 1873, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Jan. 20, 1874, read, Surg. major R. F. Andrews retires upon half-pay; Dec. 19, 1873.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. surg. (on probation) J. H. Steel resigns his commission; Feb. 26.

BREVET.

The surname of the officer of the Bengal staff corps, who was granted the honorary rank of colonel on retirement, in the *Gazette* of Jan. 4 is Basevi, and not Bassevi, as therein stated.

Dep. asst. comsy. R. G. Davies, warrant officer, Bengal establishment, to have the honorary rank of lieut.; April 28, 1875.

Senior apothecary T. B. Turnbull, Madras establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of surg. on his retirement from the service; Feb. 26.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. R. Hale, 7th hussars; Feb. 22.

Lieut. col. E. W. Bray, 4th foot; Feb. 24.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of hony. rank, on retirement, as follows:—

To be Major-Generals.

Brevet col. W. J. Doveton, Madras inf.; Brevet col. H. M. Elliott, Madras staff corps; Brevet col. A. C. Phillips, Madras staff corps; Feb. 26.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. E. L. M. Evans, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. C. M. White, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. C. L. Pereira, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. R. Caulfield, Madras cav.; Feb. 26.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surg. major G. Mackay, Madras Estab.; Feb. 26.

The hony. rank of lieut. of the undermentioned warrant officers, Bengal Estab., to be antedated, as follows:—

Asst. comy. H. Smith, to Dec. 7, 1872.

Asst. comy. P. Roirdan, to Nov. 7, 1874.

The undermentioned warrant officers, Bengal Estab., to have the hony. rank of lieut., but junior of that rank for one year:—

Dep. asst. comy. L. Lesmond; Dep. asst. comr. J. Cargin; Dep. asst. comy. M. Collins; Dep. asst. comy. J. Modget; April 28, 1875.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—Feb. 2, Mrs. R. H. Baker, son.

BALFOUR—At Allahabad, Feb. 2, wife of H. T. Balfour, son.

BAYLAY—At Mount Aboo, Rajpootana, Jan. 23, wife of Capt. C. A. Baylay, B.S.C., daughter.

BIGNOLD—At Gya, Jan. 25, wife of T. F. Bignold, C.S., son.

BOLST—At Calcutta, Jan. 31, wife of Walter Bolst, daughter.

BRADBURY—At Calcutta, Jan. 25, wife of E. A. Bradbury, Bengal C.S., son.

COOKE—At Monghyr, Jan. 23, wife of A. J. F. Cooke, daughter.

HILL—At Agra, Jan. 28, wife of T. W. Hill, supt. Travelling Post-office Dept., son.

HOPE—At Madras, Jan. 29, wife of James Hope, C.S., son.

HYNDMAN—At Umballa, Jan. 17, wife of P. K. Hyndman, exec. engr., Umballa, son.

KIDDLE—At Ahmedabad, Jan. 25, wife of J. Kiddle, son.

LOW—At Oudh, Jan. 26, wife of Capt. Low, asst. comr., daughter.

MARTIN—At Madras, Jan. 28, wife of C. W. W. Martin, C.S., daughter.

MCKENZIE—At 7, Government-place, Calcutta, Feb. 11, wife of G. K. McKenzie, of the Agra Bank, son.

PITCHER—At Lucknow, Jan. 25, wife of Capt. D. Pitcher, judge Small Cause Court, daughter.

PURKIS—At Dhurmsalla, Jan. 20, wife of F. W. Purkis, daughter.

SELFE At East Bera, Jan. 25, wife of Sydney G. Selfe, R.A., Haidarabad Contingent, son.

SMITHERS—At Madras, Jan. 31, wife of Lieut. col. O. F. Smithers, Madras staff corps, daughter.

SPRENGER—At Saharanpur, Jan. 21, wife of A. Sprenger, exec. engr., daughter.

TAYLOR—At Calcutta, Feb. 2, wife of R. Taylor, C.S., daughter.

TOOMEY—At Tirhoot, Jan. 23, wife of George Toomey, daughter.

UNDERWOOD—At Nellore, Jan. 30, wife of W. G. Underwood, C.S., son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVID—SASSOON.—At Byculla, Jan. 30, S. J. David to Hannah, eldest daughter of Elias D. Sassoon.

DEARE—JECKS.—At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 19, George R., son of the late Capt. George Deare, 21st fusiliers and Royal Canadian Rifles, to Fanny, daughter of William Jecks.

JONES—MACKIE.—At Calcutta, Jan. 29, John D. Jones, chief engr. of the *Socotra*, to Minnie, youngest daughter of the late J. Mackie, Glasgow.

MATHEW—BRAHAM.—At Bombay, Jan. 31, F. Mathew, M. Inst. C.E., to Rowena F. Braham.

MORRIS WORGAN.—At Darjeeling, Jan. 29, Andrew B. Morris, M.D., of Kurseong, Darjeeling, to Constance M., fifth daughter of the Rev. J. H. Worgan, M.A., of Cheltenham.

PORTEOUS—BALFOUR.—At Madras, Jan. 26, James E. Porteous, lieut. in Madras staff corps, third son of Retired Surg. gen. Porteous, to Eliza H. Balfour, second daughter of Surg. gen. Balfour, Madras med. dept.

PRITCHARD—RYALL.—At Peshawar, Jan. 17, Lieut. H. B. Pritchard daughter of Col. Ryall, comdg. 8th Bengal cav.

TURNER—WROUGHTON.—At Weston, Movi River, Natal, Jan. 4, Edward J., son of the late George Turner, to Edith I., daughter of the late Major gen. R. C. Wroughton.

YATES—PHILLIPS.—At Saugor, Jan. 15, H. A. Yates, capt., 3rd Madras L.C., to Sophia L., eldest daughter of Col. G. R. Phillips, 3rd Madras L.C.

DEATHS.

BONNETT—At Banda, Feb. 1, daughter of John Bonnett, aged 1 month.

BUTLER—Jan. 7, Capt. John Butler, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr. and political agent of the Naga Hills, from the effects of a spear wound received in an encounter with the Naga Hill tribes on the Assam frontier, aged 32.

CHAPMAN—At Meerut, Jan. 24, Rosabel L., youngest daughter of Major A. R. Chapman, 1st Bengal Cav.

DODSON Jan. 27, Arthur J. Dodson, engr. of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, Salem, Madras.

HENRY—At Mozufferpore, Jan. 21, infant daughter of E. R. Henry, C.S., aged 8 months.

MIDDLETON—At Serampore, Jan. 29, Maria A. Middleton (*nee.* Doucett), widow of the late John F. Middleton, Capt. H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 60.

MORROW—At Allahabad, Jan. 30, Little J., second son of James Morrow.

PEARSON—At Byculla, Feb. 2, Eliza A., wife of H. Pearson, late Inspr. Salt Revenue, aged 27.

POWLETT—At Alwar, Rajpootana, Jan. 20, Wilhelmina A., wife of Major Percy W. Powlett, B.S.C., aged 35.

REED—At Dhoolia, Feb. 1, Conductor H. Reed, Public Works Dept.

RUSSELL—At Shahjahanpur, Jan. 28, Richard A. H. Russell, asst. sub dep. opium agent, aged 25.

SCUDDER—At Madras, Jan. 27, H. M., infant son of Dr. H. M. Scudder.

SHAW—At Meerut, Jan. 24, Mrs. Isabel Shaw, wife of J. W. Shaw, Accounts Branch, P.W.D., aged 37.

SHERRIFF—At Gowhatty, Jan. 19, Margaret R., wife of Lieut. col. J. P. Sherriff, comdt. 42nd regt. A.L.I.

SMITH—At Saugor, Jan. 22, Michael C. (Charlie), child of Lieut. P. H. Smith, 11th regt., aged 3.

STAFFORD—At Nagercoil, Jan. 21, Humphrey W. S., infant son of G. and Lydia Stafford.

STAINFORTH—At Ranchee, Jan. 19, H. Stainforth, late of the Bengal C.S., aged 71.

VENOUR—At Meerut, Jan. 30, wife of Col. Venour, 5th regt. N.I.

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Home.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates for 1876-77 were issued on Thursday morning. They show a net increase of £603,900. The total amount of the estimate is £15,281,600, from which is to be deducted £1,292,100, estimated Exchequer extra receipts, making the net charge for army services 1876-77 £13,989,500. The total number of men upon the home and colonial establishment, exclusive of India, for 1876-77 is 132,884, against 129,281 in 1875-76, being a net increase of 3,603. The expenditure is accounted for under the following general heads:—1. Regular forces, £5,061,700; 2. Auxiliary and reserve forces, £1,337,100; 3. Commissariat and ordnance store establishments, &c., £5,397,000; 4. Works and buildings, £845,100; 5. Various services, £395,400, making a total for effective services of £13,036,300. The vote for the non-effective services is £2,245,300, making a grand total of £15,281,600.

The largest item of increase is £243,000 under the head of "supply, manufacture, and repair of warlike and other stores." The other items of increase are—pay of the general staff, regimental pay and allowances, and other charges, £179,200; administration of military law, £1,200; medical establishments and services, £13,700; volunteer corps pay and allowances, £20,800 (this includes an increase in the capitation grants of £13,195); army reserve force pay and allowances (including enrolled pensioners), £10,300; commissariat and ordnance store establishments and wages, £1,700; provision, forage, fuel, transport, and other services, £47,000; clothing establishments, services, and other supplies, £42,500; works and buildings, £45,400; establishments for military education, £2,300; administration of the army, £3,800; total increase in effective services, £610,900. In the non-effective services there is an increase of £32,000, distributed as follows:—Rewards for distinguished services, £200; pay of general officers, £500; pensions for wounds, £100; Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (in pensions), £1,100; out-pensions, £18,500; militia, yeomanry cavalry, and volunteer corps, £11,600.

The heads under which there is a decrease in the sums asked for are as follows:—Divine service, £1,900; militia pay and allowances, £12,600; yeomanry cavalry pay and allowances, £4,500; miscellaneous services, £5,600; total decrease in effective services, £24,600. In the non-effective services the items of decrease are:—Full pay of reduced and retired officers and half-pay, £8,800; widows' pensions, &c., £2,300; superannuation allowances, £3,300; total, £14,400.

A statement accompanying the estimates shows the amounts included in them for military purposes in the colonies, and the probable repayments by the several colonies on the same account. The total amounts included in the estimates for the above purpose are £1,765,432, against £1,752,535 in 1875-76. The total colonial contributions to be paid into the Exchequer amount to £236,650. Of this £121,000 is contributed by Ceylon; £50,000 by the Straits Settlements; £27,000 by the Mauritius; £20,000 by Hong Kong; £10,000 by the Cape; £5,000 by Malta; and £3,500 by Natal.

A second paper accompanying the Army Estimates shows "the variation of the numbers of her Majesty's British forces," and gives explanations of the differences between the amounts proposed in the Army Estimates for effective services for 1876-77, and the amounts voted for effective services for 1875-76.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

An interesting paper was read at the Rooms of the Royal Society of Arts on Friday, February 18, by Mr. Magniac, M.P., under the chairmanship of Mr. Grant Duff. The subject of the paper was "The Commercial Importance of the Suez Canal," which, in Mr. Magniac's opinion, was more potent for harm than for good. He considered that the rapid conversion of our mercantile marine, from sailing to steam ships, was due to the Canal, and was a loss of capital; and that the electric telegraph, combined with the rapid transit of goods, was doing away with the need for the merchant proper, and for the large capital of England. Mr. Magniac also brought forward the significant fact that in 1874 the ports of the Mediterranean imported directly from India goods to the value of £2,250,000, and exported to India such things as salt, paper, metals, and cotton twist, to the value of £462,000. When it is remembered that in 1869 the Mediterranean ports had no direct dealings at all with India, the influence of the Canal in creating rivals to English commerce becomes distinctly apparent. This, however, ceases to alarm when it is contrasted with the fact that, in the same interval of time, British shipping engaged in the same trade increased by 2,000,000 tons; and that, for all practical purposes, the whole of the trade is still in English hands. Mr. Magniac ended by remarking on the increased tonnage now passing through the Canal; and called attention to the direction of the International Commission under which we are now entitled to an abatement of the tolls demanded.

The length of the paper caused the postponement of the discussion till February 24. Mr. Maitland then led off with the remark that the Canal was world-wide in its influence, and should not be viewed from a merely English point of view. He regretted that this country had not taken part in the construction of so great a work; and thought the fact that the French sought chiefly the interests of their own land should have occasioned us no soreness. The present commercial depression he considered the necessary result of sudden change; and thought that though the Canal may be at the present time injurious to individuals it must prove, in the long run, beneficial to this country and to the world.

Sir G. Campbell considered that the advantages of the Canal were not so great as were ordinarily supposed. The recent improvements in mercantile marine must be taken into account in estimating its value. If the Canal were now to be closed, the difference in a voyage to Calcutta round the Cape of Good Hope would not exceed twelve or thirteen days.

Mr. Fleming explained that, as the Canal dues fall ultimately on the consumer they cannot be taken to specially injure the shipowner; furthermore, the tonnage of goods actually carried was, not unfrequently, far in excess of the registered tonnage of the vessel, and this also tended to reduce the burden of the tolls.—Mr. Hyde Clarke was afraid that the interests of the more important Euphrates Railway would be endangered by our connection as shareholders with the Canal.—Mr. Baruchson then amusingly demolished the objections to the Canal by explaining that the changes in the construction of vessels complained of were effected by shipowners for the purpose of securing greater profits; and that anyone visiting Liverpool could see how well that class of traders were thriving.—A few other gentlemen spoke in a similar strain; and then Mr. Magniac replied with much ingenuity; he pointed out that the present commercial prosperity of the Canal was due to illegal charges; and that in comparing the undertaking with a voyage round the Cape the facilities for coaling along the Mediterranean route gave the Canal a great advantage. A few remarks from the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Miscellaneous.

BISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY.—The Bishopric of Bombay, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Douglas, has been conferred by the Marquis of Salisbury upon the Rev. L. G. Mylne, of Keble College, Oxford.

GENERAL COLBORNE.—The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes:—So fully satisfied are the authorities at headquarters with the ability displayed in the recent operation at the Straits Settlements by Major-General Colborne, C.B., that the gallant officer will, when the proper time arrives, be recommended for elevation to the dignity of K.C.B.

THE SLAVE CIRCULAR.—There was very little cross-voting in the divisions on Thursday night. With the exception of Mr. William Forsyth and Mr. C. W. Nevill, all who voted for Mr. Whitbread's motion were Liberals or Home Rulers. Against the motion seven Liberals—Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Ripley, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. O'Gorman, and Mr. O'Leary voted with the Government.

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.—Mr. Disraeli's Bill "to enable her most gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal style and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies," contains one clause, which is as follows:—"It shall be lawful for her most Gracious Majesty, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid of the transfer of the Government of India, by her Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the style and titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies as to her Majesty may seem meet."

COLONIAL DISTINCTIONS.—The Queen has made the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order—The Right Hon. William Henry Gregory, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies. To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order—Arthur N. Birch, Esq., Colonial Secretary for the Island of Ceylon; on John Douglas, Esq., Auditor and Accountant-General and Controller of the Revenue for the said Island of Ceylon.—*Gazette.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 14th of February. Forty-four candidates competed for twenty-three appointments; forty-three were reported qualified, one having retired on account of illness:—1. A. Tomes; 2. J. Maitland; 3. G. H. Peevar; 4. A. K. Stewart; 5. S. H. Dantra; 6. W. A. Mawson; 7. E. B. Meredith; 8. D. J. Macdonald; 9. G. L. Walker; 10. J. Macgregor; 11. B. Doyle; 12. W. H. Cadge; 13. W. G. H. Henderson; 14. H. W. B. Poyd; 15. C. L. Swaine; 16. H. Hamilton; 17. R. Cobb; 18. K. A. Dalal; 19. A. E. R. Stephens; 20. M. H. Smith; 21. P. I. Farrell; 22. J. Hunter; 23. N. J. Halpin.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—A Parliamentary Return obtained on the motion of Mr. W. B. Holms states that Commodore Sir Leopold Heath is the only British naval officer on a foreign station who "during the

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last ten years has asked Government for instructions in regard to slaves who have taken refuge on board their vessels while in the territorial waters of countries where slavery is the law of the land." The correspondence on the subject is given in papers lately presented to Parliament. The return also states that "no distinct case has occurred during the last ten years 'relating to fugitive slaves,' which has ended in an action being brought against a British naval officer:" but a somewhat analogous case happened to Captain Sullivan, of the *London*, last year The report of Mr. Rothery to the Treasury on this case is given in the return. The boats of the *London* captured and destroyed a supposed slave dhow off the Zanzibar coast, but Captain Prideaux, the Acting Judge of the Consular Court at Zanzibar, subsequently awarded compensation to the owner of the dhow, on the ground that, although the women on board the vessel were technically slaves, they had been "free to all intents and purposes since the death of their late master," and were voluntary passengers on board the dhow. The return states that "the compensation awarded to the owner of the dhow has been paid by the country."

THE LATE COLLISION OFF DOVER.—After deliberating for some time, the coroner's jury in the inquiry into the circumstances under which the *Strathclyde* was sunk off Dover returned a verdict of manslaughter against the commanding officer of the German steamer *Franconia*, at the same time condemning in the strongest terms the person in charge of that vessel for steaming away and leaving the crew and passengers of the *Strathclyde* to their fate, apparently without rendering them any assistance. Similar condemnation was passed on the persons in command of the steam-tug *Palmerston* for not succouring the passengers as they might have done. The Board of Trade inquiry is fixed to take place at Greenwich on Feb. 29; meanwhile, the *Franconia* has been detained. The following may be taken as reliable information with reference to the passengers by the *Strathclyde*:—Saved and landed at Deal, Captain Beckett, Mrs. Beckett, and Mr. E. Weatherdon; landed at Deal and died immediately, Mr. W. Bussell; picked up by the *Queen of Nations*, barque, but died in boat, Miss Young; died on board the *Early Morn*, lugger, Mr. Thomas Quinlin. The passengers who are missing are—Miss Gilmour, Mr. J. P. Wills, Mrs. Tubb, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Horsford, Miss Forsyth, Mr. Graves, Mrs. Graves, Miss Bowring, Mrs. Stockwell, Mrs. Bussell, Major A. R. Loughnan, Mrs. Loughnan, Captain Greene and Miss Greene, James Fogerty and Agnes Fogerty, both servants to Mr. Bussell.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE COTTON DUTIES.—In answer to a deputation introduced by Lord Winmarleigh, and consisting of many members of Parliament and representatives of associated committees of cotton manufacturers and workmen, who waited on Thursday on the Marquis of Salisbury at the India-office, to lay before him their difficulties with regard to Indian competition, his lordship spoke at some length on the cotton duties. He said he retained the opinion that the import duties on cotton must go at some fixed period of time, and that the increase which undoubtedly does take place in the Indian revenue should be applied to that purpose. He was not prepared to recommend that any new tax should be put upon the Indian people. But while saying that no additional taxes can be imposed, he thought it one of the first subjects with which the Indian financier ought to deal. The most noble marquis said, in conclusion, "I have only to state that instructions—precise instructions—in this sense have been for some months passed addressed to the Indian Government. They have been directed to fix a period at which the import duty shall cease, and to fix up to that time its gradual reduction. But at the same time they have been told—and as it was my duty to tell them, it is my duty to represent to you now—that the paramount importance of maintaining the credit and equilibrium of the finance of the Indian Government must be considered in any such operations. I have no reason to doubt that the Indian Government will obey the instructions they have received, and if they are justified by our finances I trust the objects you have at heart will be speedily attained."

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Crocodile*, Indian troopship, Capt. P. R. Sharp, left Portsmouth on the afternoon of Feb. 20, for Bombay, with a number of drafts, amounting in the aggregate to 72 officers, 645 men, 59 women, and 67 children. The following officers took passage:—

Col. Wiseman-Clark, 73rd Foot; Majors Hole and Crawfurd, 6th Foot; Major Shiffner, 54th Foot; Surgeons Brodie and Macmullen, Army Medical Department; Quartermaster Gibson, R.A.; Major C. H. Barnes, R.A.; Capt. Halliday, R.A.; Capt. Beamish, 5th Foot; Capt. Barr, 15th Foot; Capts. Stuart and Hewat, 21st Foot; Capt. Kane, 48th Foot.; Lieut. M'Laughlin, 48th Foot; Capt. Healey, 66th Foot; Lieut. Adams, 66th Foot; Lieut. Torrie, 67th Foot.; Lieuts. Brockie and Garnett, 33rd Foot.; Capt. Maguire and Lieut. Odell, 44th Foot; Lieut. Crosadaile, 22nd Regiment; Capt. Smee and Lieut. Massy, 56th Regiment; Lieuts. Williamson, Plowden, and Gaussen, 43rd Foot; Capt. Dillon and Lieut. Bulpett, 45th Foot; Brigade-Major Dunn and Lieuts. Caddell and Brown, 89th Foot; Capts. Roberts, Tillard, Shiel, Smith, Marshall, and Lake, of the Royal Artillery; Capt. Hill, R.E.; Major Lucas, 109th Foot; Capt. Dean Pitt, R.A.; Vetrinary Surgs. Phillips and Dwyer, R.H.A.; Major Nairne, R.H.A.; Lieuts. Waller and St. Clair, R.E.; Capt. Preston, 5th Foot; Capt. Pearson and Sub-Lieut. Seton Burn, 43rd Regiment; Capt. Brownrigg, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; Capt. Firman, 4th Foot; Sub.-Lieuts. Amherst and Herbert, 7th Foot; Sub-Lieut. the Hon. P. Leigh, 15th Hussars; Sub-Lieut. Cavenagh, 16th Foot; Sub-Lieut. Golightly, 60th Foot; Sub-Lieut. Pearse, 45th Foot; Capt. Napier, 3rd Hussars; Capt. Thurburn, 83rd Foot; Sub-Lieut. Skinner, 4th Hussars; Sub-Lieut. Angelo, 40th Foot; Major Stuart, 1st Foot; Surgs.-Major Johnstone and Pennington, and Surg. Cogan, of the Army Medical Department; Paymaster Waslett, 6th Foot; Capt. Treeve, 34th Foot; Capt. Foster, 44th Foot; Capts. Burnett and Auchinleck, R.A.; and Surg.-Gen. Innes, C.B., Army Medical Department.

SUICIDE OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.—Mr. Hardwicke, coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest on Monday on the body of Alexander P. Le Messurier, a retired major general, aged seventy-seven, of Inverness-place, Bayswater. Captain James Le Messurier, of 41, Eastbourne-terrace, identified the body as that of his uncle, who had been in the Indian army. Deceased was in good health and spirits a month since, but seemed to be afraid of a relative who controlled all his movements. On Thursday week, witness, on hearing of his death, went to the house, but was forbidden an entry to view the body, and he had never been able to gain a sight of deceased until that morning, when he went with the jury to identify the body. He could not say what property deceased died possessed of, but knew that he had £1 000 a year as a pension and the produce of some other property. The wife of the witness corroborated her husband's statements, and said the relative alluded to attended the deceased and managed his affairs, keeping all the money and signing the cheques. Deceased never had a farthing in his possession, to the best of her belief. Mrs Ellen Quilt, who had known the deceased, said that a doctor first visited him one day last week, but on his arrival there did not appear to be anything the matter with the patient. The relative mentioned sent her for a doctor on Wednesday week, and told her to ask for the stomach pump, as the deceased had taken poison. Thomas Le Messurier, cousin of the deceased, stated that for the last twenty-two months he had managed the affairs of his relative, who had up till lately enjoyed good health. On his becoming ill he was attended by Mr. Ledham, whom witness paid. On Wednesday week the deceased rang the bell, and then said, "Tom, I am dying; this will tell you," throwing down a letter, in which deceased said he was dying, and that he had been most unhappy, and then went on to money affairs; deceased added that he had taken four ounces of laudanum. Witness at once sent for a medical man, and everything was done for the deceased. His mind had been giving way. Witness always gave deceased money when he asked for it. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.—On Monday a deputation, introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury, was received by the Marquis of Salisbury, at the India-office, the object being to urge upon him the limitation of the cultivation and manufacture of opium in India. Lord George Hamilton (Under-Secretary of State for India) was present, as were also Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. H. Richard, M.P., Mr. W. H. James, M.P., Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., Mr. M. J. Stewart, M.P., Sir A. Cotton, General Alexander, Professor Sheldon Amos, Rev. J. Legge, Mr. N. G. Choy, Mr. E. B. Underhill, Mr. H. Hipsley, Rev. F.S. Turner, and Mr. F. W. Chesson. After the views of the deputation had been expressed—the Earl of Shaftesbury stating that the consumption of ardent spirits was rapidly spreading throughout India, under the direct encouragement of the British Government—the Marquis of Salisbury replied to the effect that, coming to the general principle involved, a very deep line must be drawn between the two portions of the controversy. There was the question whether they ought to continue to be the growers and sellers of the opium as Government, or whether they ought to interfere by artificial means with private people growing it in China. As far as his own personal opinion was concerned, he should not be inclined to introduce all over the country such a system as that of Bengal, although it was more favourable to the growth of a restricted quantity than was that of Bombay. In Bengal great care was taken by the Government in the growth of the opium, and it had no deleterious effect on the health of the consumers, as had the Chinese drug. It was a peculiar request to ask them to limit private enterprise, and he could not hold out a hope that legislation in that direction was probable, and if he were asked to assign a time when such might be undertaken, he should say it would be subsequent to the time when the Bill was passed for the prevention of the sale of spirits in England. He could only say that the Government of India would watch the question carefully, and that it would occupy the attention of the Viceroy now going out.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL REECE.—This case was again before the Court of Probate on Feb. 18, when the cross-examination of the Rev. W. Reece, who, with his brother, contested the validity of the will of their father, Major-General William Reece, C.B., late of Huntingdon-street, Barnsbury, on the ground that the testator was not of sound mind when he executed it, was resumed. The witness adhered to his statement in examination-in-chief that neither he nor his brother, Lieutenant Reece, had been guilty of any unkindness towards or neglect of their father in his last illness, and stated that on July 30, 1875, two days before his father's death, his father sent for him, and, taking him by the hand, said, "I have done a grievous wrong; I hope you will be able to put it right after my death." The witness added that his father was then calm and rational, but very ill, and that it was the last occasion on which he saw him. The examination of Lieutenant

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Reece occupied the greater part of the day, and several witnesses remaining still to be examined on behalf of the defendants, the case was again adjourned. On Feb. 19 the further hearing was continued. After the examination of a few witnesses, among them Dr. Stewart, of Harley-street, whom the defendants called in to see their father on their arrival in town on May 13, a brief consultation between the counsel in the case ensued and resulted in a compromise. Mr. Serjeant Parry, in announcing the fact to the Court, said he was happy to say that the parties had come to an arrangement in the case, which would preclude the necessity of prolonging the inquiry any further. Sir H. James, on behalf of the defendants, said that during the course of the inquiry the principal and primary object they had in view was to establish that their conduct towards their father in his last illness had been that which the conduct of sons in such circumstances should be, and trusted that that would also be the opinion of all who had heard the case. Mr. Murphy, on the part of the interveners, expressed his full concurrence in the terms of the arrangement. His Lordship: It was a case in which it was eminently desirable that a settlement should be arrived at. I, of course, am still not fully possessed of all the facts and arguments which would have been brought before me, but it will probably be satisfactory to all parties that I should state that, so far as I have been able to form an opinion, I think the conduct of the Rev. William Reece and Lieutenant Reece is entirely free from blame. I think that they behaved with kindness towards their father to the best of their judgment. On the other hand, I think that Mr. Low acted *bonâ fide* in what he did; and I hope there will be no reason for either party feeling any resentment against the other for the future. The substance of the arrangement was that probate should be allowed of the will executed by the testator on April 23, 1875, with its three codicils, and that the will of July 1 should be pronounced against; and the Court decreed accordingly.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *Feb.* 21.—THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.—In Committee of Supply, the adjourned debate on the proposed vote of £4,080,000 for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares was resumed by Mr. LOWE, who went minutely into details to show that neither Mr. Disraeli nor the Chancellor of the Exchequer had accurately described the nature of the transaction. He contended that some £37,000 ought to be added to the vote for the interest which Messrs. Rothschild are to receive. The terms accorded to Messrs. Rothschild were very exorbitant, because there could be no risk in their advance. The transaction might be regarded as an important political demonstration, as a purely financial affair, or as intended to acquire influence in the management of the Canal. The political importance of the purchase has been minimised as much as possible lately by the Government, but this made many things in it quite unintelligible—Mr. Cave's mission, for instance. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had asserted that the Government had acted deliberately, but Mr. Lowe asserted that they had acted with incredible carelessness and negligence, and were not well informed, because they were under the mistaken impression that by buying the shares they had acquired votes and influence in the management of the Canal.—Sir HENRY WOLFF insisted that the shares had been purchased by Messrs. Rothschild on behalf of the Government on the faith that Parliament would buy them back, and that consequently the operation was not wholly devoid of risk. With regard to the general policy of the transaction, he defended the conduct of the Government as sagacious and farseeing, and gave it as his opinion that it was for the interest of England that she should acquire the largest possible interest in the Canal.—Mr. GLADSTONE said that the House was practically left no choice in the matter—that the purchase, so far as the Khedive was concerned, was complete. He did not hold the Chancellor of the Exchequer personally responsible except in his character of a Cabinet Minister, nor did he attach any blame to the Messrs. Rothschild; but he held that the Government ought not to have placed itself in the hands of a private financial firm, and by that means have given facilities for the enormous speculations in Egyptian bonds which took place pending the negotiations for the advance. He objected to the improvident character of the arrangement with Messrs. Rothschild. Referring next to the political aspect of the question, Mr. Gladstone invited Ministers to explain what were the new evils which the Government apprehended would follow the purchase of the shares by France or any other foreign country, and what was the additional security we had acquired for keeping open the passage to India. He also asked whether we had a preferential charge over the other creditors of Egypt, and whether any one could safely predict that the Khedive would be able to pay the interest he had promised.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER answered that, although some of the inconveniences referred to might arise, they would have arisen—and perhaps would have been precipitated—had the purchase not been effected. Indeed, it might put the Government in a position to prevent them. As to what Mr. Gladstone had said of the London press, Sir Stafford Northcote replied it was enough for the Government to defend their own conduct without being responsible for the inferences of the press, and he denied emphatically that the Government had inspired the press, or had done anything more than to communicate to it the fact of the purchase. He explained again the manner in which the Government had been led to purchase the shares, rather than leave the Khedive to mortgage them at a ruinous sacrifice, and asserted positively that the fact of the shares only carrying ten votes was perfectly well known to the Cabinet. The Government had gone to Messrs. Rothschild rather than to the Bank of England, because it was an unprecedented transaction, and because time pressed. He repeated the explanation he had formerly given as to Mr. Cave's mission, contending that it was a matter of prudence and high policy to prevent Egypt falling into a position of embarrassment.—Sir J. M'KENNA, Mr. BENETT-STANFORD, and Sir H. HOLLAND supported the policy of the Government, while Mr. NORWOOD opposed it.—Mr. ROEBUCK reminded the House that so long ago as 1858 he had moved an amendment in favour of assistance to M. de Lesseps, and that he was violently opposed by Lord Palmerston, who had a craze that the Canal would damage English commerce. On that occasion he was supported by Mr. Gladstone and opposed by Mr. Disraeli. He owned that he was disappointed at the speech of Mr. Lowe, which reminded him not of a statesman but of an Old Bailey lawyer. He approved of the policy of the Government, and he thought they would have been unfit for their position if they had haggled over the price they were to pay, or had lost the great opportunity that had arisen.—Mr. LEVESON-GOWER, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, Colonel BERESFORD, Mr. MITCHELL HENRY, and Mr. LAING having spoken, Lord HARTINGTON criticised the Government for not having replied categorically to the questions put by Mr. Gladstone as to the employment of Messrs. Rothschild and the speculation in Egyptian bonds before the completion of the transaction. At the same time he felt that the tone of the Committee was in favour of the purchase, and that the vote would be a unanimous one. The country could not, of course, repudiate the policy of the Government, and he doubted whether, if it were absolutely as well as technically free, it would not ratify the transaction. Conceding that there were arguments in favour of the purchase, he reminded the House that the Government had deliberately ignored all reference to the political aspect of the question and to the position of the Canal in time of war. He apprehended that the Government meditated some financial intervention in the affairs of Egypt, and he warned the House that if we were needlessly to interfere in this manner we should find ourselves in a false and humiliating position.—Mr. DISRAELI remarked that it was quite clear that if Mr. Gladstone had been in office the Suez shares would never have been purchased. As to the commission paid to Messrs. Rothschild, it would not have been possible to have raised four millions of money at short notice without converting other securities and incurring some loss. The Government could not have asked the Bank of England for the money, for that would have been contrary to law. Adverting next to the political aspects of the question, he denied that Ministers had entered upon the transaction in ignorance of all the circumstances of the case. On the contrary, the subject of the Canal had long occupied their consideration. He believed that the position of England in the East was much stronger in consequence of the acquisition of the shares, but he declined to state what would be the condition of affairs in the event of war. He did not recommend the purchase as a commercial speculation or as a financial investment; but, looking at it from a political point of view and as likely to strengthen the Empire, he confidently urged it on the acceptance of Parliament. The vote was then put, and carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, *Feb.* 22.—THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.—The Duke of ST. ALBANS brought the subject of the Martini-Henry Rifle under the notice of the House, observing that this weapon was not, as far as he understood, so perfect as had been expected, and asked whether there would be any objection to lay on the table the official reports respecting it, and the estimated cost of repairing the defects complained of.—Lord CADOGAN said that some defects had been pointed out in the Martini-Henry Rifle, but they were such as could be remedied at a comparatively small cost. As this particular rifle was chosen after great deliberation, and as much public money had been spent in its manufacture, it was the duty of the Government to make the arm serviceable by remedying the defects.—Lord GREY thought that the first consideration should be to provide our soldiers with the best possible weapon; and he wished to know whether it was true that the recoil of this weapon interfered with correct shooting.—Lord LANSDOWNE stated that he had been told that the Martini-Henry rifle had been tried by a large number of regiments, and that the reports respecting it were highly satisfactory, the recoil being one of the points to which attention was directed.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said he should prefer the rifle if it had a half-cock. No doubt some defects had been pointed out, but they might be remedied by more careful manufacture, and the recoil was found to be owing to the musket being too long.—Lord CARDWELL said that he shrank from no responsibility with respect to the Martini-Henry rifle, and he hoped that the Government would lay on the table reports relating to the experiments tried within the last few

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months, in order that it might be seen whether this rifle was or was not the best weapon in Europe. He pointed out that it had been selected after most careful inquiry, and after a proper trial had been made of its capabilities.—Lord CADOGAN promised to inquire whether the reports referred to could be produced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *Feb.* 22.—THE BOMBAY NATIVE ARMY.—Mr. PARNELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had any objection to lay before the House the papers relating to the recent dismissal from the service by his Excellency Sir Charles Stavely, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, of a Subadar of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry on the charge of disloyal concealment of insurrectional circulars addressed to the Mahratta soldiers in the Bombay Native Army; and whether it had been deemed expedient as yet to arm the Bombay Native Army with breechloading weapons, and, if so, to what extent the change had been carried out.—Lord G. HAMILTON: No papers have been received at the India-office in reference to the dismissal of this Native officer of the Bombay Native Infantry, and if we had received them, I question it it would be for the advantage of the public service to publish them. (Hear, hear.) The finding of the Court-Martial which tried him is to be seen in the published General Orders of the Bombay Army, dated the 31st of December last. It has been deemed expedient to arm the Bombay Native Army with breechloaders, eleven regiments having this weapon, a number which will be increased during the ensuing year.

INDIAN ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in answer to Mr. O'REILLY, said in the Parliamentary Return, No. 181, 1875, there were several letters, or extracts of letters, between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, subsequent to the despatch of the 6th of July, 1872. With the exception of the telegram which he read out to the hon. gentleman the other night, there was nothing to lay upon the table of the House. The despatch, of which the telegram was the embodiment, would shortly arrive, and there was no objection to making it public.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULARS.—Mr. WHITBREAD rose in a full House to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, which set forth the principle that a slave once admitted to the protection of the British flag, should be treated while on board one of her Majesty's ships as if he were free, and should not be removed from or ordered to leave the ship on the ground of slavery; and demanded the withdrawal of all Circulars, Instructions, or Orders heretofore issued limiting the discretion of commanding officers in respect of the reception of slaves on board her Majesty's ships. Mr. Whitbread thought that if domestic slavery were to be dealt with it would be more dignified on the part of a great country like England to attack the institution, not the individual. On the whole, he preferred the first Circular, which was at least direct in its purposes and unambiguous in its language.—The second Circular was a weak compromise, saying to the slave. "We don't surrender you," and to the slaveowner, "We don't keep him."—Mr. HANBURY, premising that he was not there to defend the first Circular, thought that on the whole it was desirable to await further information on the matter to be furnished by the report of the Royal Commissioners nominated the other day.—Mr. FORSTER admitted that Lord Clarendon's letter, which he much regretted, made it impossible for the late Government to treat this motion as a party attack, and for that reason there could be nothing humiliating in the present Government accepting Mr. Whitbread's resolution.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL took upon himself, in common with Sir John Karslake and Sir Richard Baggallay, the responsibility of the first Circular, and still maintained the accuracy and legality of the advice given by them, and upon which the Circular was issued. But the phraseology of the document was, he admitted, not happy. It was "redundant," and he would not say that her Majesty's Government had not been wise in withdrawing it. On the general question he protested against the use of metaphor in connection with the law of slavery, supporting himself herein by reference to the published opinions of "an eminent but diffident contemporary writer "Historicus." Sir W. Harcourt was not present to hear read the extracts which the Attorney-General selected, and which strongly bore against the assumption that a British ship in neutral waters was as a portion of British soil. In conclusion, the Attorney-General observed that the interests of the slave would be furthered rather by cultivating a good understanding with foreign nations than by indulgence in "bluster" about his freedom when he touched a British ship.—Mr. W. HOLMS, Sir JOHN HAY (who spoke in favour of the spirit of the resolution, but did not say he would vote for it), Mr. E. ASHLEY, Mr. A. MILLS, Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN, and Captain RITCHIE continued the debate.—In a moderately full House, Sir HENRY JAMES supported the resolution. At the outset he referred to the extraordinary speech of the Attorney-General, and amid loud cheers protested his astonishment that the hon. and learned gentleman should have found it possible to defend the first Circular, and to declare that in his opinion it was, save for its literary faults, unimpeachable. To that opinion he opposed the Lord Chancellor's view, as stated by Lord Derby on the opening night of the session, and the opinion of the Prime Minister as expressed by himself. The Lord Chancellor had admitted, with respect to that Circular, that "the Government had been wrongfully, or at any rate doubtfully, advised;" Mr. Disraeli had told the House of Commons that he "was not there to defend the first Circular;" and Sir Henry James left his hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General to settle the conflict of opinion with the Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister. After examining the law of the case Sir Henry James, recurring to the facts, found that the only commander of a British ship who had asked for instructions with respect to the treatment of fugitive slaves was Sir Leopold Heath, and Sir Leopold Heath was one of the gentlemen nominated on the Royal Commission, which was by its report to instruct the House of Commons. —Mr. GATHORNE HARDY replied in a vigorous, animated, but lengthy speech, one of the succession of perorations of which was a simple and effective declaration of personal detestation of slavery, followed by a plea for the secretness of treaties. It was a quarter after twelve when the right hon. gentleman concluded; and on the motion of Mr. HERSCHELL the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *Feb.* 24.—THE SUEZ CANAL DUES. —In reply to the Marquis of HARTINGTON, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that Colonel Stokes and M. de Lesseps were in communication on the subject of the Suez Canal dues, but of course their arrangements could not be final until they had been agreed to by the Khedive, the Porte, and the Maritime Powers. The right hon. baronet added that the negotiations upon which Colonel Stokes was engaged were proceeding favourably, and that Colonel Stokes would shortly return to England.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR.—Mr. HERSCHELL resumed the debate on the Slave Trade Circular, supporting Mr. Whitbread's resolution in a speech of marked ability.—At its close the House emptied, and the debate was continued in the presence of from a score to fifty hon. members by Mr. GORST, Mr. FORSYTH (who announced "with deep regret" his intention of voting against the Government), Mr. PEASE, and Lord ESLINGTON, who deprecated a division on the ground that the House of Commons was one in its detestation of slavery, and that a division would place members in a false position. The noble lord urged the Government to consent to the withdrawal of the second Circular, and to await the issue of the labours of the Royal Commission.—Mr. WADDY, Mr. BENTINCK, Mr. STANSFELD, and Mr. GIBSON having addressed the House, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT rose, it being a quarter to eleven, and the House fairly refilled. At the outset the hon. and learned gentleman disposed of what, if he might be allowed to use the expression, he would call "the mare's nest" of the Act of 1873, by showing that it was simply a consolidation Act, and altered nothing. But even if it were otherwise, it had nothing to do with the Slave Circular, and that, he added amid Opposition cheers, was what the House had to consider. He reduced the inquiry to the question, was England bound by international obligations to surrender a slave taken in the territorial waters of another State? That was a question of law, and Sir W. Harcourt unhesitatingly answered it in the negative. The second question was, If England were not so bound, would she so act? That was a question of policy; and, with still less hesitation and considerably more warmth, the hon. and learned gentleman showed that if the popular voice were listened to, the answer would again be in the negative.—It was just after midnight when the Marquis of HARTINGTON rose, following Mr. PLUNKETT.—At this time the House was crowded to its fullest capacity, the galleries on either side having their double rows of hon. members, as each seat on the floor had its occupant. His lordship spoke for twenty-five minutes, and Mr. DISRAELI next presenting himself was received with a loud cheer from the Ministerial benches. The right hon. gentleman was exceedingly animated throughout his address, more especially in that portion in which he devoted himself to what he termed "a vindication of Lord Clarendon," from the imputations of his friends who had deserted him—an episode enlivened by a running fire of protest from the front Opposition bench, when it was alleged that the Prime Minister was not quite fairly representing the case as it was to be found in the documents which he rapidly summarised.—At half-past one the House was cleared for a division, and on the figures being announced it appeared that Mr. Whitbread's resolution was lost by 293 votes against 248. Mr. Hanbury's amendment was then put as a substantive resolution, whereupon Mr. FAWCETT moved his amendment thereto, urging the suspension of the second Circular, pending the report of the Royal Commission.—Mr. DISRAELI opposed this, and the House divided, with the result that the amendment was rejected, and Mr. Hanbury's resolution having been agreed to, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *Feb.* 25.—THE QUEEN'S TITLES.— Mr. FORSTER gave notice that he would ask if there was any objection to lay on the table the proclamation issued to the people of India by her Majesty when she assumed the government of that country. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. DISRAELI: I will not trouble the right hon. gentleman to put the question. The proclamation shall be laid on the table.

ARMY REFORM.—On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. JOHN HOLMS interposed with a motion declaring that the present condition of the British Army is most unsatisfactory and its

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cost extravagant; that the system of retaining men in barracks longer than is necessary to make them efficient is "vicious and immoral;" and that it is inexpedient to maintain two rival paid forces in the United Kingdom. This led to a long debate, chiefly maintained by military officers, in a very thin House.—Sir G. CAMPBELL discussed the question of Indian reliefs, asserting that six years were too short a term to furnish an efficient army for India, and urging that with a short period of service in India the army would not only cost a great deal more than at present but it would be infinitely less efficient. He believed that we must be prepared to face the question of an army for service in India as well as an army for service at home.—In replying, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY read Mr. Holms a severe lecture on the character of his speeches on this subject delivered during the recess, particularly complaining that he should on two occasions have called political meetings of his own friends for the purpose of discussing the condition of the army. That, Mr. Hardy said, was reducing a question of vital national importance to the level of a party fight, "and," he added, echoing a remark made a few nights ago by Mr. Disraeli with reference to Mr. Lowe, "the hon. member is the only man in the country who would have done so." After answering in detail the various and widely-spread points touched by preceding speakers, the right hon. gentleman expressed the hope that Mr. Holms would not press to a division a resolution which had not, regarded as a whole, received the support of a single member of the House.—Sir GEORGE BALFOUR, attempting to continue the debate, spoke amid a buzz of conversation, and long-continued cries of "Divide!" which rendered his speech inaudible.—Ultimately Mr. HOLMS offered to withdraw his amendment, but this course being objected to by some hon. members, it was negatived without a division.

India Office.

February 25, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. K. G. Burne (Uncov.), and A. J. W. Paczold (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. E. H. Scott, Staff Corps; Surg. H. D. S. Compègné; Col. H. Hyde, R.E.; Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Major J. W. Hindle, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. gen. Sir E. L. Russell, K.C.S.I.; Lieut. col. R. Bud, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. T. Troward, 6 mo., s.c.; J. H. W. D. Clark (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; G. H. Hampton (Uncov.), 3 mo., special.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. H. Spry, 3 mo. and 5 days' furl.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. S. Beckett, Staff Corps, 6 weeks.
Madras Estab.—Col. J. G. R. Forlong, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. R. B. Kennedy, Inf., 6 weeks.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I.
Madras Estab.—Mr. A. McC. Webster.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. Center; Col. G. Swiney, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Major C. F. Boulton, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BERNARD—The wife of C. E. Bernard, B.C.S., of a son, at Clifton, Feb. 18.
FENTON—The wife of Col. G. T. Fenton, R.A., of a son, at Woolwich, Feb. 16.
HICKMAN—The wife of Lieut. col. Devereux H. Hickman, late B.S.C., of a son, at Bayswater, Feb. 19.
KITSON—The wife of Lieut. J. E. Kitson, 21st Hussars, of a daughter, at Aldershot, Feb. 14.
TISDALL—The wife of Capt. Ernest W. Tisdall, Shanghai, China, of a daughter, at 39, Gower-street, Feb. 17.
WILLIAMSON—The wife of Col. James Williamson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, at York, Feb. 22.

MARRIAGES.

HUDDART—TROWER.—Lieut. J. D. E. Huddart, R.A., to Mary R., daughter of Capt. F. C. Trower, late 9th lancers, at Penge, Jan. 27.
HUTTON—SANG.—George A. Hutton, surgeon major Rifle Brigade, to Elizabeth L., daughter of Sang, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 22.
NORMAN—ROGERS.—Charles B. Norman, captain Bengal S.C., to Jessie M., daughter of the late William Rogers, at Lee, Feb. 17.
OLIPHANT—HORTON.—Arthur C., son of Col. Oliphant, R.E., to Agnes M., daughter of Capt. Horton, R.N., at Levemere, Suffolk, Feb. 22.
RUSSELL—DUFF.—Lieut. gen. Sir Edward Russell, Indian Army, to Alice, widow of Surg. major John Duff, M.D., R.A., at South Sea, Hants, Feb. 24.
SANDALL—HOUNDLES.—The Rev. John H. Sandall, to Fanny E., daughter of Edward Houndle, late of the Horse Guards Dept. War-office, and grand-daughter of the late Gen. Sir Samuel Hawker, G.C.I., and col. 3rd Dragoon Guards, at Upper Tooting, Feb. 23.
WALKER—WAKEMAN.—Herbert J. Walker, to Annie E, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Wakeman, Madras Army, at Willesden, Feb. 1.
WALKINSHAW—WALKINSHAW.—Arthur W. Walkinshaw, of Foochow, China, to Caroline A. J., daughter of Alexander Walkinshaw, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Feb. 22.
WARWICK—ALLEN.—Arthur, son of Francis Warwick, to Amy M., daughter of Capt. Henry Allen, of the 21st Regiment, at Nice, Feb. 23.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—George C. Arbuthnot, at Loanhead, Scotland, Feb. 21.
BELT—Anna M., widow of Alexander Belt, Member of Council, Bombay, at Notting-hill, Feb. 24.
CHAPMAN—Lorna Rosabel, infant daughter of Major A. R. Chapman, at Meerut, Jan. 24, aged one year and nine months.
EVANS—Sarah M., the wife of Wm. Evans, M.D., formerly of Calcutta, at Hampstead, Feb. 20.
FLINT—Major James Flint, M.S.C., and Executive Engineer, of Kurnool, at Craigleith, Edinburgh.
GORDON—T. B. Gordon, Esq., at Camden-square, N., Feb. 21, aged 88.
HORSFORD—Louisa, youngest daughter of the late General Horsford, of the Bengal Royal Artillery, drowned by the sinking of the s.s. *Strathclyde* off Dover, Feb. 17.
HOTSON—Robert M. Hotson, late of the H.E.I.C.S., at Stoke Newington, Feb. 19, aged 70.
LE MESSURIER—Major general A. P. Le Messurier, Bombay Army, at 5, Inverness-place, Feb. 17, aged 78.
LEWIS—Alfred Lewis, M.D., Army Medical Department, late 4th Hussars, at Maida-hill, Feb. 23, aged 34.
O'CALLAGHAN—John W. W. O'Callaghan, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, at Bayswater, Feb. 19.
ORNAN—Charles P. A., son of the late Charles Ornan, of Bengal, at Winchester, Feb. 18.
PLUMER—Spencer P. Plumer, son of the late Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, at Hertford, Feb. 20.
PRICHARD—Henry G. Prichard, Crown Solicitor at Madras, at Galle, two days after leaving Madras for England, Feb. 16, aged 38.
ROUDECOUR—Adele, widow of the late Col. de Roudecour, R.A., Chevalier de la Croix de St. Louis et St. Ferdinand, at Lexden, Colchester, Feb. 20, aged 75.
RUSSELL—William Russell, Indian C.S., drowned by the sinking of the *Strathclyde*, Feb. 17.
SMITH—Major George L. Smith, Major H.M.'s 107th Regiment, at the Isle of Wight, Feb. 16.
STEELE—Lavinia H., wife of Dr. Steele, of H.M.'s Convict Prison, daughter of the late Lieut. col. Daviniere, of the Indian Army, at Woking, Feb. 20.
STUART—Charlotte Agnes Musgrave, widow of the late Major C. B. Stuart, of the Bengal Army, drowned by the sinking of the s.s. *Strathclyde*, Feb. 17, while on her way to join her son, Lieut. Charles Stuart, of 17th Regt. in India.
SWINHOE—Emily Swinhoe, relict of Gen. Swinhoe, at Eslington House, Cheltenham, Feb. 10, aged 74.
WRENCH—Anna M., relict of the late Lieut. col. Wrench, formerly of the 9th Lancers, at Brighton, Feb. 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18. Str. Africa, Penang, &c.; Wemyss Castle, Kurrachee; Melpomene, Rangoon.—19. Str. Chyebassa, Calcutta; Dunbritton, Calcutta; str. Tagus, Bombay.—20. Brenlilda, Calcutta; Sumatra, Calcutta; Allahabad, Rangoon; Adelaide, Singapore; Asia, Calcutta.—22. Clara, Bombay; str. Hellespont, Colombo, &c.—23. Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta; str. Crighton, Bussorah; Gustav, Manila; Indus, Rangoon; Gertrude, Cochin.—24. Str. Tartar, Bombay; James Sheppard, Manila.—25. Battle Abbey, Calcutta; Glenfinlas, Calcutta; Dumbartonshire, Calcutta; Zime, Rangoon; Victory, Calcutta; West Ridge, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17. Str. City of Manchester, Calcutta.—23. Str. Ægean, Rangoon.—24. Glenesk, Calcutta; Mars, Madras; str. Cathay, Calcutta; str. Zeal, Bombay.—25. Str. Sirius, Calcutta; City of Halifax, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. City of Manchester, Feb. 17.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Edward Smith, Mr. A. Hodson, Mr. Donald Stewart, Mr. John T. Sale, Mr. Stephen Sale.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Cathay, Feb. 24.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Monteath and two children, Mr. Gray, Sub lieut. Lord Fitzgerald, Capt. and Mrs. Osborn, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Allen, Sub lieut. Lindsay, Miss Christie, Capt. Keith. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mair, Mrs. Kenny, Capt. Wilmer, Mr. W. Baker, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Wetherall, Mr. F. A. Hudson. For MADRAS.—Miss Brett, Mrs. Boyle, three daughters and one son, Mrs. Kerrick and child. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Hirst. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. McConnel, Mr. Simmonds, Mr. Ussher. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Virtue, Mr. and Mrs. Shirreff, Mrs. Teschenacher, Mr. Levick, Mr. Millard. For MALTA.—Miss Holditch, Mrs. Beamish, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.

Per str. Baroda, March 3.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Havelock, Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth, Major Castell, Mr. Wheeler. For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Kees. For SINGAPORE.—Hon. A. Macalister. For PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott and two daughters. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Harrison. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ridges.

Per str. Baroda, March 7.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Mrs. Knox, Mr. H. Percival, Mr. P. Binn, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. C. Fowler, Mr. Finch. For CEYLON.—Rev. Mr. Allcock.

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VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Ocean Rover, for Penang, Nov. 26, 23 S., 27 W.
Slieve Donard, for Galle, Dec. 6, 5 S., 30 W.
Julie, from Manila, Dec. 21, 32 S., 12 E.
Red Gauntlet, for Calcutta, Jan. 14, 1 N., 25 W., all well.
Wemyss Castle, from Kurrachee, Feb. 2, 32 N., 39 W.
Florence Nightingale, from Sourabaya, Feb. 4, 34 N., 38 W.
Adelaide, from Singapore, Jan. 15, 1 S., 21 W.
Nagpore, from Calcutta, Jan. 15, 1 N., 30 W.
Peruana, for Singapore, Jan. 15, 1 N., 30 W.
Adelaide, from Singapore, Jan. 12, 5 S., 17 W.
Sumatra, from Calcutta, Jan. 15, 49 N., 14 W.
Rajah of Cochin, for Negapatam, Dec. 26, 31 S., 30 W.
Alastor, for Rangoon, Jan. 16, 1 N., 28 W.
Lady Dufferin, for Kurrachee, Dec. 20, 21 S., 28 W.
Hannah Law, Rio Janeiro to Calcutta, Dec. 26, 32 S., 34 W.
Blair Athol, for Calcutta, Jan. 15, 4 S., 32 W., and 16th, 6 S., 33 W.
Kingdom of Saxony, for Madras, Jan. 23, 1 S., 30 W.
Ganges, for Calcutta, Jan. 19, 1 N., 25 W.
Mahanada, for Calcutta, Jan. 19, 11 S., 32 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The St. Malo, from London to Calcutta, went ashore half-a-mile west of Dungeness, at 10 P.M. on Feb. 21. Efforts were made to get her off, but without avail, and she is now being lightened.

The Talisman, from Calcutta to Dundee, has anchored in the Downs, with part of her crew sick.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 2.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Tytler, Major and Mrs. Boulton, Miss Beatson, Miss Wood, Mrs. Otto, and Mr. Crawford.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Hutchinson, Miss Stewart, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. R. Clark.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Chrystie, Col. Baker, and Mr. Relly.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lord Lennox, Hon. J. Duncombe, Mr. Mathison, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. G. B. Bruce, and Mrs. and Miss Carr.

MARCH 9.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Felgate.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Capt. Meiklejohn.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. E. M. Smith, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mesney and child, and Capt. and Mrs. Moriarty.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Garbett.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Capt. R. Davies, and Mrs. Sampson.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Waite, and Misses Methven.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Aiken.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Cramp, and Dep. Com. Baker.

MARCH 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Powell.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. McNabb, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. J. Dawson, and Dr. McCarthy.

MARCH 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Coutts and two children.

VENICE to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs Haslam, and Mr. Silverlock.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Ainslie, and Col. Gurney.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Garnett.

MARCH 30.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wynne.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Center, and Col. Beauchamp.

THE Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has resolved on contributing £600 yearly towards the stipend of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, one of the new bishops.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MIAN-MIR.—A most lamentable accident took place on Saturday last on the Mian-Mir-road, a little boy of four years of age, the son of Captain Bailey, 11th foot, Adjutant of the Lahor Volunteers, being killed. It appears the child was riding a horse attended by a syce and a servant; while passing down the Mian-Mir-road the horse took fright and broke away from the syce, unseating the child riding it, who fell, but was unable to disengage its foot from the stirrup. The poor boy was, therefore, dragged right down the Mian-Mir-road, as far as the turning to Moozung, up which the horse ran, dragging the child with it. It then jumped two compound walls, and was finally stopped in one of the gardens in the neighbourhood of Major Trail's and Dr. Calthrop's house. Much sympathy is felt by the public for Captain and Mrs. Bailey in their sad bereavement.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Jan. 29.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 2.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, March 3.

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	Rs.	R.		
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.				96¾ 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)...			Actual Sales.	
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5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43			In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	84 86
3½ per Cent. 1853-54				—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55				84 86
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55...				
4½ per Cent. of 1870				85 87
4½ per Cent. of 1872				
5 per Cent. of 1856-57...				87 89
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60				

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Madras ...	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8·d.	1s. 9d	1s. 9⅛ ⅛d.
Singapore ...	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong...	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 6¾d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅛d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 5¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
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Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106½ to 106¾
	India 5 per cent.		105½
	India 4 per cent.		88¼ to 89¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873 ...		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		93 to 95
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864½ or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 116
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	118 to 119
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	118 to 119
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112½ to 113½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	114 to 115
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)...	100	113 to 114
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1¼
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8¾ to 9¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	17 to 18
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 27
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	90 to 92
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	46¼ to 47¼
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7¾ to 7⅞
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	21⅛ to 22¼
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2¾ to 3¼
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference...	all	10¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2¼ to 2⅜
10	Upper Assam	10	2¼ to 2⅜
50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5¼
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	5 to 6
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 8
5	Do. New	4	1⅛ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	108
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4¼
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	37 to 39
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1⅛ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	30 to 33

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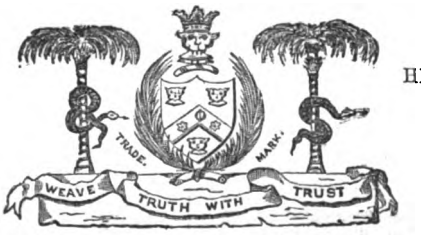
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JAMES FERGUSSON, ESQ., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.
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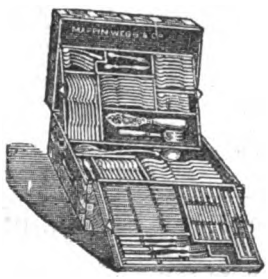


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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	215
Casualties, &c.	218
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Indian Councils Professional Appointments Bill	219
Khelat and the Sind Frontier ...	219
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Phillips Testimonial	219
Waste	219
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Fall in the Value of Silver...	220
The Salt Revenue	221
Indian Wines	221
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	222
Miscellaneous	222
Shipping and Commercial ...	223
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	224
Shipping and Commercial ...	224
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	225
Shipping and Commercial ...	226
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	226
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	229
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	230
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	231
HOME:—	
The Queen's Levee	232
Miscellaneous	232
Imperial Parliament	233
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	234
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	234
Shipping	234
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	235
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	235
ADVERTISEMENTS	236

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 14; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, February 12; Calcutta, February 11.

THE Prince of Wales's visit to Jaipur ended on Feb. 7 with his departure for Naini Tal. In its main features the visit was of course a mere repetition of those to Gwalior and other native States. There was the same show of elephants, hung with silver trappings and painted in all the colours of the rainbow; with the usual crowd of loyal rajahs eager to offer costly presents for which, as they well knew, his Royal Highness could return no equivalent; and the usual banquet with the inevitable exchange of compliments at the day's close. The Prince himself however had cause to remember Jaipur with special pleasure, for it was there that he shot his first tiger—a fine beast—eight feet four inches long, whose skin will doubtless reappear at Sandringham as a valued trophy of the chase. The accident which befel Prince Louis of Battenberg, through a fall from his horse while out pig-sticking at Farrah, near Agra, was serious enough to keep him there for some days. Besides dislocating his collar-bone, he was suffering from concussion of the brain. On his way through Agra the Prince saw the Taj by moonlight, to our thinking the best of all possible times for taking in the full beauty of Shah Jahan's "dream in marble." Blue lights are all very well, and sunlight is still better, but neither in this case equals the enchanting effect of pure moonshine.

THERE seems to be no prospect of a meeting between the Prince of Wales and the little Nizam of Haidarabad, either at Ellora or elsewhere. The heat of the weather in March, at the time of the Prince's intended journey homewards through Bombay, has put a necessary stop, on the Nizam's account, to any such arrangement.

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Calcutta on February 8, after discussing and passing a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to pleaders, muktiars and revenue agents in Northern India, the Council granted leave to Sir W. Muir to introduce a Bill enabling the Government to declare certain coins of Native States to be legal tender in British India. This measure has become needful from the increased intercourse between our own territories and the native States.

IT is again asserted in India that proposals for reorganising the Native Army are being discussed by the Viceroy's Executive Council, and that the result of their deliberations will be forwarded to Westminster before Lord Napier starts for this country. As Sir F. Haines will not relieve him before April, the Council have some weeks still in hand for the completion of their labours, if they are not meanwhile called away to other matters of equal moment.

THE efforts lately made by Mr. Lavelle to discover gold in the Kolar district of Mysor appear to have been rewarded with success. The quartz obtained by his party gave tokens of a rich yield, and it was resolved to start a company to work the mines. To satisfy themselves of the existence of the precious metal in Kolar, Mr. Linden, late of the International Ice Company, was sent to report upon the new field, and his report was so assuring that it has since been decided to lay out large capital upon the enterprise. Mr. Lavelle holds authority from the Mysor Government to search for gold over a tract of country ten miles round; but the firm that has undertaken the business will begin by working only a portion of this extensive field. Few people, we are told, can have any idea of the mine of wealth to be found in the gold fields of Kolar. They are said to be the richest in India, if not in the world, surpassing even the gold mines of Ballarat in Australia. If there were any chance of that last assertion proving true, the question of checking the present fall in the exchange value of the rupee would soon be materially simplified by India herself.

THE actual receipts from eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' duty on Malwa opium appear to have exceeded the estimates by £207,491. The receipts from Bengal opium have actually exceeded the estimates by £531,327, but the loss on the Bombay side accounts for the smallness of the net gain.

IN announcing the appointment of Sir R. Meade to act as Resident at Haidarabad, the Government of India records its "high sense" of the services rendered by that officer during his late employment at Baroda as Agent to the Viceroy. When Sir Richard took over the Agency from Sir Lewis Pelly, in April, 1875,

there were many and most important matters in hand: the choice of a successor to Malharao, and the adoption of suitable measures for giving the youthful Prince selected a sound and wholesome training; the re-establishment of the Native Government; revenue and fiscal reforms, particularly those relating to the incidence of the land revenue; the reorganisation of the regular and irregular troops of the State; the investigations into, and adjustment of the long-standing claims of the Sirdars and hereditary retainers of the Gaikwar; these are some of the most important subjects with which the Agent to the Governor-general and Special Commissioner was called upon to deal, and with which, with the cordial co-operations of the able Minister, Sir T. Madava Rao, he has dealt to the complete satisfaction of his Excellency in Council. To the arrangements made by Sir Richard Meade for the preservation of order, whether in the city of Baroda itself or in outlying districts, the Gaikwar State is indebted for the peace and prosperity now reigning in those territories: the benefits to be expected from the measures of sound administration, which have been introduced into the State in accordance with Sir Richard Meade's advice, are not less important, and as the Government of India is deeply concerned in the welfare of the Baroda people, and of his Highness the Gaikwar, the cordial thanks and acknowledgments of his Excellency in Council are due to the officer through whose successful exertions that welfare has been promoted.

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A CALCUTTA telegram of February 13 to the *Bombay Gazette* states that Dr. Thornton has been appointed Secretary to the Order of the Star of India; that the Hon. Ashley Eden has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council; that Colonel Ardagh is appointed Commissioner of Tenasserim, and Colonel Horace Brown Commissioner of Pegu.

NOT the least picturesque of the scenes lately witnessed by the Prince of Wales was the parade at Agra of the motley troops led thither by the several princes of Rajputana. First came Bundi with a stately train of huge elephants, followed by a wild troop of horsemen, with banners and streamers. Next marched a long file of foot soldiers, "carrying the strangest devices—great suns of talc with silver rays, golden hands, and other emblems of royalty. Close behind them came the artillery of the State, the feeblest guns imaginable, manned by gunners in a uniform that, if it had not suggested a fire brigade, would have suggested dismounted cuirassiers." Then, led horses, with pink legs and tails, and gorgeous trappings; and after them a wild rabble of parti-coloured ragamuffins. Bikanir followed, says the *Englishman's* correspondent, "remarkable for his splendid camel troop, each beast carrying two men in scarlet, armed with matchlocks—a formidable corps for desert fighting; and then came by the same splendid elephants, the same wild horsemen, feeble guns, and variegated camp following. Bhartpur, Alwar, Dholpur then came by in turn, each straining to rival the other in magnificence; then Tonk's wild display of galloping cavalry, and the chain-armour camel corps of Dattia." The same writer declares that in the three miles of armed men that swept by

there was much formidable stuff; no discipline, of course; but, still, what discipline had Skinner's Horse in the old days of Lake and Perron? There are still among our young cavalry officers plenty of Probyns and Curetons and Hodsons, no doubt; and a single one will suffice to make a troop of dare-devil horsemen a terror to even a disciplined enemy. Many who looked on at the procession came away laughing at it, and no doubt it was very ludicrous in parts. The guns were pea-shooters, with touchholes as large as the muzzles. The infantry—some, however, were a striking exception—a ridiculously dressed and shambling rout; while the led horses, bullock carts, and palanquins suggested the comic business of a pantomime, rather than a serious display before Royalty. But others, again, and the majority, were of opinion that it was this very mixture of magnificence and triviality that gave the spectacle its wonderful charm. Splendid in attire, and superb as a *coup de œuil* of the most artistic kind, it was even, when the details were absurd, the perfection of the picturesque.

ON Saturday last the Prince of Wales's trip to the Terai was brought to a close, when he killed his last tiger in Nepal—a very fine animal—not far from the camp. Yesterday he left Nepal, on his journey back to Bareilly. He was to dine there with the 18th Royal Irish, and continue his route by rail the same night to Allahabad.

SURGEON GENERAL FAYRER left the camp on Thursday morning, at the desire of the Prince, to report on Canon Duckworth's illness. Travelling to Lahor by special train, he arrived to find typhoid symptoms in a moderate form, which was reported to the Prince by telegraph on Saturday. On Sunday the Prince heard that Canon Duckworth was going on very favourably. Mr. Sidney Hall will go to Lahor and remain with the Canon till he is able to travel.

ACCORDING to a telegram of March 4, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief were going next day to Allahabad to meet the Prince of Wales. The Prince will probably not return to Calcutta. A public meeting has been called to consider a proposal for erecting a memorial to Lord Napier of Magdala.

THE Indian Government have sanctioned the grant of jagirs rent-free to two police officers in the Bombay Presidency for service done in connection with late events at Baroda. The fortunate objects of the Viceroy's favour are Gajanand Vithal and Khan Bahadur Akbar Ali. The former receives grant of a village in any British taluk which he may name in Bombay, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,200. It is to be held by him rent free during his lifetime, but will be continued to his heirs and successors on payment of half the quit rent. Akbar Ali gets on similar terms a village rent-free, yielding Rs. 500 a year.

OF the perils incident to tiger-hunting even from the back of an elephant, the *Times* correspondent gives a suggestive picture in his account of what befel one of the Prince's shooting parties the other day in Nepal. This party was led by Mr. Moore, Magistrate of Bareilly.

In beating across a grassy plain they came upon a fine tiger, which was making for the jungle, when Mr. Moore fired at and hit it. As they closed on in pursuit, the tiger turned on the elephants, sprang on the head and side of Mr. Robinson's, placing one claw on the rifle, so that he could not fire, and the other on the howdah door, and tearing the mahout's leg. The elephant swung around, the howdah door flew open, and the tiger fell off, but sprang at the elephant again and clawed it cruelly, till it was kicked off by the frightened beast. It then leaped up at once on the head of Colonel Ellis's elephant, and was tearing the mahout down, when Colonel Ellis, leaning down over the howdah, coolly fired, with the muzzle almost touching the tiger, which dropped dying on the ground, but not till it had lacerated the man's knee and leg.

Under favourable circumstances a good sportsman will drop his tiger before it has sprung at the elephant; but in this case it seems that the long grass, probably taller than the elephant himself, enabled the tiger to make his sudden and desperate charges unchecked.

ON another occasion the Prince of Wales himself incurred some of the risk attendant on the chase of such large game as wild elephants. He was mounted on one of Sir Jung Bahádur's Arabs, when the whole party "emerged from a wood on the plain of burnt reeds and grass, above which towered the monster elephant, his tail straight out, his proboscis curled up, running, and evidently tired. With view halloos and cheers, the horsemen pursued him, while the pad elephants came trumpeting up in the rear, the drivers standing on their backs, holding on with one hand and beating them with sticks and mallets in the other. The wild elephant stopped short, surveyed the horsemen, and rushed at the nearest with incredible speed. 'Fly for your lives; look out for the Prince!' shouted Sir Jung, and, in a second, Prince, Peer, and commoner were scouring through the grass and reeds as fast as horses could carry them. This was repeated again and again, for the elephant's runs were short, and he gave up speedily, but he came very near Lord Suffield and Mr. Rose on one occasion, and unpleasantly near to the Prince and others also." Sir Joseph Fayrer had a narrow escape of a different kind. "While at full speed in chase his horse leaped into a disused elephant pit, ten feet deep, but, wonderful to relate, neither broke a bone, and Sir J. Fayrer saw the rest of the hunt from an elephant's back."

THE *Times* Correspondent, writing from Penang on the 28th January, says that at Banda Baru everything remained quiet. At Qualla Kangsa a party of Sappers and some of the Ghurkas under Lieutenant Hare, who had gone to cut a road through the jungle, were fired upon by some natives, with no effect. "A return fire, the result of which could only be judged by the shrieks from the jungle, soon quieted the enemy, who beat a speedy retreat, in which they were assisted by a couple of well-directed shots from Captain Gwyn's guns." A small party of native police, under Mr. Hewick, had an encounter with some of the rebel Malays north of Qualla Kangsa. "They ran a great chance of being worsted by a much larger force, who retreated when one of the police called out for some auxiliary rockets, which were purely creatures of his fertile imagination. It was reported that this force had succeeded in killing th murderer of poor Birch, but subsequent investigation has shown that such was not the case, and that the native slain is only the man at whose hands was required the life of the interpreter who was killed just before the attack on the bathing-house in which Mr. Birch was." Ismail and Lela were said to be flying north to the neighbourhood of Queda, a province tributary to Siam. Mr. Hewick stated it as his firm conviction that he should in a few days be able to secure the person of Rajah Ismail; but in this he had been disappointed, as a sufficient force could not be spared from the small number of men available for such a purpose. About 100 of the 10th, under Lieutenant Louth, had just arrived at Penang, and another 100 were expected the following week, leaving the 30th to take their places. The 10th seem to have been singularly free from sickness, but both the Buffs and the 80th have suffered severely. Sub-Lieutenant Armstrong, of the Buffs, died of dysentery on the 25th January, and many of the regiment were in hospital from the same disease.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram of March 2, Sir Salar Jung will leave for Naples on the 5th April on his way to England. Small-pox continues to increase in Bombay.

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A RANGOON telegram of Feb. 29 states that the Karenni Boundary Commission is expected to finish its labours before April. The stoppage was caused by a Karen policeman killing three of his comrades. No complications are expected to arise in consequence.

A SHANGHAI telegram of Feb. 28 states that Mr. Grosvenor and his party arrived at Suchau on the 26th January, and were met at that place by the British escort, which will accompany them to Yunnan.

LATEST advices from Berlin and Tashkand assert that the subjugation of Khokan is confirmed. It reduces the distance between the Russian and English frontiers to 225 miles. A commission have determined to recommend the Orenburg route for the construction of a railway between European Russia and Tashkand. Khokan has been formally incorporated with Russia, and General Scobeleff has been appointed to the post of Governor of the newly-formed Province, which is to be called the Firghana. The inhabitants appear to be well satisfied with the new state of things.

OFFICIAL intelligence from Achin to the 21st ult. states that the Dutch troops have attacked the 26th Mukim district and have taken several Bentjngs and four Campongs. The Rajah of Pedir seems disposed to submit to the Netherlands authorities. The sanitary state of the troops is unfavourable. Other despatches announce the death, from cholera, of General Pel, Commander of the Dutch forces in Achin. General Engel has succeeded him in his command. The Dutch forces are advancing, and several of the Achinese chiefs are giving in their submission.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says that Colonel Stokes and Mr. Taylor left yesterday morning for Brindisi, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Thibet*. The Duke of Sutherland, Sir Louis Mallet, and party left by the same steamer.

IT is not very easy to make out the movements of troops engaged in such a campaign as that which has brought Captain Channer and his sturdy little Gurkhas into just prominence. One critic in the *Pall Mall Gazette* not unfairly blames General Colborne for failing to arrange with the Bengal column, while lying idle at Quala Kangsa, a simultaneous advance on Quinta from opposite points, so as to catch the ex-Sultan Ismail within their toils. At Kinta, as at Blanja, our troops missed their prey, whereas by waiting a few days at Blanja to give Ross time for concerted action they would most likely have caught him. With regard however to one part of the late operations few will question the justice of the *Pioneer's* remarks as follow:—

> Altogether this little campaign in the south of the Malay Peninsula has been admirably conducted in the face of many difficulties, its success having been complete. Colonel Clay has burned Sri Menanti, and taken nine guns with no loss on his side, comparatively speaking. The enemy, as a letter from the scene of action puts it, "had threatened to make curry of the white men, but caught it hot themselves instead." Our little force has had to do hard and trying work on half rations, has been wet through every day, marching all the time through the densest jungle and over difficult hill tracks.

THE correspondence lately published between the Indian Government and the India-office, with regard to the new Tariff Act, reveals an important change in the relations between the two governments. Before March 31, 1874, the measures passed by the Legislative Council were announced to the Secretary of State for India through enactments sent hither for his approval or disallowance. The Secretary of State had a veto upon Indian legislation, but, with this exception, the responsibility for the laws passed rested solely with the Indian Government. Under such an arrangement it was seldom that the India-office cared to set aside an Act which had already obtained the force of law in India. In March, 1874, however, Lord Salisbury sent out a despatch enjoining the Viceroy to lay before his Council no measures of any importance, save on grounds of special urgency, before the Secretary of State had had time to consider and pass judgment on them. Last July a despatch was sent out from the India-office recommending the repeal of the import duty on manufactured cottons as soon as ever the state of the Indian finances might admit. While this despatch was yet on its way to India, there came a telegram from the Governor-General, dated August 5, stating that an Act for the revision of the Customs duties had been passed that day the principal features of which were the abolition of export duties, the reduction of import duties generally from 7½ to 5 per cent., the retention of the import duty on manufactured cottons, and the imposition of an import duty on long-stapled raw cotton. In reply Lord Salisbury telegraphed his objection to the Act as it stood, and asked why it had been withdrawn from the operation of the rule laid down in the Despatch of March, 1874.

LORD NORTHBROOK in his turn explained that the revision of the duties had been anxiously awaited by the commercial community; that the Government had received two strong remonstrances against further delay from the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta; that the season of the year was the most convenient for the abolition of export duties; that the condition of trade urgently called for the relief given by the Bill; that prolonged discussions pending a reference to the Home Government would result in an inconvenient disclosure of the intention of the Government; that the measures included in the Bill were in accordance with the policy of the Home Government as communicated to the Government of India; and, finally, that the rule laid down by Lord Salisbury was professedly a return to older precedents, which showed that it had never been the practice to refer alterations of Customs duties for the opinion of the Home Government before they had been passed in the Legislative Council.

ON November 11 Lord Salisbury sent out an answer to the following effect. He is not surprised to hear that Lord Northbrook considered the measure urgent, for nothing else could have led him to pass it in so unusual a manner. It was not the time of year at which financial discussions usually take place. The Government was at a distance from the capital. None of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council were present. The Bill was introduced and became law in a single day. "It could obviously have only been a deep sense of the urgency of the measure which led" the Governor-General while discussing a subject "in respect to which the assistance of mercantile councillors is of especial value," to deprive himself of "the advice and knowledge of persons possessing other than official experience," and to forego the advantage of "receiving from external sources and in an informal shape the counsels which in consequence of the time and place of legislation could not be tendered in debate." Lord Salisbury cannot agree with his Excellency "in thinking that the urgency of the case was such as to justify either your failure to inform me of your intentions to legislate upon this subject, or the sudden action by which your proposals have been converted into law. By urgency it was not my intention to express the state of things in which an earlier is preferable to a later passage of a proposed measure; for such a condition exists in respect to all measures which are improvements." In order, however, to avoid future misapprehensions on this point, his Lordship requests that whenever the Viceroy thinks of withdrawing a measure from the operation of the despatch of March 31, 1874, on the ground of urgency, he will at once communicate his intention by telegraph. As regards the particular measure now passed Lord Salisbury requests the Governor-general to reconsider his legislation, especially upon two points. These are the maintenance of the import duty on manufactured cotton and the imposition of a new duty on raw cotton of the finer sorts. The latter duty is to be abolished at once; the former is to be abolished as quickly as may consist with guarding the Indian Treasury from financial embarrassment. "The entire removal of the duty, should, however, not be adjourned for an indefinite period, but provision should be made for it within a fixed terms of years."

HAVING told last week the story of Shaik Paltu's reappearance, as reported by the *Pioneer*, we give with pleasure the corrections since furnished to a contemporary by Colonel Baugh himself—the best authority on the subject, since he was the Adjutant whose life the brave Sepoy virtually saved. There is no ground whatever for supposing that Shaikh Paltu was neglected by those whom he had served. Sir John Hearsey, who risked his own life so nobly at the time of Mangal Pandi's outbreak, made Paltu a Havildar or sergeant on the spot, and obtained for him a third-class Order of Merit, which remained in the Adjutant's charge for two years. On coming out of hospital, where he had been treated for a bad sword-cut on his hand, Paltu went home on two months' leave to Hamirpur, with a

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present of money from his Adjutant to help him on his way. He never came back, although, writes Colonel Baugh, "for nearly two years I was in correspondence with him, begging him to rejoin, telling him that I had the Order of Merit for him in my possession, to be presented to him by the general on parade. I also wrote to the late Mr. Freeling, the collector of Hamirpur, and Captain (now Major) Hennessey, of my regiment, who was commanding a levy there; but it was of no avail; his excuses were that he had no money, or was ill. I sent him forty rupees out of my own pocket through Captain (now Major) Hennessy, to enable him to join, but it was of no use; and at last I was obliged to strike him off the rolls and return the Order to Government. He was given, I believe, the piece of land he is now in possession of by the late Mr. Freeling, at the solicitation of Major Hennessy." It is evident, therefore, that Paltu purposely kept out of the way for reasons best known to himself, probably preferring a quiet life at home on his own bit of ground to the chance of further honours and advancement in the public service.

SOME of our readers will be glad to see that Lord G. Hamilton has obtained a select committee to inquire into the causes of the present fall in the value of silver, and its effects upon the rate of exchange between England and India. With the rupee growing yearly less valuable, it is time that such an inquiry should be thoroughly carried out. A better president than Mr. Goschen could not have been selected.

Odds and Ends.

A COMPETENT officer is to be appointed to report on the objects of antiquarian interest in the Madras Presidency.

IT is stated that Messrs. Macdonnell and Geddes have reported that Government will not be required to furnish relief to any great extent in any part of Tirhut or the adjoining districts.

RAGHUNATH RAO DADA, Chief of Karandwar, and once a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, is dead.

COLONEL DILLON will continue as Military Secretary to the new Commander-in-Chief.

THE destruction of cattle by wild beasts in Madras from September, 1874, to September, 1875, amounted to 7,126 of all sorts, chiefly bullocks and cows.

MR. F. G. MOORE officiates as Deputy-Commissioner of Rohtak when Mr. G. E. Knox goes on furlough for two years.

RAIN fell last week in the Darjiling district, doing much good to the tea.

CAPTAIN A. FITZHUGH officiates as Commandant of the 4th Sikh Infantry, and Captain B. E. Gowan as Second in Command.

MAJOR O. MENZIES officiates as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Panjab.

MR. D. C. MACNABB is to act for Major Munro as Commissioner of Derajat.

CAPTAIN C. E. MACAULAY is posted as Deputy-Commissioner to the Dehra Ismail Khan District.

MAJOR C. BEADON officiates as Deputy-Commissioner of Jallandhar, and Mr. G. M. Rivaz as Judicial Assistant.

MR. G. W. KELLNER, Military Accountant-General, is going on leave for a year, and Major Newmarch will officiate for him.

BABU DURGA CHARAN LAHA has resigned his seat in the Bengal Council.

DR. WALLER and Mr. J. B. Knight have resigned their appointments as Justices of the Peace for Calcutta.

THE works of the New Madras Harbour have been commenced.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. ELLIOTT, M.D., succeeds Dr. Ewart as Principal of the Presidency General Hospital.

THE Rev. F. Felix, who has been a Roman Catholic priest in India for upwards of fifty years, has died at Sabathu.

THE members of the Puna Rayats Commission are said to have been unable to agree upon their report. The Commission has been dissolved.

FIVE officers of the Turkish Army have arrived at Bombay on their way to Kashgar, to drill the troops of the Amir.

MAJOR COLLETT, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, is going on furlough.

DR. PAYNE has been appointed Health Officer to the Calcutta Municipality on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, with liberty to practise, and Mr. A. Pedler, Gas and Water Analyst, on Rs. 300 a month.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Council on Saturday, Jan. 28, the remaining clauses of the New Calcutta Municipal Bill were passed after some discussion, and the Bill, as settled, was to be published for three weeks, and then be brought forward again.

LORD NORTHBROOK will probably go home direct from Calcutta in H.M.S. *Tenasserim*.

THE announcement that Colonel Burne is to be Private Secretary to Lord Lytton has been received with universal satisfaction.

RAIN is badly wanted in Silhet and Kachar for the tea.

COLONEL YORKE officiates as Commandant of the 12th Bengal Cavalry in the place of Colonel Gough, and Captain MacNair as Second in Command.

SIR SALAR JANG has appointed Mr. Oliphant, a Bombay merchant, as his Private Secretary.

THE Rev. G. G. Gillan has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

THE Hon. A. Eden has been granted furlough for eight months from the 1st of February.

MR. JULAND DANVERS has been on a tour of inspection over the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway.

THE appointment of Professor of Pali at the Rangoon High School has been offered to Bishop Bigandet.

MR. C. P. L. MACAULAY has obtained a degree of honour and a reward of Rs. 2,000 in Bengali, and Mr. K. G. Gupta a certificate of high proficiency and a reward of Rs. 2,000 in Sanskrit.

IT is reported that Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is going on leave, when Mr. H. Cockerell will officiate for him.

IT is stated at Bombay that Sir Salar Jang will visit England this year as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland.

THE Prince of Wales is said to have given Rs. 10,000 at Lucknow to the survivors of the Baillie Guard, who were presented to him during his late visit.

THE Calcutta Volunteers went into camp at Bailgaria on the night of Jan. 27. Sir R. Temple stayed in camp on the following Monday night, dining at the officers' mess.

SIR R. TEMPLE is said to be engaged on a voluminous reply to the "Black Pamphlet" on the Famine.

MR. AITCHISON, Foreign Secretary, has gone on leave, and Dr. Thornton has taken office.

MAJOR H. N. B. BURLTON officiates as Political Agent of the Third Class and Cantonment Magistrate at Morar.

THE salt revenue for the first nine months of the current financial year has amounted to £4,376,459, as compared with £4,301,971 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE road between Kallol and Shahpur, in the Baroda Territory, has been rendered unsafe for travellers by dakaits.

MR. MOLESWORTH, Mr. Danvers, and Mr. Rendell are all said to be in favour of a railway to the Nilghiris on the Rigi system.

THE loss on the Secretary of State's Bills on India from the 1st of April to the end of January has amounted to Rs. 1,41,01,350, being Rs. 14,94,506 above the estimated loss.

THE following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government Sale-room, in Bankshall-street, Calcutta, on Friday, February 11 :—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Behar	2,235	... Rs. 1,300	... Rs. 1,295	... Rs. 1,296-13-10
Benares	1,685	... 1,235	... 1,225	... 1,230- 6- 2

CAPTAIN BURTON.—Captain Richard Francis Burton, the celebrated African traveller, and Mrs. Burton have just arrived in Bombay. Captain Burton has got six months' leave of absence, and has come to India to visit the scenes of his previous life in this country. In addition to the places of interest near Bombay he will visit the Blue Mountains and Sind, returning home by Zanzibar, which he thinks is now sufficiently advanced to have a tramway. He will then go to the Zomadu coast to see Badha and Zazagla, now occupied by the Egyptians, and then gradually find his way back to Trieste.—*Times of India*, Feb. 7.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. J. M. Theobald, 62nd regt., at Dehra, Feb. 6. T. H. G. Rhoades, late lieut. 1st batt. 22nd (Cheshire) regt., at Rugby, Feb. 23, aged 29. F. O. Leighton, late major 56th regt., at Cheltenham, Feb. 29.

BENGAL.—Capt. E. J. Butler, Dep. Master Attendant, Calcutta, at Calcutta, Feb. 3. Mr. S. McAuliffe, E.A.C., at Lahore, Feb. 6. Capt. A. Ross (O'Borne), at Calcutta, Feb. 7. Rev. W. G. Wilson, M.A., Professor in the Presidency College and Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal, at Calcutta, Feb. 8, aged 32.

MADRAS.—Mr. B. Moore, pensioned sergt. 13th M.N.I., at St. Thomas's Mount, Feb. 6. John Biggers, late civil engineer H.M.S. Dept. Public Works, Madras, at Fairlawn, Surbiton, March 1, aged 46. Major Wardlow Manderson, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, at Egmore, Feb. 3. Col. G. R. Roberts, 3rd Madras L.C., suddenly, on parade, at Saugor, Feb. 1. Mr. A. J. Dodson, engineer of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, at Salem, Madras, Jan. 27. Major J. Flint, Madras S.C., and exec. engr. of Kurnool, at Craigleith, Edinburgh, lately. H. G. Prichard, Esq., Crown Solicitor at Madras, at Galle, two days after leaving Madras for England, Feb. 16, aged 63.

BOMBAY.—Major gen. A. P. Le Messurier, Bombay Army, at Inverness-place, Hyde-park, Feb. 17. J. M. Graves, Esq., dep. mag. for Sind, drowned in the *Strathclyde*, Feb. 17.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nizam, March 13.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Jameson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Templar, Sub lieut. Corbett, Fleet surg. Purchas, Mrs. Dalgleish and two children, Miss Patterson, Col. Dumbleton, Mr. L. Meason, Mrs. Eyre and child, Dr. Wilmot and sister-in-law, Mr. Jenkinson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Thibet, March 2.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Elphinston, Mrs. Chisolm and two children, Mr. Ross, Mr. J. Soames, Major Collett, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Paton, Mr. Ind, Dr. Macnamara. From SUEZ.—Mr. Hartmann. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Geigan, Mr. McClorg, Mr. H. Gorst. Mr. F. Allen, Mr. Fichet.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Thibet, March 5.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. Thomas. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bennamon and friend, Duke of Sutherland, Col. Stokes, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Mr. Bethune, Prince Reuss, Sir L. and Lady Malet, Miss Pelew, Mrs. Colvin.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 6, 1876.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS BILL.

OUR last issue contained some remarks, from an independent source, on the new Bill for increasing, as it were, the legal strength of the Indian Council, by means of pensions to those lawyers who might be induced to enter it. It is hardly necessary to say that the writer's opinions were his own, not ours. In his defence of the Bill last Thursday against Mr. Fawcett, Lord George Hamilton gave, we think, satisfactory reasons for a measure which will enable the Secretary for India to get over the difficulty of ensuring due help from his Council on matters of legal importance. Hitherto he has had to go outside his Council for help which might be more cheaply and conveniently furnished from within. If two or three "gentlemen of legal attainments" can be induced to offer their services for fifteen years, with the choice of a pension of £500 yearly after ten years, it is likely that the Indian Treasury, as well as the Government, will gain rather than lose by the substitution of a fixed salary for fluctuating but always heavy fees. Last year, according to Lord G. Hamilton, the law-charges of the India Office did not exceed £2,500; but if it is true that in 1856 they amounted to £19,000, the former sum must fall a good way short of the average figure for the last twenty years.

KHELAT AND THE SIND FRONTIER.

AN interesting letter in the *Bombay Gazette* throws some timely light on the state of things which has just led to a change of political agents on the Sind frontier. By the end of January last it was known in Bombay that Colonel Munro and Captain Sandeman had arrived at Jacobabad in order to relieve Colonel Loch of his political duties on the Sind frontier, and that Sir W. Merewether, the Commissioner in Sind, would henceforth cease to take any part in the politics of Khelat. This announcement, as the writer justly remarks, will surprise no one who has followed the course of events in Upper Sind for a few years past. It certainly gives new significance to the disagreement which resulted in Colonel Phayre's removal from the post he held under Sir W. Merewether.

For some time before Lord Mayo's death the troubled state of affairs in Khelat had fixed the attention of the Indian Government, and various measures were taken by the late Viceroy to restore something like a good understanding between the Khan and his barons, and to maintain peace among the unruly frontier tribes. But his efforts in this way appear to have been not a little hampered by the want of a good understanding between the Political officers on the Sind frontier. The views of Sir W. Merewether as to the true relations between the Khan of Khelat and his nobles were not those of some who acted under him, especially Colonel Phayre. While the Commissioner treated the Khan as sovereign of his own kingdom, his agents on the frontier urged that the Khan was merely the first among his fellow-chiefs. Acting on his own view, Sir William strengthened the Khan's hands against his nobles to such effect that the latter, goaded on by the Khan's persistent tyranny, have several times broken out into rebellion, while the Marri and Bhugti tribes on the Sind frontier have thrown off all show of obedience to his rule. On both classes of offenders Sir William brought to bear a policy of stern repression, which seems only to have aggravated the evils it aimed to cure. Colonel Phayre on the other hand maintained that the nobles of Khelat formed the true governing body in that State, and that the only way to preserve the peace of the frontier was to combine conciliation with a vigilant system of police. So well did he succeed in dealing with the frontier tribes, that before his departure from Sind all outrages along his portion of the frontier had ceased. It was evident however that two officers acting on such different views could not long continue working together, and at last in 1872 Colonel Phayre was removed from his post by the Government of Bombay, and the supreme control of Sind frontier politics was taken over by the Viceroy himself. The whirligig of Time however brings in its revenges, and the move now made by the Supreme Government lends strong colour to the belief that the policy upheld by Colonel Phayre has at length prevailed over that of which he so strongly disapproved. It appears at any rate that Captain Sandeman, as Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khán, was one of Colonel Phayre's stoutest supporters during his term of office in Sind; and if it be true, as the telegraph reported, that Sir W. Merewether has himself been removed from his post, the tables would seem to have been entirely turned in favour of his old opponent.

Correspondence.

THE PHILLIPS TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I feel sure that you will aid me with your powerful influence in urging on officers who have received, or who may receive, bonus compensation, to come forward generously and contribute their quota to the testimonials which are being got up for Colonels Jervis, Rathbone, and Phillips, more especially the latter, whose claims are paramount. Appeals have been forwarded to nearly six hundred officers, and I am ashamed to say that not the sixth part of those have even been acknowledged. These gentlemen cannot plead ignorance of Colonel Phillips's claims on their generosity; it is useless to recapitulate his great services in the Bonus cause, and if officers were ignorant of them before, they have been clearly explained in the circulars which have been transmitted. Surely it would be a more manly proceeding on their part, not to say more polite, to acknowledge at least the receipt of the appeals which have reached them, and, if they have reasons for doing so, either decline or agree to contribute their mite.

It would, indeed, be a cruel irony of fate if Colonel Phillips, by whose unflagging perseverance and pluck the Bonus question was finally settled, should be permitted to be a loser by those who made use of him to snatch the chesnuts out of the fire, and that he should not only have to "bear the insolence of office, and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes," but be also the victim of the blackest ingratitude at the hands of his brother officers. A RETIRED OFFICER.

WASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

The waste in the grain allotments in the whole of Bengal and Behar was accordingly 12,065,000 maunds, or 435,000 tons, worth £4,271,750. —Page 62 of the "Black Pamphlet of Calcutta, 1876."

SIR,—The "Black Pamphlet," in which the arguments are founded on the official Reports published by the Government

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of India, has recently created intense feeling in Calcutta. The writer attributes the waste of upwards of seven million pounds sterling to the reckless ambition and extravagance of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and to the ignorance of the condition of the people displayed by the great majority of the European officers of Government.

I venture to suggest that this reckless expenditure would never have been incurred but for causes working at home, in this country, in the good city of London. Can we forget the letters from distinguished Indian statesmen in the *Times*, and in other influential newspapers? Can we forget the ignorant cry all over England that there must be a famine? As early as the 22nd of December, 1873, your readers were warned to beware of exaggerated statements.

Ought we not to attribute the waste of seven millions sterling partly to the partiality of old ladies in London for Indian Four per Cents.? English ladies do not like English Three per Cents. because the interest is so low; they prefer to patronise the Indian Government, which offers handsomer interest. They feel confident that England will never permit India to repudiate its debts, or to offer, like Turkey, only one-half of the promised interest.

Good credit has its disadvantages; unlimited credit may entice a nation to its ruin; borrowers are apt to be extravagant when lenders are importunate in offering them money. As national wealth increases, the supply of Government Stock in the Money Market is not always equal to the demand; an economical Government may wish to pay off part of its debts just at the time when its subjects may wish to invest large savings; on the other hand, an extravagant Government will be tempted to borrow to meet *imaginery* wants; thus Turkey has borrowed enormous sums, which have been wasted.

The Indian Government has been in like manner tempted by finding that it enjoys excellent credit; it knows by experience that it will be allowed to expend borowed money without any efficient control; it fears not that the disaffection prevalent among the natives of India will ripen into rebellion as long as it refrains from increasing the taxes; as the great majority of the native capitalists do not trust Government with their money, it matters not to them what becomes of the Loans.

The borrowing propensities of the Indian Government in 1874 were pleasing not only to the old ladies, to the stock-brokers, and to the Ministry, but they also satisfied Manchester and the Europeans in India who wished to remit money home. By meeting five millions of the expenses of the India Office by a loan negotiated in London, the rate of remittance from India was prevented from falling very low.

When in 1875 two-and-a-half millions were borrowed in India instead of in London, it appeared that the wishes of certain Exchange brokers clashed with the interests of Manchester and of persons remitting from India.

Let us not blame Lord Northbrook, who faced death in order that he might do his duty to his Indian subjects. Let us remember how in 1838 public opinion was wrong in attributing the foolish Affghan war to the Edens. Sensible people soon perceived that a quiet shy gentleman like Lord Auckland was incapable of originating the Affghan war; they, therefore, denounced his advisers in India, who, they averred, were prompted by ambition. It was not until long after that the President of the Board of Control admitted that he was the author of the war. It may hereafter be possible to obtain evidence that the loss of seven millions sterling, which has aroused the indignation of the author of the "Black Pamphlet," has been caused by crude ideas of finance in London.

The author of the pamphlet alluded to has omitted to notice what was stated in your Paper of May 15th last; that between September and November, 1873, some 200,000 tons of food were *exported* from the vicinity of the distressed districts, and the *Times* published the fact that this was going on *at the same moment as the import of rice by Government*. I have known Government send great quantities of treasure from Ferozepoor to Lahore as fast as the native bankers could return it from Lahore to Ferozepoor; but the cost of executing this folly was a trifle in comparison with the expense of transporting 200,000 tons of food backwards and forwards, paying for such carriage at least four and often eight times as much cart-hire as would be paid in ordinary times (see p. 74 of the "Black Pamphlet").
—Your obedient servant, T.
March 2.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE FALL IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

The *Englishman*, while thinking that its contemporary, the *Statesman*, somewhat under-estimates the potency of the permanent, as compared with the temporary, causes of the present depreciation of silver, entirely concurs with him in his recommendation that the Secretary of State should provide for the Home charges by opening a sterling loan, instead of by drawing, at a ruinous loss, on the Local Government, leaving the latter to apply the amount with which it would otherwise have had to meet his bills, in providing for Public Works charges, or, so far as it may not be required for that purpose, in the redemption of rupee stock. Indeed, we would go further than this. It has become a question whether it is not advisable, on both financial and political grounds, that a portion of the public debt of India should be transferred to England, by opening a sterling loan there, and remitting the proceeds to this country in silver, for the redemption of a corresponding amount of rupee paper. Not only would the balance of exchange be thus redressed, but the increased demand for silver would raise the price of that metal in a very appreciable degree. It is true that the operation would result in a permanent addition to the Home charges, in the shape of interest which would otherwise have had to be paid in India; but the evils of the present sudden and disastrous fall in exchange would be averted. The key of the position is in the hands of the Secretary of State, and it will show, not only a heartless disregard of immediate interests, but inexplicable want of foresight, if he neglects to use it.

The *Times of India* remarks that the fall in the value of silver continuing, it is vain to hope that the rupee will recover from the depression which is so costly to the State as well as to all who have to make remittances to Europe for business or other purposes. When we first drew attention to the crisis that was approaching bar silver was 55½d. per ounce; it is now—when "quoted"—down to 54⅞d. We stated in June last that low as the rates then were they had not yet reached their lowest, but we confess we hardly anticipated that the fall which from the nature of the causes at work we foresaw was inevitable would be so heavy in so brief a period. Will any one venture to affirm that silver has even now reached its lowest point? Assuredly not. The production of silver is steadily increasing, while that of gold is as steadily diminishing. That broad fact underlies the whole of the present difficulty, which is, however, very seriously complicated by other facts. Nearly all the great States have a gold instead of a silver standard, while India retains her silver standard, and Germany is at this moment engaged in the demonetisation of her silver, thus adding to the displacement which so injuriously affects this country. Then in addition to these sources of disturbance we have the fact that the drawings for Home charges are £700,000 a fortnight—an enormous sum in itself, but one that does not stand alone. The remittances by Government for payment of railway material and on account of public works have reached a grand total stated to be about half the amount of the regular charges! If there was nothing else to turn the rate of exchange disastrously against us, such drastic drawings as these would suffice to do so. Of course, abundance of suggestions are volunteered on all sides for the mitigation of the evil. Our Calcutta commercial correspondent some days ago proposed as a remedy the stoppage, at least for a year, of the State remittances to England, the Secretary of State's disbursements to be met by a loan raised in London. As the amount of the loan—which would have to be some £15,000,000 or £16,000,000, at least, it may be presumed—would not be required at once, the cash could be applied to buying up the scrip of the Five-and-a-half per cent. loan, which will mature for payment in May, 1879. The money that should be otherwise remitted from India should be, according to this plan, "judiciously invested as a reserve for the above-named loan." The interest saved by the investments more than a set-off for the new interest charge created in London. The large Government balances in the Presidency Banks to be reduced to a safe minimum, not merely to augment the investments, but to check the stimulation of prices of stock by preventing the continuation of unduly cheap money. Trade balance demand will be again thrown upon silver; if the stoppage of the drawings last only for a year, to that extent the London silver market would have relief, and prices rally. In the interval the present system of financing the home charges could undergo a strict revision, with a view to diminishing renewed drawings to a minimum. As to the additional interest charge created in London, it would be more than covered by the investments here for the time being. And as to the eventual addition to the home drawings which that additional charge would cause, if the present system is to be continued, the grave necessities of the moment must override that. But with reference to the renewal of those drawings, remedies can and must be found to reduce them permanently to one-third of their present dimensions." A plan similar to this, if not the same, we find adopted and advocated with considerable force in the Calcutta *Statesman*. But whereas our Calcutta correspondent expresly grounded his

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hopes upon the permanent reduction of the Home charges to a third of their present amount, the Calcutta paper looks to the absorption of the present superabundance of silver amongst the different nations of the world as the certain means of setting everything on a sound basis in the future. The loan in London and the financing with regard to the Five-and-a-half per cent. scrip would be resorted to in the one case as a means of getting temporary relief, while the Home charges were being revised and cut down by two-thirds; and, in the other, as a means of tiding over what is assumed to be a temporary depression due mainly to a fall in the value of silver consequent on the demonetisation of that metal in Germany. We are afraid that the hope in one case is too sanguine, and in the other is founded upon a complete misapprehension of the tendency of silver, which is not towards recovery but towards further depreciation.

THE SALT REVENUE.

The *Indian Daily News* holds that a necessary of life should not be unnecessarily taxed; but of the necessity, the responsible Government of India must perhaps be acknowledged to be as good a judge as an irresponsible journalist. Still, it must be said that the duty as at present enforced is so far an injudicious one that it in some places represses consumption; and even the more stupid class of his advocates, who shout out its praises, and insist on its beauty whenever that is rudely questioned, must perceive in their less excited moments that there is room for reduction up to the point at which the maximum consumption and the minimum oppression will meet. For another source of revenue, at which much inconsiderate fun has been poked, since a Bombay Government strove to prove how easily some men can cast the shadow of their own incapacity on the greatest truths, we must hunt about amongst those social prejudices of our native fellow-subjects which usually air themselves in various kinds of more or less religious *tamashas*. At marriages, on successions, and on some of those other occurrences about which some of our native friends have been making such good-natured blunders in their denunciation of the Majority Act, it is the delight of the true Oriental to let money flow from him like water. What if the tax-gatherer, or any other man, held the public basin under the spout for a moment on each such occasion? It would hardly be an undignified occupation; and the taxing officer would be spared all trouble, and be conveniently deprived of all opportunities of extortion, by the curious native pride which exults in expenditure on such occasions, which glories in the renown to be obtained by reckless extravagance, and which may therefore be quite safely allowed to assess itself in money. Even if it be incorrect to hope that a sumptuary law would, for the first time in history, popularise extortion by making it voluntary, it is safe to say that the Government would gain by the experiment.

INDIAN WINES.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks that the doubtful wisdom which prompted the Legislature, when rightly enough increasing the duty on spirits, to shut up the tap from which many persons of moderate income were before in the habit of drinking light and wholesome foreign wines, may possibly tend in the end to create an Indian industry, to which reference has off and on been made in these columns for some years, but which has all this time contrived to remain in the background from want of a little encouragement. This is no other than the wine-producing industry of India, which, it must be confessed, does not at present occupy a very prominent position in commercial lists, and indeed has to be looked for, as it were, with a miscroscope. However, various kinds of indigenous wine and spirit have been discovered and manufactured in India, in the analysis of which by professional persons of established reputation, it has been made clear that the liquors have been quite free from deleterious properties. Not to make out a puffing advertisement, where the object aimed at is rather higher, nothing more need be said on this occasion about these discoveries and manufactures, than that they have solved a question of much interest and some importance, in establishing the practicability of placing within the reach of natives of this country some cheap and wholesome drinks. If civilised natives were much addicted to sobriety, our satisfaction would of course be somewhat crossed. As it is, however, with a thirst for strong waters being fast developed by civilisation on one side, and with natives taking to them on the other with a manifest belief in destiny, it is perhaps as well that so much fire-water as they care to drink should be as pure as possible. From this view of the matter, which we commend to the attention of importers, the invention of pure light wholesome indigenous wines and spirits would, it seems to us, be an advantage not to be despised. If the new duty on imports of this kind should produce the anticipated result, one serious objection to the tariff will have been washed out of it by accident. On the chances of the new industrial game we are not in a position to speak. Lang in one of his excellent Indian books makes some German baron, while travelling through India on a pleasure tour, indulge in one or two grand prophecies, which at all events made rather pleasant reading twenty years ago, and do not now seem much the worse for the fulfilment which seems to be overtaking them. It takes a long time for any industry to fight its way into the upper air, through all the undergrowths of rival interests; but the external assistance which Indian wines might require to strengthen the argument of their intrinsic worth, they may perhaps receive from one of the least judicious customs tariff ever hatched in India. Lord Northbrook, innocently turning protectionist in regard to wines, while honestly denouncing the guilt of protection in regard to cotton, would prove a spectacle from the ludicrousness of which his simple honesty ought to have protected him.

MR. JULAND DANVERS.—We understand from the Lahor paper that Mr. Juland Danvers, after spending a short time at Lahor, proceeds on a tour of inspection of the Punjab Northern State Railway, and will visit Peshawur. He will then return to Lahor, and take a run down over the Indus Valley Railway as far as he can, and finally will go down the Indus to Kurrachee. It is not improbable that one of the results of Mr. Danvers's trip will be the decision of the question of working the Indus Valley and Peshawur lines. We noticed a short time ago that the chairman of the S.P. and Delhi Railway had stated that the matter was almost a *fait accompli* as far as the Indus Valley Railway is concerned. Such being the case, we see no valid reason why the S.P. and D. Railway Company should not have the working of the Peshawur line when it is constructed on the broad gauge. The days of mismanagement on this line are apparently ended, and as far as we can gather, such a measure would be productive of an immense saving to the State, both in rolling-stock and in establishment, and be conducive to the comfort of passengers, inasmuch as there would not be those difficulties which so often attend interchange of traffic.

THE CAVALRY BRIGADE AT DELHI.—It must have been a grand sight then to have seen these troopers and their officers, drawn up in battle array, stern and immovable, to face the deadly fire of the enemy. There they sate, firm in their saddles, "ghastly motionless as if they slept," whilst the unerring grape-shot streamed upon them and made dreadful openings in their ranks. There was scarcely a man who had not caught the noble spirit of their commanders, Hope Grant, Drysdale of the Lancers, Tombs of the Artillery, Watson and Probyn of the Punjab Horse. The courage of the 9th Lancers was never surpassed. Not only were they under the immediate command of an intrepid soldier, but their own colonel commanded the brigade. When Grant commended their sturdy gallantry under fire, they replied that they were ready to take as much more of it as he liked. Forty-two men and six officers were struck down. Rosser of the Carabineers, who had been so eager to carry to Delhi the first tidings of the revolt at Meerut, and who now was acting as Hope Grant's aide-de-camp, fell with a bullet in his forehead, which all regarded as his death-wound. Others were slightly wounded. Eleven officers of the Lancers had their horses killed under them. Nor were the Artillery under Tombs less exposed or less steadfast under their exposure. Animated by the noble example of their commander they were equal to any daring and ready to face any danger. The Punjabees, to whom the situation was new, for they were not familiar with grape-shot, lacked nothing of the steadfastness of their white comrades, and never flinched from the merciless fire. Watson's Cavalry lost few men, for they were clothed in slate-coloured uniform, and the neutral tint was of good service to them, placed as they were between the white jackets of the Lancers and the scarlet uniform of Probyn's Horse. For two long hours the brigade stood firm as a rock, and as one after another fell riddled with grape or canister there was no wavering in the ranks. Every man pressed his knees more tightly on his saddle and took a firmer grip of his reins. There was nothing else in their demeanour to distinguish this grand scene of defiance and endurance from an ordinary Cavalry parade. I may be wrong, but I think that this heroism of patience is grander far than the active gallantry displayed in a perilous charge. It is far easier to rush at an enemy in the fine enthusiasm of battle, than to stand steadfast on a given spot, for an ungiven period, waiting for the order or the opportunity to move, whilst swept by the fire of a hidden enemy. It is the waiting that tries the man. And never were men more tried, or more patient under trial, than the troopers of Hope Grant's Brigade. After a while the enemy's fire began to slacken. Those within the works were, perhaps, diverted by other emergencies, and those in the open were kept back by the guns of Tombs and Campbell, afterwards reinforced by Bourchier. The Brigadier had made a requisition for some infantry to aid him; but only from the picket at Hindoo Rao's house could any footmen be obtained. A party of two hundred and eighty of the Guides and Goorkahs—staunch as Europeans—were then placed at his disposal, and his nephew, Frank Grant, brought them down to the points where they were most needed. But there was not much for them to do. The enemy were ceasing to prevail against us, and the General gave orders conditionally to the cavalry brigadier to withdraw to the neighbourhood of Ludlow Castle. Grant had done a good morning's work. The presence of the Cavalry Brigade alone prevented the enemy, who had driven back the Fourth Column, from advancing along the open ground between the Ridge and the City, and taking the whole of our left attack in flank.—*Kaye's "Sepoy War,"* Vol. III.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

AGRA, *Jan.* 28.—For the evening it was announced that "the Taj gardens and buildings" would be illuminated, from which it was supposed by many that the Taj itself would be illuminated. Those who expected this must have been much disappointed. It is true a row of men on the upper parapet of the "Jawab" lighted magnesium lights, or something of the kind, thus bringing out one side of the Taj in a poor imitation of daylight; but, so far from the sight being remarkable, it was voted that the men themselves were the real spectacle of the evening. For an imitation of a frieze from the Parthenon, it was simply perfect. As they stood in a row along the parapet, every fold of their drapery and every naked limb standing out in clearest profile of black shadow and white light, they looked exactly like a Greek procession, and, as they stooped to replace their burnt out flambeaux, or changed places, the whole diorama of the Trojan war passed before you. But for these men, the Taj illumination would have been to many—certainly to all those who saw it illuminated when a Viceroy (was it Lord Mayo or Lord Northbrook?) was here, two or three years ago—a failure. The buildings on either side, however, were fairly good, and the gateway was very beautiful indeed. The gardens missed being perfection by the want of taste of some one who had constructed hen-coop kind of erections, on which oil-lamps were pyramidally arranged, and which were regularly placed in straight rows wherever space was available. A clumsier error was impossible; and, if it had been avoided, the gardens, in spite of that "Mabille" appearance which coloured lamps among trees, combined with music in the distance, must always present, would have realised exactly the wonderful vision of Aladdin. Lamps of talc, either red or green, were hung in profligate profusion amongst the foliage of the trees, not only on the lower branches, but so high up as forty feet, staining the leaves all round them wine-red or bright green. The result was exactly "The Garden of all Delights." On the trees that met overhead were clustered just the same great ruby and emerald fruits that Aladdin saw. There was the same dim-coloured light, the same plashing of fountains, and the same luxuriant profusion of flowers and strange tropical plants. A stroll among the long aisles of lamp-laden trees (if only everybody else could have been expelled) would have been a splendid treat and a memory for ever. As it was, it was a really beautiful sight. The Prince arrived, a cheer announcing his arrival, at about eleven, and, passing up the central walk, came to the marble platform, and, after seeing the "illumination" of the outside, went inside the Tomb. While the usual limelights were being burnt, one of the party chanted, in order to bring out the beautiful echo of the dome. It is in a place that, with the same accompaniments, no one can be in without emotion, and the Prince was very manifestly moved by the wonderful beauty of the scene. The outside of the Taj always looks best when left alone, but the interior has certainly a charm added to it by illumination. About one o'clock the Prince left, and then came a scramble for carriages.—*Englishman* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

AFGHANISTAN.—The Peshawar correspondent of the Lahor paper reports that Yahyah Khan, the father-in-law of Yakub Khan, has been sent to Noman, and that the Amir is determined not to pardon him for his connection with the late conspiracy.

THE "BLACK PAMPHLET."—Sir Richard Temple's inexhaustible energy is now engaged upon a voluminous reply to the "Black Pamphlet." We believe that there is no truth in the report that the pamphlet owes its existence to the fertile brain of the Lieutenant-governor himself, who, in answering it, will thus find another opportunity of bringing his famine before the public.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PERAK EXPEDITION.—We fear that disease is likely to prove a more formidable foe than the enemy in the Perak expedition. We learn that Lieut. T. F. C. Armstrong, of the Buffs, with several men of the regiment, have died of dysentery. The s.s. *Arratoon Apcar* brought Sub.-lieut. G. H. Chippendale to Calcutta, on Monday, and Lieut. A. E. Ommaney will arrive by the next steamer. Both these officers have been invalided, and have been sent here to appear before a medical board.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 4.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—From the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first seven months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, we see that the total value of imports was Rs. 20,30,40,717, as against Rs. 19,96,63,617; and that of exports, Rs. 32,08,38,146, as against Rs. 30,75,84,114. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 3,31,57,285, as against Rs. 4,29,40,423, and of treasure exported Rs. 1,16,35,221, as against Rs. 99,18,562. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 2,43,65,528, as against Rs. 2,48,77,361, and of export duty, Rs. 38,00,113, as against Rs. 27,93,866.

LEGISLATIVE.—The new Abkari Bill has at last received the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy. Considerable delay has occurred in this matter, owing to a doubt being entertained in the Legislative Department of the Government of India whether an Act of the Bengal Legislative Council could alter the jurisdiction of the High Court.

MR. NEY ELIAS.—A contemporary says:—We are glad to learn that Mr. Ney Elias is to be provided for. He will sooner or later succeed Lieutenant C. B. Cooke as Officiating Political Agent at Bhamo. Lieutenant Cooke does not, however, go on furlough just at present, but remains at his post till after business connected with the escort to meet Mr. Grosvenor's party has been disposed of.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.—The American officers who were at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi speak highly of the courtesy shown to them in the Camp. Their praises of military politeness, however, carefully exclude Puna, whence a most discourteous letter written in bad English was sent to them; it will be included in the official report of the officers as a sample of discourtesy.

THE METRE GAUGE.—Our Delhi correspondent, writing on the 4th Feb., says:—The metre gauge was tried yesterday; it is totally unsuited for military purposes. No waggon can be used with more than three horses, and the vehicles are not strong enough for even field guns. The metre gauge might be useful for the transport of Infantry, but certainly not for Artillery or Cavalry. There can be but one opinion about it amongst military men.—*Times of India.*

MILITARY STAFF.—Colonel C. C. Johnson, Deputy Quarter-Master General, proceeds home in March; Major Heathcote, at present with the Perak Force, officiates for him. Captain Boyes, 12th Foot, fills the temporary vacancy in the department. Captain R. G. Kennedy and Lieutenant Roberts, 72nd Highlanders, enter the department in the vacancies caused by Majors Collett and Pearson, proceeding on furlough.

MILITARY.—We hear from Mhow that the 108th Regiment, under the command of Major Loch, marched from Nasirabad on the morning of the 30th January, having been relieved by the 68th Dunbar Light Infantry under command of Colonel Trent. The 68th had a pleasant march from Mhow, and the weather was cool and pleasant. The 108th will reach Mhow at the end of the month, but their stay will only be until November, as they are under orders for England next relief season.

KARPURTHALA.—A correspondent writing from Kapurthala to a Bombay paper on the 6th Feb. says:—Mr. Lepel Griffin, who is in charge of this State, goes on to Lahor to officiate for Mr. Thornton on Tuesday next, 8th. Professor Monier Williams, with his wife and daughter, left this yesterday for Umritsur. After staying there a couple of days he goes to Lahor, when he holds a meeting of the Lahor Anjuman to invite its support of his Institute. He then goes on to Jummu to spend a day or two with the Maharajah, after which he visits Mattra and its vicinity *en route* to Bombay. Mr. Eastwick is, I believe, still at Lahor.

CLERICAL.—The Agra paper informs us that, owing to ill-health, the Rev. A. Robinson is unable to join his appointment to Mussoorie; it is said that this chaplaincy will be filled by the Rev. W. D. Cowley, now stationed at Seetapore. For the same reason the Rev. J. W. Adams is unable to take up the work at Meerut, to which he had been appointed. Mr. Robinson, we learn, goes to England, Mr. Adams to the Hills. Dr. Mazuchelli, Chaplain of Hazareebaugh, goes home in the spring, and his place will be supplied by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, from Barrackpore; and it is supposed that Mr. Popham-Blyth will return thither, thus leaving Nynee Tal vacant for Mr. Adams.

THE EXPLOSION AT JAIPUR.—The gunpowder explosion at Jaipur was a most serious affair. The massive stone buildings, sixty yards long, and ten yards wide, with walls three feet thick, in which the explosion occurred, is all in ruins. It had been divided into four compartments, each containing a mill for grinding powder. The fire from the first one communicated to the others. Only ten men were killed, not sixteen as first reported. Nine bodies have been buried, one was so dismembered that all the fragments could not be recovered. Five men are seriously injured, and are now in the hospital. A portion of the body of one man was lodged in the top of a tree near the arsenal. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by one of the workmen smoking.

THE CALCUTTA GENERAL HOSPITAL.—On Monday afternoon the Hon. Chief Justice Sir Richard Garth visited the collection of snakes in the Presidency General Hospital, and had an opportunity of seeing how fatal the bite of reptiles is, and how soon the poison operates. A fowl was subjected to the test, and almost instantly expired. Afterwards Sir Richard, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Ewart, made a tour of the wards, and expressed much gratification at the arrangements of the hospital. Yesterday morning his Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta visited the hospital, and was attended through the various wards, library, chapel, and other out-buildings, by the medical staff of the establishment. His Lordship during his visit appeared much pleased with all he saw; the excellence of the sanitary arrangements; and especially with the cheerful aspect which the presence of flowers and shrubs, both in the hospital and the grounds, gave to the institution. He was particularly strong in his commendation of the entire economy.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 4.

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THE AGRA ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.—*Jan.* 27.—In my letter of yesterday I forgot to mention that the Municipality presented an address to the Prince just before the levée commenced—an omission the more reprehensible as the address in question differs from all that I have read of late in being, as to style, really well written, and, in tone, absolutely unparochial. The following is the address:—

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Agra, on behalf of our fellow-citizens beg permission respectfully to approach your Royal Highness with a cordial address of welcome.

We desire to express our fervent loyalty and devotion to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, our Sovereign, and our great joy on the occasion of this visit with which your Royal Highness has been pleased to honour our city,

Within sight of the walls of that ancient fortress which bears witness to the magnificence of former Emperors, we welcome in your Royal Highness the representative of a Sovereign whose empire extends far beyond the limits of the sway of the mightiest monarch ever enthroned at Agra.

We gratefully recognise in the justice and tolerant impartiality of our Empress her Most Gracious Majesty's rule, the imperial qualities which especially distinguished the wisest of the house of Timur, the founder of this city which welcomes you to-day—the Emperor Akbar.

The joy and pride which we now feel would have been complete had it been possible for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to honour us with her gracious presence on this auspicious occasion.

We believe and trust that the tour of your Royal Highness through India will tend to draw closer the ties which bind her to England, and will be a source of benefit to this country, as well as of pleasure and interest to yourself; and, especially, we hope that all the remembrances which your Royal Highness may carry away of your visit to Agra may be pleasing. —*Englishman* Correspondent.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BUTLER.—We regret to hear that an accident occurred on the river Hooghly on Thursday evening, which resulted in the death of Captain Butler, the officiating Master Attendant of this port. A shooting party, consisting of officers from the *Serapis*, were returning from the Sunderbands on Thursday evening in a steam launch, in company with Captain Butler. On nearing the King of Oudh's palace, at Garden Reach, a steamer was observed approaching on the starboard bow. The helm was at once ported, but a collision occurred, and several of the party were precipitated into the water. After the collision Captain Butler was missed; and it is supposed that he must have been amongst those who fell overboard, and that he must have been stunned and drowned. The rest of those who were in the water were happily saved. The flat was so severely damaged by the collision that it was necessary to run her ashore. The vessel with which the steam launch collided is said to have been the *Challenger*. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Bankshall authorities for the following particulars of the career of the deceased, who was widely known, and much respected in Calcutta, and leaves a wife and numerous family:—Captain Butler joined the Government Service in September, 1854, as third officer of the *Proserpine*, and served in various vessels and grades, until April, 1857, when he received his first command, that of the *Minx*; he successively afterwards had command of the *Deva*, *Krishna*, *Guide*, and the *Tubal Cain*. In May, 1866, he was appointed Officiating Extra Assistant Master Attendant, from which he rose by various steps to First Assistant Master Attendant in April, 1872, and after that to Officiating Deputy Master Attendant in March, 1873. He also acted as Deputy Master Attendant in charge of the Marine Department for three months in 1874, during the absence of Captain Baker. Captain Butler rendered valuable service to Government during the famine in Orissa, as also during the late famine in Bengal. He has received at various times the thanks of Government.—*Englishman*, Feb. 7.

COLONEL HYDE.—On Friday night Colonel Henry Hyde, Royal Engineers, left Calcutta, probably for good, *en route* to Bombay and England. Coming to India early in 1846, he served at first in the Punjab. He was transferred to Calcutta a few years after the mutiny, and on Colonel Baird Smith's death, in 1862, was appointed to be Master of the Calcutta Mint. Every one familiar with that institution knows what improvements he has made by the introduction of various scientific appliances which promote efficiency; and at the present moment the Calcutta Mint is, in some important respects, in advance of that in London. Colonel Hyde has also been extremely active in other directions, and has been a member of numerous committees connected with material progress. One of the last committees on which he sat had for its object the improvement of the river communication with Assam. A more important matter could hardly be named, yet at the last moment Government declined to spend for the advancement of that province a sum less than the cost of ten miles of broad gauge railway, with payments spread over five years. His advice was always against the makeshifts too commonly recommended in India by narrow-minded men, which he regarded as wasteful and extravagant in the extreme. And his loss to the community would be very serious in this matter alone, that he stemmed, in some measure, the tide of vague criticisms with which the "idle and irresponsible reviewers," too much encouraged by the Financial Department, endeavour to swamp every new proposal, however beneficial, or cramp every scheme, however well worked, which involves any expenditure of money. His sterling character and kindness of disposition earned for him the warm regard of his brother officers, who, to show their respect for him, entertained him recently at dinner, with Lord Napier as President. He takes up, at the India-office, a new appointment, in connection with machinery for Indian railways, which he is admirably suited to fill; and he carries with him, we venture to say, the good wishes of a large section of the community of Calcutta, both English and foreign, and of men of every profession.—*Englishman*, Feb. 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; Rangoon, Akyab.—4. Str. Flamingo, London.—5. Str. Asiana, Bombay; str. Austr lia, Southampton.—6. Str. Duke of Devonshire, London; str. City of Oxford, Liverpool; Almorah, Bombay; Livorno, Genoa.—9. Str. Mahratta, Akyab; Chancellor, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Australia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hallett, Mr. Heseltine, Mr. Porter, Miss Thomas, and Master White. From BRINDISI.—Mr. P. Carbet. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. Chambers. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodson. From GALLE.—Mr. Robertson. From MADRAS.—Mr. Stracey and Major Moberley.

Per Duke of Devonshire.—Mr. Alexander, Mr. Scott, Mr. Fellowes, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss L. J. Whittle, Mr. Baker, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Homston, and Capt. Sawyers.

Per Almora.—Mrs. and Miss Thomson and child, Mr. O. Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes, Mr. L. B. Withen, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and four children, Mr. H. Bowell, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilby and two children.

Per City of Oxford.—Mr. J. B. Doake, and Mrs. Gordon and two children.

Per Mahratta.—From KYOUK PHYO.—Mr. J. Wilson. From CHITTAGONG.—Mr. R. McAlpine, Mr. M. Ghose, Mr. L. Ghose, and Master Sarson.

Per Sir John Lawrence.—Mr. J. A. Hopkins.

Per India.—Rev. J. Robinson, Mr. J. E. Pearson, Col. and Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. C. A. Cresswell, and Mrs. Cohen and friend.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3. Str. Dorunda, London; City of Poona, London; Corrientes, Trinidad.—4. Str. Burmah, Colombo; Siam, Bombay; Legislator, Rangoon; Berengaria, London; Rossdhu, Liverpool; Tatsing, Mauritius; Janet Court, New York; Epervier, Mauritius.—5. Str. Socotra, Bombay; Dharwar, Dundee; Loch Goil, New York.—6. Str. Lammermuir, Demerara; Cochin, Dundee; Emile de Girondie, Mauritius. 7. Str. Satara, Rangoon; Lady Cairns, London; Saint George, Bombay.—8. Str. Busheer, Rangoon.—9. Str. Tenasserim, Liverpool; Ballochmyle, New York, Pendragon, Havre; Haddington, Adelaide.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Satara.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Archbishop Gregories, Mr. G. Keith, Mr. C. de Ryschkan, Mr. J. W. Hazelwood, Master J. Hazelwood, Mr. J. D'Arcy, Mr. John F. Ogilvie, Mr. Alex. Skinner, Mr. A. A. Daniell, and Mr. Louis Denegri.

Per str. Busheer.—From CALCUTTA.—For AKYAB.—Madame Block, Madame Ruckert and two children, Mr. Julius G. Schultzel, Mr. Clark, Mr. P. Hordern, and Mr. A. Middleton.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 11, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
5 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 0
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	105 12 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9 3-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to 1415
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1440 to 1450
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	134 to 135
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	172 to 173
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	440 to 459
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 226
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	109 to 110
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67
Simla Bank	500 ...	530
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, March 3.—(By Telegram.)—7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.2; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 40's Bannermill Twist, 5a. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14½. Rice, unsifted table, Rs. 3.1; silk, surdah, 12½. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 8 9-16d.; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 2f. 18c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101¼; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1873, 101½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 104½. Freights, 25s. to 50s.

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Madras.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and suite were to leave Madras on the evening of Feb. 13, in the steamer *Duke of Sutherland*, on his Grace's proposed visit to Calcutta.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR.—We learn from a Madras paper that the Prince of Wales forwarded to Madras, by Sir W. Robinson, a pair of solitaires, set with brilliants in the form of an anchor, as a gift from his Royal Highness to Captain Taylor, the Master Attendant, in recognition of the arrangements made for the comfort of his Royal Highness when he left Madras.

SIR N. CHAMBERLAIN.—Our new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Neville Chamberlain, held a Levee in the Banqueting Hall yesterday evening, which was largely attended by the military officers resident in Madras, the Mount, Palaveram and other places in the neighbourhood. A fair sprinkling of the Civilian element also put in an appearance to pay their respects to his Excellency.—*Madras Athenæum*, Feb. 5.

MILITARY.—The second wing and head-quarters of the 89th Regiment embarked at Madras on Tuesday, Feb. 8, on board the *Tenasserim*, to proceed to Thyetmyo and Tonghoo. The guard duty in the Fort, a local paper states, will, until the arrival of H.M.'s 67th Foot, be performed by a company of H.M.'s 67th Foot, which has already arrived, the battery of artillery in garrison, and a party of veterans who have come in from Palaveram.

THE NIZAM AND THE PRINCE.—The rumour which was current last week to the effect that the young Nizam of Hyderabad would probably pay a visit to the Prince of Wales, should H.R.H. make a tour to the Caves of Ellora on his return from the north of India, *en route* to Bombay, is contradicted. Whether or not H.R.H. pays his talked of visit to Ellora, which has been included in the programme of his return journey, the young Nizam will not, it is now reported, visit the Prince.—*Madras Athenæum*, Feb. 12.

THE BEST SHOT IN THE NATIVE ARMY.—A very interesting ceremony took place on the general parade ground on the morning of Monday last. All the troops in garrison were out to witness the presentation of the gold medal given by Lord Napier of Magdala to the best shot amongst the Native regiments throughout India, the fortunate winner of which is Havildar Jugganaikaloo, of the 36th M.N.I. The troops having been formed into a hollow square, General Elmhirst, and staff rode up, and the General dismounting, the Havildar was called up, and after Colonel Mesham had read out Lord Napier's order, General Elmhirst pinned on the medal to the breast of the recipient, to whom the General spoke a few words of kindness and encouragement. The troops then marched past, and returned to quarters.—*Bangalor Examiner*, Feb. 4.

A JEMADAR OF MADRAS CAVALRY.—Jemadar Adjutant Mahommed Oosman, of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, who was present at the late Camp of Exercise at Delhi as the sole native representative of the Madras Cavalry, in fact of the Madras Army, has received the following letter from Colonel Dillon, Military Secretary to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—"Sir,—The Commander-in-Chief in India desires me to convey to you his best acknowledgments for your services as an Extra Aide-de-Camp on his Excellency's personal Staff during the Camp of Exercise at Delhi. It was very gratifying to Lord Napier of Magdala that Field Marshal the Prince of Wales should have done you the honour of nominating you one of his Royal Highness's orderly officers while present with the troops at Delhi. The Commander-in-Chief desires me to forward a copy of this letter to your commanding officer."

THE WAINAAD GOLD FIELDS.—A mining engineer writes to the *Madras Mail* on the Wainaad Gold Fields:—I know quite enough of the reefs in the Wynad to offer the following remarks:—It is my opinion that all the reefs that I have seen are payable. Though the yield of gold at surface might not be sufficient to warrant the success of any enterprise, yet, in my belief, this is the strongest ground for concluding that auriferous quartz will be found at a greater depth, it being an acknowledged fact that reefs giving good yields at surface do not prove to be good or payable at any great depth, for the reason that these reefs have thrown off their gold; whereas reefs that do not give good yields at surface generally turn out rich, or more productive, by having payable quartz some distance below surface. Another reason why the Alpha and other reefs in Wynaad will prove successful is that the strata through which they run are such as to give decidedly good indications of gold, being the same sort of sandstone or gneiss as the richest reefs in Australia. The Wynaad gneiss, however, possesses the advantage of being much softer in nature than the Australian, so that there is no possible chance of the reef being cut off or disjoined by other hard formations, but rather every reasonable chance that they run to a considerable length and to a very great depth uninterrupted; not, I think, at the same angle as exposed at surface, which is about 29 or 30 degrees, but growing gradually steeper.

HAIDARABAD.—We are indebted to a correspondent for a very racy account of some recent events at Haidarabad. Writing on the 8th instant he says:—There is great weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth going on at present within the sacred precincts of the Haidarabad Residency. The Assistant Residents are weeping for their present billets, and refuse to be comforted because these pleasant billets are not—to be prolonged to them. The officials connected with this Residency have no occasion to sing or shout "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and his visit to India. Our royal neighbour, the Nizam, was invited to pay his respects to the Heir Apparent of all the Indies at Bombay; but the youthful Nizam did not go, and the way in which his successful refusal was managed has played the very dickens with every body in authority hereabouts. The Viceroy has sworn a solemn oath that Mr. Saunders shall never again darken the Residency door, and the Council have vowed that the whole remaining lot, root, stem and branch, shall be cleared out, pulled up, thrown down and scattered generally to the four winds of heaven. Major Tweedie, the First Assistant, received the following curt telegram from Lord Northbrook on Saturday last—"You quit Haidarabad"—short, but emphatic and unmistakable in its sententious brevity. This disclosure serves to explain the recent Government order that "Major Euan Smith is appointed First Assistant at Haidarabad." Nobody here could understand it before. Captain Trevor, the Second Assistant, is passed over for his promotion, and I fully expect to hear that even the humblest peon on the establishment has been deprived of his magnificent salary of eight rupees (Halli Sicca) a month.—*Times of India*, Feb. 14.

IRON IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—Many years ago the Porto Novo Iron Works were spoken of as a rather successful venture. In 1825 an officer of the Madras Civil Service formed a company, with the help of the Government, to carry on the manufacture of iron. At the outset everything went off well; the best results were expected, and a pretty large sum of money was spent upon a work which, it was thought, would give its enterprising promoters a large return. But the crash soon came. The enterprise was fairly afloat in 1830; a fair amount of business was done; but in three years' time the Porto Novo Iron Works were abandoned, and the company went to the wall. There were, however, a few enterprising people who came forward to work the company on their own "hook." Even here there was failure, and to this day may be seen the remnants of the company's shops at the old town of Porto Novo. A few years after the establishment and fall of this company, under State encouragement, an effort was made to form the Madras Iron Company, the scene of operations being fixed in the Salem district. The efforts of the promoters were not successful, and the company did not even see the light of day. It appears that some most remarkable deposits of magnetic iron ore are to be found in the Salem district. The ore is found in immense beds, fifty to 100 feet thick, the out crop of which may be traced for many miles. One hill, six miles from Salem, possesses five bands of magnetic ore, from twenty to fifty feet thick. Other parts of the Salem district are said to contain valuable iron ores, and even gold. Kistnagherry is a taluq rich with iron and gold, and when an application was a short time ago made to the Government for the grant of land to carry out explorations, no encouragement was held out to the venturesome individual who made the offer, on the ground, probably, that even this attempt, like all others previously made, would end in a fiasco. It is admitted that iron has been manufactured in India from time immemorial, and that the work is performed by the poorest classes who manage, after eight or ten hours' smelting, to obtain ten or twenty pounds' weight of iron. The metal thus obtained is converted into agricultural implements; but such a process is only carried on in parts of the Central Provinces and Dharwar, while the wants of other parts of the country are met by the importation of iron from Europe. The work which was carried on in the Nerbudda valley in 1864 for manufacturing iron received much assistance from the public funds; the total expenditure was £75,000. When the enterprise proved a failure the works were offered for sale at a very low price, but did not attract purchasers. It is evident that all these failures have convinced the Government that the manufacture of iron in this presidency is an impossibility, and past experience will doubtless induce the authorities to turn a deaf ear to the entreaties that may be hereafter made for starting any project for the manufacture of iron.—*Madras Standard*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3. Evelyn, Melbourne.—4. Str. Tenasserim, Rangoon; Clyde, Melbourne; River Clyde, Porto Novo.—5. Stamboul, Bombay; str. Rajpootana, Bombay; str. Dorunda, Calcutta.—7. Str. Elgin, London.—9. Henry Miller, Balasore.—11. Str. Duke of Sutherland, London.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4. Str. St. Lawrence, London; Lord Clyde, Covelong.—5. Str. Madura, Bombay.—6. Str. Rajpootana, Calcutta.—7. Str. Baghdad, Rangoon.—8. Str. Tenasserim, Rangoon; str. Dorunda, London.—9. Kingston, London.—10. Clyde, Calcutta; Helen Wallace, Moulmein; str. Elgin, Rangoon.—11. Stamboul, Moulmein.

Commercial.

Madras, Feb. 12, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 10 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	1s. 10 9-16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1s. 10 5-16d.
" " at sight	...	...	...	1s. 10¼d.

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BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	20 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859 ... 9½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57 ... Nominal.
4½ per cent.	1870 ... 105
4 per cent.	1832-33 ...
Ditto	1835-36 ... 102½
Ditto	1842-43 ...
Ditto	1854-55 ...
Ditto	1872 ... 3½ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Ligh Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.—Four vessels of the Flying Squadron, the *Narcissus* (Captain Lord Charles Scott), *Immortalite* (Captain Hume), *Topaze* (Captain Thrupp), and *Newcastle* (Captain Douglas), are under orders to proceed to China. They will leave the harbour within the next ten days. The *Raleigh* and *Doris* will most likely remain here until the departure of the Prince of Wales next month. —*Times of India*, Feb. 14.

NEWS FROM ADEN.—Aden news report, up to 2nd February, is as follows:—Redwan Pasha has returned to Berbera from the East African Coast in the Egyptian corvette *Latif*. McKillop Pasha was daily expected there. His flagship had touched on the Myjertyne Coast to obtain firewood, as coal had run short. There is no authentic news from Hurrar. It is rumoured that reinforcements have reached Raoof Pasha after severe fighting with the Gallas. Abdool Kadur Pasha has marched from Zeyla to Hurrar, as it is said communication with that place is closed. H.M.S. ships *Briton* and *Teazer* returned to Aden on the 30th January. H.M.S. *Diamond* arrived from the East African Coast on the 29th of the same month.

GALLANT ACT OF A BRITISH OFFICER.—On the immersion of the taboots in the river Moola Moota on Monday last, the 7th inst., about five o'clock in the afternoon, when the banks of the river were crowded with a large number of spectators to witness the immersion, a cry was raised that somebody was drowning. The shouts and cries from the crowds proceeded from a place in the vicinity of the left bank, close to Baron De H. Larpent's house. Major Fosberry, V.C., who had only that moment arrived, plunged at once from his boat into the river, and after diving four times brought up the body of a native lad of about fifteen years of age. It was with great difficulty that the gallant major struggled on to the bank with his load, which was greatly enhanced by the weight of the clothing. The courage displayed by this gallant officer and his skill in diving will no doubt be appreciated to its full extent when it is known that at the place where the accident happened the river's bottom is dark and tangled with weeds. Shortly after the lad was taken out he died. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this gallant act of Major Fosberry. The lad it appears went into the river to bring *narras* that were thrown into the river.—*Puna Observer*, Feb. 10.

THE SIND FRONTIER.—An important telegram from Karachi we have received states that Colonel Loch is relieved of all his political duties on the Frontier, Upper Sind. Colonel Munro and Captain Sandeman have arrived there. In future the Commissioner in Sind will cease to interest himself in Khelat politics. Sir William Merewether will not feel it a great loss to be deprived of the control of affairs on this frontier, for during the last twelve months he has been restrained from doing anything. The Government of India has since Christmas 1874 taken the direct management of political affairs on the Sind frontier into its own hands, and has insisted on absolute quiescence till now, when it suddenly despatches two Punjab officers to do (it is supposed) something vigorous. We do not care whether the motive power comes from Bombay or Bengal, so long as some appreciation is shown of India's responsibility for the effectual control of the border States; but we look upon the separation of the Sind frontier from the political domain of the Commissioner at Karachi as a great mistake. Commercially, all the relations of Beloochistan with India belong to Sind and Bombay, not to the Punjab and the North-West Provinces; and in race and history the connection has been equally close. Karachi, too, must always be the base for military operations beyond the Bolan Pass. If, therefore, Lord Northbrook disapproved of the policy of Sir W. Merewether he should have appointed a new Commissioner at Karachi, instead of trying to shift the political centre of gravity for the Sind frontier from Karachi to Lahor. The Viceroy seems to think that, with the electric telegraph, a country may be governed from anywhere. But the telegraph will not supply the want of local experience and knowledge of men. —*Bombay Gazette*.

THE OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX.—Something like an epidemic of small-pox appears to have broken out in Bombay. The number of deaths has now risen to an average of twenty-five or thirty per diem. The disease is not confined to Bombay. We have heard of cases at Matheran, and some are reported from the Harbour. On Sunday three men died in the European General Hospital, of whom one had been brought ashore from H.M.S. *Undaunted*. The second officer of the British ship *Choice* died of the disease. It is said that the outbreak is due to the influx of returning pilgrims from Arabia, but that notion appears to have little foundation in fact. So far as the European community is concerned there is little to be apprehended; every European has been at least once vaccinated, and the comparative salubrity of the quarters in which people of the ruling race congregate ensures them against the worst effects of any epidemic. Still we are glad to learn that already Europeans are in many instances taking the precaution to have themselves re-vaccinated. When small-pox broke out in London some four or five years ago re-vaccination was resorted to by almost every adult, and with the best results. It is generally believed that after the lapse of seven years the preservative influence of vaccination wears off, and that re-vaccination—if possible with lymph from the cow—is necessary for further safety. Re-vaccination does not invariably protect those who resort to it from an attack of small-pox, but it was found in London to reduce the virulence of the malady to the lowest point. Hardly anyone who was re-vaccinated was disfigured by small-pox afterwards, and there were, we believe, no deaths in such cases. The best advice that can be given to all who care to reduce to a minimum the chances of their being attacked and to guarantee themselves against a severe attack is to re-vaccinate without delay. The victims of the present outbreak are for the most part Hindoos and Mussulmans of the lower classes.—*Times of India*, Feb. 14.

THE CAVES OF ELLORA.—It is believed probable that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit the Caves of Ellora on his way back to Bombay. These famous caves, which are considered by many superior to the Elephanta Caves at Bombay, are situated at the foot of a detached ghaut, and Roza, the place where the Prince's Camp would no doubt be pitched, is charmingly situated above the ghaut on a plain which must be at least six square miles in extent. When Lord Northbrook visited Ellora in 1873 Sir Salar Jung not only improved the road from Naundgaum, through which the railroad passes, to Ellora, but made an altogether new road from the plateau on the ghaut to the village of Ellora, and another from Roza to Dowlatabad, a distance of seven miles. These roads have since very largely been made use of by tourists and visitors, as the district abounds in objects and places of interest, well worthy the time and attention of those who can afford to visit them. Aurangabad, for instance, can boast of water works which have not been repaired for centuries, and it is still matter for surprise that the water, which is excellent, is derived from a source which no investigation has been able to discover. The famous old fortress of Dowlatabad, which has not inappropriately been compared with Gibraltar, is also close by, and its origin is apparently as much a matter of speculation and mystery as the source of the Aurangabad water. The fortress can boast of 129 old-fashioned guns, which are kept in fair order, and are still used, not without considerable risk to the gunners, however, in firing salutes on State occasions. Altogether the neighbourhood is one which, not only on account of the many objects of historical interest of which it can boast, but also of its accessibility, his Royal Highness is likely to visit, and to derive considerable pleasure from doing so. As it is within the Haidarabad dominions it would not be at all improbable that the young Nizam should take the opportunity, if his health permitted, of meeting and paying his respects to the Prince at Roza, or some other suitable place, before his Royal Highness's departure from India.

THE BOMBAY WATERWORKS.—The meeting held at Dr. Blaney's bungalow last Tuesday evening to consider the proposal to hand over the Bombay Waterworks to a London Company pronounced very decidedly and with entire unanimity against the scheme. Composed, as it for the most part was, of representative ratepayers, the meeting will doubtless have considerable influence in directing the current of public opinion against Mr. Clogg's project, and may cause those members of the Government who are understood to regard it with some favour to reconsider the question before pressing it on the attention of the Corporation. Of course it was not pretended that the resolution come to by the meeting would necessarily bind those who concurred in it in a sort of league and covenant against the proposed transaction with the projected Water Company. If further information tends to show that it would be for the advantage of the city to sell to strangers at cost price the water-works which it has constructed and bind itself to send to London for ever the water rate which will have to be raised to make the transaction profitable to the purchasers, those who joined in the timely demonstration last evening will be free to act as they may judge best; the right of private judgment under such altered circumstances was expressly conceded by Dr. Blaney himself in response to a suggestion from Mr. Kemp. Those of our readers who desire to satisfy themselves as to the probability of the offer of the company being ever considered acceptable have only to study the exhaustive speech on the subject by Dr. Blaney in connection with the figures given by Mr. Bapty.—*Times of India*, Feb. 5. —The Town Council came to the unanimous resolution on Tuesday

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last not to accept the offer of the Tansa Water Company; but at the same time the intervention of the Company has had one good result, for it has made the Council put on record a formal acknowledgment of its responsibility to provide Bombay at whatever cost with a sufficient and cheap supply of water, and took a solemn pledge to recommend the corporation to construct the Ewoor reservoir, if Toolsee with Vehar do not meet all the requirements of the service. This resolution of course is only a resolution, but still it is better than nothing, and it should greatly strengthen the hands of the Municipal Commissioner in dealing with the question of the water supply.—*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 14.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6. Str. Palm, Liverpool; H.M.S. Euphrates, Portsmouth.—7. Str. Commilla, London; str. Kashgar, Shanghai.—8. Str. Malda, Calcutta; Andes, Sydney.—9. Str. India, Genoa; str. Scio, Cardiff; str. Swaledale, Newcastle; Dowar Castle, Galle.—10. Cape Verde, Liverpool; str. Puttiala, Kurrachee; str. Vespasian, Liverpool.—11. Str. Geelong, Venice; str. Siam, Calcutta.—12. Str. Europa, Glasgow; str. Vingorla, Jeddah.—13. Str. Mars, Trieste; str. City of Baltimore, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Geelong.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. Pitthall, Lieut. M. Kane, Mr. L. Peake, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers, Mr. J. Tickle, Mr. W. Billin, Mr. T. H. Moore, Lady Campbell, Miss Campbell, and Mr. J. M. Campion. From VENICE.—Mr. Coates and son, Mr. J. Horton, Major Bateman Champain, Mr. H. Richardson, Rev. Mr. Apps, Sister Porporato, Sister Robino, Sister Morelli, Mrs. Dixon, and Mr. and Mrs. Schwapp. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Markby, Col. Waddington, Col. Merriman, Lady Garth, and Miss Garth. From SUEZ.—Dr. Harte de Laud. From ADEN.—Dep. Surg. gen. W. A. Thompson.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7. Str. Thibet, Aden, Suez, &c.; str. Kurrachee, K. Coast and Kurrachee; Warren Hastings, Calcutta.—8. Str. Teheran, China, &c.; str. Historian, Liverpool, via the Canal; Faune, Mauritius.—11. Str. Umballa, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.—12. Str. Palm, Kurrachee; str. Malda, Coast and Calcutta; str. Rostoff, Trieste, &c.—14. Str. Nizam, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Thibet.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Heyn. For BRINDISI.—Mr. J. McAlister. For ADEN.—Mr. T. Miller.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. F. N. Macnamara, Mr. Laing Meason, Mrs. Eyre, Col. C. Dumbleton, Mrs. Jameson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Templer, Mr. C. Jenkinson, Sub lieut. W. Corbett, Fleet Surgeon T. B. Purchas, Dr. Willmott and sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Cresswell, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Mr. J. Soares, and Mr. Cheetham. For VENICE.—Mr. S. Cochrane and child, Mrs. E. Dalgleish and two children, Miss Patterson, Mr. H. G. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Korthals and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Elphinstone, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. J. R. Paton, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Peliti, and Mr. K. W. Ind. For SUEZ.—Mr. Hartmann, Major H. Collett, Major Eden, Mr. W. H. Cowley, and Mr. E. Baker.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 14, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 9d.
4 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 9 1-16d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3500
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1095
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3000
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fo. Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2000
Fre. Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frer. Land Company (Rs. 150)	85
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1085
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	266
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	275
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	705
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	490
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	730
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1080
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs.	11-7
Spanish Dollars	per 100	290
Mexican Dollars	Do.	224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	221
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		106-10
Sycee Silver		109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, March 3.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.2; 8¼lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.14; 40's Mule Twist, 9¼; 30's Water Twist, 9½. Cotton firm. Shipments of the week, 45,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 8 7-16d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101½; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 102½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 105½. Freights, 33s. 9d. to 41s. 3d.

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 5.)

CLOETE—LUCKSTEDT—SPRING.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, exec. engr., 4th grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, transfd. from the Western Rajputana State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway, is posted to the Indus div. Mr. H. Luckstedt, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Ravi section to the Bukrala div. Mr. F. J. E. Spring, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Chenab section to the Indus div.

HAYNES, Lieut. H. S. F., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, returned from the leave granted to him.

JONES.—The services of Major H. H. Jones, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, N.W.P., Irrigation branch, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

MACKENZIE, J. F., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal provincial estab., is transfd. to Punjab Provincial Estab.

MAITLAND, Capt. F. H., is app. substantively *pro tem.* a political asst. of the 2nd class, v. Framjee Bhikajee, on special duty, and to offic. as 2nd asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, and as political asst. of the 1st class, from Nov. 8, 1875.

MOORE—TREVOR.—Mr. F. Moore, controller of accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, made over, and Capt. E. A. Trevor, R.E., received charge of, the office of Controller of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on Jan. 17.

PARRY, J. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

ROSE, A. E., apprentice engr., N.W.P. Provincial Estab., is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 3rd grade, from Nov. 15 last.

SMITH, E. G., apprentice engr., Bengal Provincial Estab., is transfd. to British Burmah, Railway Branch.

WESTLAND, J., C.S., services replaced at the disp. of the Financial Dept from the 26th ult.

THE BERAR COMMISSIONERS.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Lieut. col. J. Allardyce, judicial comnr. of the Hyderabad Assigned dists., the foll. changes are made in the Berar Commission from Nov. 16:—

Major J. G. Bell, offictg. judicial comnr., to revert to his substantive appointment as dep. comnr., 1st class.

Capt. R. Hudleston, offictg. dep. comnr., 1st class, to revert to his substantive appt. of dep. comnr., 2nd class.

Major J. T. Bushby, offictg. dep. comnr., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appt. of dep. comnr., 3rd class.

Capt. R. Bullock, offictg. dep. comnr., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. comnr., 1st class.

Bomanjee Jamasjee, offictg. asst comnr., 1st class, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. comnr., 2nd class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, offictg. asst. comnr., 2nd class, to revert to his appt. as offictg. asst. comnr., 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. H. C. A. Szczepauski, dep. comnr., 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned dists., the foll. changes are made in the Berar Commission, from Dec. 6:—

Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie, offitg. dep. comnr., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. comnr., 1st class.

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, offictg. asst. comnr., 1st class, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. comnr., 2nd class.

Capt. R. S. Thompson, offictg. asst. comnr., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appt. of asst. comnr., 3rd class.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return of Capt. A. W. Roberts, offcg. polit. agent, 3rd class, and cantonment mag., Morar, from privilege leave, Major H. M. B. Burlton reverted to his substantive appt. of polit. asst., 3rd class, and asst. cantonment mag., Morar, on Dec. 6.

Major H. M. B. Burlton, polit. asst., 3rd class, and asst. cantonment mag., Morar, to offic. tempy. as polit. agent, 3rd class, and cantonment mag., Morar, from Dec. 8, v. Capt. A. W. Roberts, on furl.

Capt. G. F. Blowers made over charge of the office of dep. Bheel agent and polit. asst., Maunpore, to Lieut. D. W. K. Barr, on the 22nd idem.

Lieut. Barr, polit. asst., 3rd class, 1st asst. agent, Gov. gen. for Central India, will conduct the duties of the dep. Bheel agency, from the date mentioned above, in addition to his own.

Capt. G. F. Blowers assumed temp. charge of current duties of the Bhopal Political agency and treasury from Dr. Allen on Dec. 29.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Col. J. J. Hume, staff corps, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, mily. works branch, Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., tem. suptg. engr., 3rd grade, reverts to his substantive rank of exec. engr., 1st grade, from Dec. 7.

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Lieut. H. W. Smith, R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the mily. works branch.

Mr. E. Byrne, exec. engr., 2nd grade, mily. works branch, is transfd. to the estab. under the director of State Railways.

The following asst. engrs., 3rd grade, mily. works branch, having passed the prescribed examination, are prom. to the rank of asst. engrs., 2nd grade, from Sept. 27:—Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, Mr. O. Hœrnle.

Mr. W. B. Harington, exec. engr., 2nd grade, is granted two years' furl., from Jan. 10.

Col. C. Dumbleton, exec. engr., 1st grade, made over, and Mr. J. Robinson, asst. engr., 1st grade, took over charge of the Bareilly div., mily. works, on Jan. 14.

Mr. G. F. Lamb, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Bareilly div., mily. works, to the Meerut div. mily. works.

Col. A. Baird, S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Jullundur div., mily. works, to the Kasauli div., mily. works.

Mr. W. B. Bromley, asst. engr., 1st grade, reported his arrival at Mooradabad on Jan. 24.

Mysore Commission.

Consequent on the retirement of Lieut. col. H. M. Elliott, dep. comr., 1st class, the following promotions are sanctioned in the Mysore Commission from Dec. 1:—

Lieut. col. J. Puckle, dep. comr., 2nd class, to be dep. comr., 1st class.

Mr. L. Ricketts, dep. comr., 3rd class, to be dep. comr., 2nd class, and to continue to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class.

Capt. F. H. T. G. Cumming, dep. comr., 4th class, to be dep. comr., 3rd class.

Major E. F. H. Armstrong, asst. comr., 1st class, to be dep. comr., 4th class, and to continue to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

Major A. G. D. Logan, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class.

Capt. C. S. Blair, asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class, and to continue to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class.

Capt. H. M. S. Magrath, asst. comr., 4th class, to be asst. comr., 3rd class.

Mr. T. Kitto, asst. comr., 6th class, to be asst. comr., 5th class.

Capt. J. S. F. Mackenzie, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

Capt. H. M. S. Magrath, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 9.)

Mr. G. A. Grierson, asst. mag. and coll., Dinagepore, on leave, is transfd. to Rungpore.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, offictg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Bankoora, is transfd. to Dinagepore.

Mr. T. Smith, B.A., is re-app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. W. E. Ward.

The orders apptg. Mr. H. C. Spry to act as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in the dist. of Chittagong are cancelled. This cancels also the orders vesting him with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Mr. G. S. Park is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, from the 22nd ult., the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Howrah.

Major C. Mant, R.E., is app. to be a member of the committee for the tempy. management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

Mr. C. Jennins is app. to be dist. supt. of police, Durbhunga.

Mr. D. W. Ritchie, dist. supt. of police, Singbhoom, having returned to duty on Jan. 21, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, asst. supt. of police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transfd. to the dist. of Patna, and is posted to the sub-div. of Barh, as a tempy. arrangement.

Mr. F. A. Dawson, asst. supt. of police, Mozufferpore, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Noakholly, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. G. H. French.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett to be asst. supt. of police at Mozufferpore, from date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the dist. police of Durbhunga.

Rev. F. M. F. F. Mazuchelli, D.D., is re-appointed to be chaplain of Hazareebagh.

Surg. H. B. Purves, civil surg., Darjeeling, having returned to duty on Jan. 17, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, offictg. dist. supt. of police, Goalpara, is transfd., as a tempy. measure, to the dist. of Sibsagar.

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, exec. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of the Patna div. on Jan. 13.

Mr. J. Paterson, exec. engr. (tempy. rank), 4th grade, and offictg. exec. engr. of the Agra div., passed in the deptl. standard on Jan. 28.

Mr. H. J. Handley, asst. engr. (tempy. rank), 1st grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals div., to offic. as exec. engr. of the Gya div., as a tempy. measure.

The services of Mr. A. Ruckstuhl, sub engr., 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Port Commissioners; Mr. Ruckstuhl, having resigned his appointment under that body, is posted to the South-Western Circle for special survey duty.

Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, who has recently returned from furl., is posted to the Soane Circle, v. Levinge.

Mr. A. W. Paul received charge of the Darjeeling jail from Surg. H. B. Purves on Nov. 23.

Surg. H. B. Purves received charge of the Darjeeling jail on Jan. 19, from Major J. Watts.

Surg. major J. C. Shaw received charge of the Mymensingh jail on Jan. 25, from Surg. L. R. Dawson.

Dr. V. B. Stork received charge of the Tipperah jail on Jan. 1 from Mr. A. Manson, C.S.

Surg. C. J. W. Meadows received charge of the Chumparun jail on Jan. 31, from Mr. J. F. Hewitt, C.S.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Jan. 29.)

Mr. A. C. Tupp, C.S., reported his return from furl. on Jan. 13.

Mr. P. Whalley, offictg. joint mag., 1st grade, is appointed to offic. as mag. and coll., Moradabad, during the absence on special duty of Mr. J. C. Colvin.

The Rev. A. Robinson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Punjab Govt., to be chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra.

The Rev. J. W. Adams, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Punjab Govt., to be chaplain of Meerut, on the breaking up of the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

Surg. R. Blood, M.D., attached to the sappers and miners at Roorkee, offic. as chemical examiner, N.W.P., from Aug. 28 to Nov. 5 last, v. Dr. M. Thomson, on leave.

Surg. major A. H. Fraser, in medical charge of the convalescent depot at Landour, to hold charge of the civil med. duties at that station in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Surg. major A. Garden.

From Nov. 23, the date on which Mr. D. C. Halkett, joint mag., 1st grade, returned from furlough, and took charge of his office at Meerut:—

Mr. M. S. Howell, offictg. joint mag., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appt. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. H. P. Mulock, offictg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appt. as asst. mag.

From Nov. 24, the date on which Mr. W. C. Plowden returned from furlough and received charge of the office of mag. and coll., Benares:—

Mr. T. B. Tracy, offictg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive appt. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. J. H. Carter, offictg. joint mag., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appt. as asst. mag.

From Nov. 30, the date on which Mr. D. M. Gardner, joint mag., 1st grade, assumed charge of his office at Allahabad:—

Mr. G. Adams, offictg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Barry, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appt. as asst. mag.

From Dec. 1, the date on which Mr. A. H. Harrison assumed charge of the Furukhabad dist.:—

Mr. C. W. P. Watts, offictg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. C. F. Hall, offictg. joint mag., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. C. Donovan, offictg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From Dec. 2, the date on which Mr. J. Sladen assumed charge of the Muzaffarnagar dist.:—

Mr. A. Sells, offictg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. G. S. D. Dale, offictg. joint mag., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. J. Kennedy, offictg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From Dec. 2, the date on which he took charge of his office at Shahjahanpur:—

Mr. G. Butt, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Irvine, offictg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst mag.

From Dec. 6, the date on which Mr. C. Robertson assumed charge of the Mirzapur dist.:—

Mr. W. Duthoit, offictg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as dep. supt. of the family domains of the Maharajah of Benares; and Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From Dec. 13, the date on which Mr. E. B. Thornhill assumed charge of the Hamirpur dist.:—

Mr. W. Kaye, offictg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Dec. 15, the date on which Mr. M. S. Howell, joint mag., 2nd grade, made over charge of his office to proceed on special duty:—

Mr. W. Irvine, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. R. P. Colvin, dep. conservator of forests, is granted by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India a further extension of leave for three months, without pay, in add. to that granted to him.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Feb. 5.)

Mr. H. C. Barstow, joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as supt. of Dehra Dun during the abs. on furl. of Mr. H. G. Ross.

Appointing Mr. H. C. Barstow, joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Aligarh, during the abs. on special duty of Mr. J. C. Colvin, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. W. Scotland, Professor of Drawing, Thomason College, Roorkee having retired on pension, made over charge of his duties to Mr. G. T. Sparke, 1st asst. drawing master, on Jan. 10.

Mr. H. B. Parry, asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the Muttra and Hathras Light Railway.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disp. of Mr. T. E. Heaford, exec. engr., 1st grade, on special duty:—

Messrs. F. W. Male, exec. engr., 4th grade; W. Ellison, sub engr., 2nd grade; and W. N. Gilmore, sub engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. W. J. Wilson, asst. engr., is transfd. from the Northern div. to the Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, on the 21st idem.

Mr. J. H. Thornhill, asst. engr., 1st grade, Etawah div., Ganges Canal, is transfd. to the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal.

Mr. W. E. Garstin, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Bulandshahr to the Etawah div., Ganges Canal.

Mr. J. Spence, sub engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Warora Colliery to the Kanhan div., as a temp. arrangement.

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PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Jan. 27.)

Mr. W. M. Young, settlement secretary to the financial comr., having reported his return to duty on Jan. 15, the unexpired portion (seven days) of the privilege leave of absence granted to him on Oct. 23 is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Carr Stephen, extra asst. comr. and judicial asst., Ludhiana, is app. an *ex officio* member of the municipal committee of Ludhiana.

Mr. D. B. Sinclair, asst. comr., from the Muzaffargarh to the Montgomery dist., as a temp. arrangement, during Hukm Chand's absence on priv. leave.

Capt. C. E. Macaulay, asst. comr., is, on return from furl., posted to the Dera Ismail Khan dist. as offieg. dep. comr.

Capt. Macaulay received charge of the Dera Ismail Khan dist. from Capt. A. S. Roberts on Jan. 11.

The following orders are confd.:—

Dera Ismail Khan station order, dated Jan. 10, directing Surg. J. Duke, 2nd Punjab cav., to offic. in med. charge, 3rd Punjab cav., in add. to his other duties, during the absence on special duty with H.H. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab of Surg. O. J. Duke, 3rd Punjab cav., from the 1st inst.

4th Sikh Inf.—Regtl. order, dated Dec. 18, making the following temp. appts., consequent on the return of Capt. B. E. Gowan, wing officer, from furl.:—

Capt. B. E. Gowan, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, v. Capt. A. Fitz Hugh, offieg. comdt.:

Capt. A. Scott, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. B. E. Gowan.

Capt. V. Rivaz, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. A. Scott.

Lieut. C. Dempster, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as 1st wing sub. and qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

Mr. T. Skilling, clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, from the 2nd div., Sirhind Canal, to the accounts div., Sirhind Canal, as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. Skilling left the former div. on the forenoon of Dec. 20, and joined the latter div. on the forenoon of the same date.

Lieut. col. E. L. Earle, C.S., superint. engr., 3rd grade, on return from furlough is posted to the Lower Bari Doab Circle, of which he took over, charge from Mr. E. C. Palmer on the forenoon of Dec. 6.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Jan. 29.)

Col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr., Balaghat, transfd. to Bilaspur, assumed charge of the Bilaspur dist., from Capt. T. A. Scott, offieg. dep. comr., on the 18th inst.

Capt. T. A. Scott. asst. comr., app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, received charge of the Bilaspur police, from Mr. L. K. Laurie, C.S., offieg. dist. supt., on the 18th inst.

Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., asst. comr., transfd. to Balaghat, assumed charge of his duties in that dist. on the 21st inst.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 5.)

The undermentioned officers of the Forest Dept., Central Provs., passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, viz.:—

Messrs. E. E. Fernandez, E. D. M. Hooper, H. Moore, and A. Smythies, asst. conservator, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. F. Beddy, asst. comr., having reported his arrival from furl. to Europe, is posted to Burhanpur, in the Nimar dist.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, asst. comr., Burhanpur, on being relieved by Mr. J. F. Beddy, is transfd. to Khandwa, Nimar dist.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 5.)

BALDWIN, Lieut. A. G., 1st wing subalt. and offictg. qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his own duties, v. Capt. A. N. Sandilands.

BRUCE—SANDILANDS.—H.E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Punjab Frontier Force:—6th Punjab inf.: Capt. T. F. Bruce, adjt. and offictg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major S. J. Browne; Capt. A. N. Sandilands, qrmr. and offictg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. T. F. Bruce.

IRVINE, Capt. J. S. Irvine, late 2nd Europ. L.C., offictg. brig. major, to be a brigade major on the establishment, in succession to Major A. J. C. Birch, who vacated his appt. on Jan. 16.

MURREL.—Darjeeling Depot.—Major (local col.) G. W. Murrel, 73rd regt., to be comdt.

RENNICK.—The services of Capt. R. H. F., Bengal S.C., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the foreign dept.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. in the Dept. of the Adjt. Gen.:—

Lieut. col. F. Eteson, asst. adjt. gen., to offic. as 1st asst. adjt. gen., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I.

Major H. Thomson, dep. asst. adjt. gen., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen., v. Lieut. col. F. Eteson.

Capt. G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squadron officer, 11th Bengal lancers, to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen., v. Major H. Thomson.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from Feb. 3, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. J. Miles, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. G. E. Thomas, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. J. Miles, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. W. Creagh, Bombay staff corps.

Lieut. col. W. Playfair, Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 13th (the Shekhawattee) N.I., is perm. to proceed to Europe on furl., on private affairs, for one year and nine days.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Jan. 27.)

ABBOTT—BRUCE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 9, making the following appts. in the 19th Bengal lancers from Dec. 18, consequent on the appt. of Capt. W. Loch, 3rd squadron officer, as extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy:—Capt. G. M. Abbott, 1st squadron subalt., to offic. as 3rd squadron officer; Lieut. E. Bruce, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.

ACTON.—The seven months' leave granted to Lieut. col. C. B. Acton, 51st foot, is cancelled at that officer's request.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. P. J., R.H.A., is directed to proc. from Meerut to Rawul Pindee, and assume com. of the R.A. in that division.

DENNYS, Lieut. C. J., 65th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. to 28th N.I., on probation, v. Porter, offieg. as 1st wing subaltern.

FORSTER, Capt. C. H., general list, inf., returned from furl., is transfd. for duty from the 13th to the 39th regt. N.I.

HODGE, Lieut. C., 2nd baty. 22nd regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. 32nd Punjab pioneers, on prob., v. Nicholls, offieg. as 1st wing subalt.

LAMBARDE.—The name of Lieut. M. T. G. Lambarde, 1-11th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot.

MACKINNON, Capt. D. W., to be interp. 10th regt., v. Melvin, app. a probationer for the Bengal staff corps, there being no other qualified officer available.

MILLAR.—Subject to approval by H.M., Lieut. A. G. Millar, 63rd regt., is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission.

PHILLIPS.—The name of Capt. H. L. W. Phillips, 2-12th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for depot duty.

ROBERTS.—The name of Lieut. N. D'E. Roberts, 81st foot, is to be substituted for that of Lieut. the Hon. H. Arbuthnott, in the list of officers detailed for depot duty.

RUGGLES.—The following order is confd.:—Mooltan brigade order, dated Jan. 23, directing Lieut. col. J. Ruggles, comdt. 19th N.I., to assume com. of the station, consequent on the departure of Brig. gen. C. C. G. Ross to assume com. of the Peshawar dist.

THOMAS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 16 last, app. Capt. W. G. Thomas to offic. as interp. to 1st batt. 25th foot.

THOMPSON, Lieut. L., to be adjt. 11th hussars, v. Taylor, prom., subject to approval by H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C.

WHITEHORNE, Lieut. A. H., R.A., doing duty with F baty. 19th brigade, will, on arrival of the battery at Cawnpore, proceed to Nowgong, to join G battery 11th brigade, to which he belongs.

YORKE—GREEN—EGAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 1, making the following appts. consequent on the return of Col. P. S. Yorke, 2nd in com., 12th Bengal cav., from general leave. Capt. J. H. Green, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. C. Egan, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer. Dated Jan. 15, making the following appts., consequent on Col. P. S. Yorke, 2nd in com., having assumed com. of the Peshawur dist.:—Capt. J. H. Green, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. C. Egan, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; and Lieut. W. B. Wilson, offieg. adjt., to continue to offic. as 1st squad. sub., in addition to his other duties.

WYLLY, Lieut. E. A. E., late offieg. 1st wing sub., 24th N.I., to offic. as 2nd wing sub., v. Hogge, offieg. in the commissariat dept.

MEDICAL.

BASTON—RANKING.—Presidency div. order confd., dated Nov. 30, directing the undermentioned med. officers, recently arrived from England, to do duty in the Presidency Gen. Hospital, as a tempy. measure:—Surg. W. Baston and Surg. G. S. A. Ranking.

BORAH—MARTIN.—The following orders are confirmed:—Presidency dist. order, dated Nov. 23, directing Surg. S. Borah, recently arrived from England, to do duty in the Presidency Gen. Hospital. Dated Nov. 23, directing Surg. J. Martin to assume med. charge of the depot 1st batt. 3rd Buffs, families 3-5th R.A. and mily. prison, Fort William. Dated Nov. 24, app. Surg. J. Martin to be garrison staff surg., Fort William.

BROWNE, Surg. major J., M.D., Med. Dept., in med. charge 41st (the Gwalior) N.I., to offic. as secy. to the surg. gen. Indian Medical Service, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Surg. K. McLeod, M.D.

CLARKE—BACKHOUSE.—Nowgong station order confd., dated May 20, 1875, directing Surg. major J. J. Clarke, M.D., 3rd Bengal cav., to take the medical charge of the right wing 20th M.N.I., from that date. Dated June 1, 1875, directing Surg. J. Backhouse to take the medical charge of the right wing 20th M.N.I. Dated Oct. 12, 1875, directing Surg. J. Backhouse to proceed to Banda, and take the med. charge of the headquarters 20th M.N.I., and Surg. major J. J. Clarke, 3rd Bengal cav., to take the med. charge of the right wing 20th M.N.I., pending arrival of Surg. A. A. Thomas.

COLAN.—Agra station order confd., dated Dec. 9, detailing Surg. major H. A. Colan, A 19th R.A., for duty with the details of R.A. remaining at that station. Dated Dec. 20, directing Surg. D. P. Macdonald, M.D., Indian med. charge, to do duty with the 36th N.I., from the 17th idem.

DALE.—Jhelum station order confd., dated Nov. 17, directing Surg. major A. J. Dale, M.B., 22nd N.I., to assume med. charge of the 23rd Pioneers, in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 9, during the abs. on special duty of Surg. major E. Taylor.

GUPTA.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated Dec. 31, directing Surg. B. Gupta to make over med. charge of the 20th N.I., to Surg. major E. O. Tandy, 8th Bengal cav., and accompany the detachment of sappers and miners on the march from Peshawar to the head quarters of the corps at Roorkee.

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FOGERTY.—Meerut brigade order confd., dated Nov. 16, attaching Surg. H. A. Fogerty, M.D., to the 85th regt. for duty. Dated Nov. 17, directing Surg. A. Barclay to assume med. charge of the head quarters and half batt. 5th N.I.

FULLERTON—BOVILL.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Jan. 5, directing Surg. J. C. Fullerton to assume med. charge of the left wing 10th N.I., proc. to Dacca, and Surg. E. Bovill, M.B., 16th N.I., to assume med. charge of the right wing 39th N.I., in addition to his other duties.

HENDLEY—CURTIS.—Rohilkund dist. order confd., dated Dec. 8, directing Surg. major J. Hendley, 1-18th foot, to proceed with the dep. surg. gen. British forces, on invaliding duty. Dated Dec. 17, directing Surg. major J. L. Curtis, 1-18th foot, to take med. charge of the regt. during the abs. of Surg. major J. Hendley, on invaliding duty.

HIFFERNAN.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Dec. 7, directing Surg. major E. L. Hiffernan, 2-19th regt., to proceed to Delhi and report himself to the senior med. officer British Forces, for duty.

HUGHES.—Almora station order confd., dated Nov. 12, appt. Capt. E. Hughes, 3rd Goorkha regt., to act as station staff officer, v. Capt. R. E. K. Money, offieg. adjt. 3rd Goorkhas, proc. with his regt. to the Delhi Camp of Exercise.

JAMESON.—Dinapore station order confd., dated Dec. 18, apptg. Surg. W. H. Jameson, M.D., C 11th R.A., to the med. charge of the staff of the station, from the 16th idem, v. Surg. A. B. Seaman, 2nd N.I.

LLOYD.—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated Dec. 29, attaching Surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., to the 34th N.I., with effect from the 23rd idem.

LYONS—WARDEN.—Mooltan brig. order confd., dated Nov. 2, directing the undermentioned officers in med. charge 13th Bengal Lancers to afford med. aid to the detachment 19th Punjab N.I., in add. to their other duties, viz.:—Surg. F. Lyons, M.D., from Oct. 25 to Oct. 29 inclusive. Surg C. J. H. Warden, from Oct. 30 last.

MACNAMARA, Surg. major F. N., M.D., med. dept., chemical examiner and professor of chemistry, Medical College, is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, from Feb. 14.

MCLEOD, Surg. K., M.D., medical dept., sec. to the surg. gen., Indian medical service, is permitted to proc. to Europe on furl. on private affairs, for twenty months.

MAIR—DEANE.—The following orders are confd.:—Allahabad div. order dated Nov. 25, directing Surg. E. Mair, on being relieved of the med. charge of the 1st Bengal cav., to proceed to Cawnpore and do duty with the 35th N.I. Dated Dec. 14, directing Surg. E. Mair to receive med. charge of the 35th N.I. fro n Surg. A. Deane, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P.

MURRAY, Surg. major J., M.D., Madras med. dept., is confd. in the app. of examiner of med. accounts, Madras, from Oct. 15, v. Surg. major G. Mackay, retired.

PALMER, Surg. D. P., M.D., is transfd. from the med. charge of the 5th Bengal cav. to the offieg. med. charge of the 18th Bengal cav.

PALMER.—Allahabad brig. order confd. dated Jan. 13, directing Surg. D. P. Palmer, M.D., to relieve Surg. major W. H. Spry, of the med. charge of the detachment 18th Bengal cav., from the 8th inst.

RANKING.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. Surg. G. S. A. Ranking to be a surg. in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces in the presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service.

ROBB, Surg. J., M.B., in med. charge at Zanzibar, offic. as asst. pol. agent at Zanzibar during the abs. of Mr. Holmwood, on priv. leave.

ROBINSON, Surg. major J. Robinson, in med. charge of the 59th regt., is posted to that corps for five years as med. officer "attached," in succession to Surg. major J. Watts.

SHIRCORE—SPRY.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Dec. 23, directing Surg. J. C. Shircore, 34th N.I., to proceed to Camp Delhi, and assume med. charge of the 5th Bengal cav. Dated Dec. 25, directing Surg. major H. W. Spry, 34th N.I., to afford med. aid to the detachment 18th Bengal cav. in add. to his other duties.

SMITH.—Roorkee station order confd., dated Dec. 7, directing Surg. J. A. Smith, British Med. Service, to take med. charge of the station staff, detachments 55th, 1-6th foot, R.E., and Bengal Sappers and Miners, from 7th idem.

SMITH—BOVILL—AMESBURY—BAKER.—Presy. order confd., dated Jan. 3, directing Surg. major W. C. Smith, M.D., on return from furl., to proc. and join the 27th N.I., at Nowshera. Dated Jan. 8. directing Surg. E. Bovill, M.B., 16th N.I., to assume med. charge of the detachment of 45th N.I., and 19th Bengal lancers, in add. to his own duties. Directing Surg. major J. W. R. Amesbury, 39th N.I., to assume med. charge of the detachment 2nd Bengal cav., in add. to his own duties. Apptg. Surg. major W. L. Baker, garrison staff surg., with effect from Dec. 6, as a temp. arrangement.

STEVENS, Surg. R. H., retired from the service on Dec. 11, 1875.

SUTHERLAND, Surg. major G. S., M.D., sanitary comr. for Oudh, to offic. as statistical officer to the sanitary comr. with the Govt. of India during the absence of Surg. major J. L. Bryden.

SWAINE.—The services of Surg. F. R. Swaine, M.B., of the Med. Dept., offieg. in med. charge 2nd Bengal cav., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

THOMAS, Surg. A. A., 20th N.I., is app. to the med. charge of the Bundelkund pol. agency, in add. to his other duties, from Oct. 27.

WALLACE.—Roorkee station order confd., dated Nov. 24, app. Surg. major J. Wallace, 55th regt., to the med. charge of the station staff, detachments R.E., 1-6th regt., and Bengal sappers and miners.

WARBURTON.—H.M. has been pleased to app. Surg. G. A. Warburton to be Surg. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces in the Presidency of Bengal; he is accordingly admitted into the service. Presidency dist. order confd., dated Dec. 29, directing Surg. Warburton, lately arrived from England, to do duty in the Presy. Gen. Hosp. as a tempy. measure.

WHITLA.—Benares garrison order confd. dated Jan. 4, app. Surg. major G. Whitla to offic. as station staff surg., during the abs. of Surg. major A. M. Verchere.

WAVELL, Capt. L., B.S.C., lately employed as asst. supt. Revenue Survey, Goorgaon dist., attached to the 45th N.I., for duty.

WILLIAMS.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Dec. 24, directing Surg. A. H. Williams, M.B., to take med. charge of the depot 3rd Goorkhas at Almora from the 4th idem.

WRIGHT.—Jhansi station order confd., dated Nov. 26, appg. Surg. F. W. Wright, M.B., 24th Punjab N.I., to the med. charge of the station staff at Jhansi, v. Surg. T. O'Farrell, M.D.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major H. Collett, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it preparatory to Europe. Major G. R. Manderson, R.H.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of departure. Sub lieut. E. Cunard, 10th hussars, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment. Major G. Budd, No. 1 battery 6th brigade R.A., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. T. B. Humfrey, 1-8th foot, from Jan. 18 to April 17, on private affairs, to proceed to Calcutta to study the native languages. Capt. H. L. W. Phillips, 2-12th foot, to Dalhousie, on private affairs, until required for duty with troops proceeding to England. Lieut. T. D. Wilson, 1-21st foot, overland. Major H. A. Brett, 43rd foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond, 72nd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Major and brevet lieut. col. H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., staff corps, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from Jan. 26, preparatory to Europe on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. C. Macdougall, staff corps, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs. Major G. V. Fosbery, V.C., staff corps, to remain at Poona, from Dec. 6 to Feb. 7, in extension. Surg. major J. Mackay, M.D., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Surg. major H. Bradford, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. C. Dempster, 4th Sikh infantry, from Sept. 18 to Oct. 26, to Kashmir, in extension. Surg. H. A. C. Gray, for six months, on private affairs. Major L. H. P. De H. Larpent, B.S.C., wing officer, 1st N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Major E. A. C. Lambert, B.S.C., cantonment magistrate, Peshawar, on private affairs, for two years.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Pratt, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mymensingh, for twenty-one days, from March 25 next, to enable him to attend the examination for high proficiency in Bengali, to be held in Calcutta in April. Mr. W. O'Reilly, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Buxa, subsidiary leave for three days, in addition to the fifteen days' subsidiary leave granted to him. Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., officiating district and sessions judge, Dinagepore, for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. G. Dey, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, for fourteen days, to enable him to appear for the high proficiency examination in Sanscrit, to be held in Calcutta in April. Mr. C. H. Vowell, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, for twenty months; he is also allowed leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from March 5, or any day within one week of that date. Surg. major J. J. Durant, principal assistant to opium agent, Behar, for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. W. Nicholson, assistant sub deputy opium agent, attached to the Benares agency, for three months, from such date in Jan. as he availed himself of it. Dr. J. A. Greene, civil medical officer of Serampore, is allowed leave for four days, in extension of the two months' privilege leave granted to him. Surg. major F. N. Macnamara, professor of chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College and chemical examiner to Government, subsidiary leave for three days, from Feb. 10 to Feb. 14. Mr. J. F. Maxwell, executive engineer, 4th grade, Guya div., for six months, with prep. leave for thirty days. Mr. H. C. Levinge, superintending engineer, 1st grade, Soane Circle, for two years, together with thirteen days' subsidiary leave, from March 1. Mr. A. Grant, executive engineer, 4th grade, Deoband Branch Survey, Ganges Canal, for two years, from March 1 next, on private affairs, with the usual preparatory leave. Mr. R. Logan, C.S., officiating Registrar Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces, privilege leave for three months, from April 1 next. Lieut. col. E. M. Playfair, deputy commissioner, Nimar, privilege leave for three months, from March 15. Lieut. A. S. W. Connor, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, preparatory leave for one month. Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., officiating controller P.W. Accounts, Oudh, for twelve months. Major J. Eckford, R.E., superintendent Telegraph Stores, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, from Feb. 1. Mr. G. K. Webster, Covenanted Civil Service, assistant magistrate and collector, Bengal, for six months, in extension. Capt. W. B. Birch, 2nd assistant superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, privilege leave for one month and twenty days, from the 15th ult. Mr. H. Bull, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Agra division, Military Works, for one year, without allowances, from April 20 next.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 8.)

BARTLETT, W. H., acting master attendant of Cochin, is app. to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Fort St. George.

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DANIEL, J. R., sub coll. and acting dist. judge, Nellore, to act as coll. and mag. of the Cuddapah dist., during the abs. of Mr. W. D. Horsley on furlough.

DAVIDSON, R., dist. and sess. judge of Cuddapah, to act as dist. and sess. judge, Salem, during the abs. of Mr. Hannynton on furl., but to continue to offic. as coll. and mag. and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam until relieved by Mr. G. C. Master.

GORDON, H. P., judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, to act as dist. and sess. judge of Salem during Mr. Davidson's employ. on other duty.

HOLLOWAY, Hon. W., C.S.I., resumed his seat as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, on Feb. 2.

NEWMAN, H., senior asst. to the coll. and mag., and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—MOBERLY.—The following transfers are ordered:—Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, exec. engr., 3rd grade, from Tinnevelly, to which he stands posted, to Nellore, as dist. engr., v. Mr. R. Smith, deceased. F. J. Moberly, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, and offictg. suptg. engr., from Chingleput to Tinnevelly as dist. engr. Capt. A. C. Smith, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, to assume charge of the Chingleput dist.

THOMAS, T. E., asst. supt. of police, South Arcot, to act as supt. of police, Tanjore, during the abs. on priv. leave of Capt. A. T. Rolland.

WALKER, Rev. A., senior chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, having reported his return from furl., resumed his duties at Madras on Feb. 5.

WHITLOCK, Capt. C. J. T., asst. supt. of police, Tinnevelly, to act as supt. of police, Bellary, during the abs. on priv. leave of Capt. R. G. Briggs.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 8.)

HAZLETT.—The services of Surg. H. J. Hazlett are placed temp. at the disposal of the Revenue Dept.

LOCKY, Lieut. G., Madras staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt.

MICHAEL, Col. J., staff corps, to be secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept., from Feb. 15, v. Col. A. C. Silver, who vacates.

POWER—BEECHING.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Col. E. H. Power, staff corps, dep. judge advocate, 4th circle, and Lieut. col. F. Beeching, inf.

SHAKESPEAR, Col. (since deceased), to the Nagpore force, the duties of the Dept. in the Nagpore and Hyderabad subsidiary force will here. after be permanently combined, and designated No. 3 circle.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Bangalore*, Jan. 21.)

ALLARDICE.—Order confd., dated Dec. 17, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, appt. Major J. M. D. Allardice, 76th regt., without prejudice to his other duties, to take charge of the office of the dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, v. Capt. Mosse from Dec. 17.

HOOPER.—Order confd., dated Jan. 19, by the officer comdg. 4th L.C., app. Capt. W. W. Hooper, 2nd squad. sub.

POWER, Col. E. A., (Europe) dep. judge advocate No. 4 circle, to offic. in No. 3 circle, v. Col. Mardall, offictg. as judge advocate gen.

PRICE.—Order confd., dated Jan. 12, by the comdt., 11th regt. N.I., app. Capt. T. Price to act as qrmr., without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing. sub., v. Capt. F. J. F. Monro, relieved.

MEDICAL.

BARROW, Surg. F. J. W., from doing duty 43rd regt., to do duty, depot, Wellington.

BENSON, Surg. P. H. Benson, M.B., from camp, Annamallays, to do duty Royal Artillery hospital, Bangalore, under the provisions of section II., para. 21 of the Medical Code, expeditiously, at the public expense.

BRANFOOT, Surg. A. M., acting surg. 2nd dist., Madras, to be civil surg., Bellary, but to continue to act in the 2nd dist., Madras.

CHESTER, Surg. W., M.B., from on arrival from England, to do duty 89th regt., Fort St. George.

COMYN—MURTAGH—MAJOR.—Surg. Major J. S. Comyn, M.B., from med. charge 1-21st foot, to med. charge wing, 89th foot, Tonghoo, when relieved by Surg. major Griffith; Surg. major T. Murtagh, from medical charge, R.A., Rangoon, to gen. duty, Presy. circle; Surg. N. B. Major, from doing duty 16th lancers, to do duty 89th foot.

CORBETT, Surg. major W. H., M.D., from medical charge 107th regt. to medical charge 43rd regt., Bellari.

DALGAIRNS.—The following orders are confd., dated Nov. 12, by the officer comdg. northern district, app. Surg. A. E. Dalgairns, doing duty 7th regt. N.I., to afford medical aid to the European inf. vety. company, garrison hospital, and district staff, v. Surg. R. Warder relieved.

DOUGALL.—The services of Surg. major J. Dougall, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

FOX—ROSS.—Surg. W. S., civil surg., Vellore, to act as civil surg., Trichinopoly, during the employment of Dep. Surg. gen. J. Wilson temp. on other duty. Surg. R. E. Ross acted as supt. of the district jail at Berhampore from Sept. 17 to Dec. 1.

GRIFFITH, Surg. major C. W., from on arrival from England, to medical charge 1-21st fusiliers, Rangoon.

GUINNESS, Surg. major H. C., from on arrival from England, to general duty, Presidency Circle.

HUME, Surg. T. Hume, M.B., acted as supt. of the district jail at Chittoor from Sept. 6 to 30.

JOSEPH.—The following order is confirmed, dated Aug. 16, by the officer comdg. centre dist., directing Surg. major J. M. Joseph, M.D., 37th grenadiers, to afford medical aid to the 10th N.I., in addition to his own duties, during Surg. major Dougall's absence.

KIRWAN, Surg. A., from doing duty R.A., Rangoon, to med. charge, R.A., Rangoon, as a tempy. measure.

MAUNSELL, Surg. C. A., from, on arrival from England, to gen. duty, Secunderabad, to travel expeditiously on duty at the public expense.

NANNY, Surg. L. C., acting supt., Lunatic Asylum, Madras, is confd. in that app., v. Surg. major J. Murray, confd. as examiner of medical accounts, v. Surg. major Mackey, retired.

O'HARA, Surg. W., to be supt. of the district jail at Tanjore, with effect from Aug. 26.

PERRIN.—Order confirmed, dated Oct. 29, by the comdt., Wellington, app. Surg. Perrin, 48th regt., to act as schoolmaster to the Wellington depot, with effect from Nov. 1, v. Davis, R.A., proc. to rejoin his regt. at Bangalore.

POLT, Surg. major F., from on expiration of leave to do gen. duty, Presidency Circle.

PURDON, Surg. J. E., M.B., from doing duty depot Wellington, to do duty 7th regt., Secunderabad, to travel expeditiously at the public expense.

ROSS.—Order confirmed, dated Sept. 4, by the officer comdg. centre dist., at the requisition of the Surg. gen., Indian Medical Dept., Surg. R. E. Ross, of the Presy. div., is attached to the 16th N.I., as a tempy. measure, relieving Surg. major Dougall, emergently required at Secunderabad.

SHEDDEN, Surg. A. W., M.D., from on arrival from England, to do duty 33rd regt., Kamptee.

SMITH, H. H., is admitted as a surg. on the Madras estab. from Dec. 1.

SPENCE.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—Surg. J. A. W. Spence, Indian Medical Dept., arrived at Madras on Nov. 9.

THOMAS.—With reference to G.O.G. Nos. 632 and 655, dated respectively 2nd and 11th Oct. Mr. G. T. Thomas is admitted as a surg. on the Madras estab., from Nov. 1, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

TRIMNELL.—Order confirmed, dated Dec. 15, by the officer comdg. 31st L.I., with the consent of the dep. comr., Raipur, app. Surg. major D. W. Trimnell, zillah surg. of Raipur, to assume medical charge of the regt. in lieu of Surg. A. McClorg, M.B., reported sick, and thereby incapacitated from the performance of his duties.

WESTERN, Vet. surg. G., to have vet. charge of his Grace's body guard.

WILLIAMSON, Dep. surg. W., from Nagpore force, to Hyderabad subsidiary force.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. J. Murphy, LL.D., chaplain of Cuddalore, for one year four months and thirteen days. Mr. L. W. Paynter, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Madura district, for one month, on urgent private affairs. Mr. J. M. Hawksworth, asst. engr., 1st grade, South Canara district, for two years.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. E. B. Thorp, 89th foot, for eighteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Vet. surg. M. D. Byrne, 16th lancers, for two months, from Jan. 17. Capt. S. H. Desborough, D baty. 9th brig. R.A., for six months, from March 1, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. Jenkins, staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 27th N.I., on private affairs, for two years. Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., deputy accountant general, P.W. department, Bengal, on private affairs, for two years. Major R. C. Smith, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, for twenty months. Brigr. gen. C. Cooke, staff corps, commanding Northern dist., for six months.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

ALMOND, A. G., is app. a member of the municipality of the town of Rander, v. J. Brookby.

BURN-MURDOCH.—The services of Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the P.W. Dept.

CANTEM, M., 1st class, 3rd grade, subordinate judge of Belgaum, is within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction invested with the jurisdiction of a judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

COUSSMAKER, Capt. G., asst. supt. Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta country, is prom. to the 1st grade of asst. supt., from Oct. 29 inclusive.

DANIEL, N. M. W., to act as judge and sess. judge at Dharwar during the abs. of Mr. Sandwith.

GREIG—HART—STEVENS.—Lieut. col. I. M. Greig, R.E., to be exec. engr., Dharwar; Mr. J. H. E. Hart to be exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind; Mr. F. W. Stevens to act as exec. engr. at the Presidency.

MOORE, J. G., to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Satara and political agent, Satara.

PATWARDHAN, Keshavv, B.A., is app. to act as dep. educational insp. of Tanna during the absence on priv. leave of Rao Saheb S. C. Chitnis.

SCOTT, G., head clerk, was on examination leave from Nov. 11 to Nov. 25.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The following notification appears in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of Feb. 3:—

Messrs. Betham, Desai, and Gibson, asst. conservators of forests, passed an examination held in Oct. last.

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MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

HARPER.—The services of Lieut. col. J. Harpur are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., from the 17th inst.

MORRIS.—The services of Capt. W. C. Morris, gen. list, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from the 15th inst.

WOODCOCK.—The undermntd. officer having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. E. M. Woodcock, S.C., Feb. 4.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

Surg. major W. P. Partridge, Presidency surg., 3rd dist.; Jan. 13.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Feb. 12.)

BARKER, Lieut. T. W. J., No. 3 batt. 6th brig., has been prom. capt. into No. 6 batty. 15th brig. R.A., and he is directed to proceed to England to join.

BOURDILLON.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the date specified:—Capt. O. Bourdillon, invalid estab., pension paymaster, Poona circle, Feb. 1.

CUMINE, Lieut. T., 6th brig., has been perm. to resign his commission.

HEATH—BLEW.—Kolapore station order, dated Feb. 4, app. Lieut. L. F. Heath, 3rd N.I., station staff officer. Major G. E. Blew, staff corps, performed the duties of station staff officer, Kolapore, from Dec. 1, 1875, to Feb. 4, 1876.

ROBERTS, Surg. H. P., M.B., officg. in med. charge, 9th N.I., is confirmed in the appt. v. Surg. major Boustead.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Feb. 5.)

The head-quarters of the army will be established at Bombay on the 9th inst. The following officers will accompany his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

The adjt. gen. of the army, the qrmr. gen. of the army, the judge advocate gen. of the army, the dep. adjt. gen. of the army, the asst. adjt. gen., R.A.

Correspondence of an emergent nature only to be addressed to Bombay.

NATIVE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Rao Saheb Gopal Amrit to act as 2nd class, 1st grade, subordinate judge at Chiplun, in the Ratnagiri dist., during the absence of Rao Saheb Raghunath Ganesh Kharkar.

Mr. Gopal Vinayek Bhanap, B.A., LL.B., to act as 2nd class, 2nd grade, subordinate judge at Amalner, in the Khandesh dist., during the absence of Rao Saheb Ramji Santaji.

Azam Laxaman Ramchandra, acting Mahalkari of Mungod Peta, in the dist. of Kanara, is app. to be a mag. of the 2nd class.

MEDICAL.

ASHER, Surg. major J. G., M.D., to offic. in med charge 20th N.I., v. Surg. De Tatham, proceeding on furl.

ASHER.—As a tempy. arrangement, Surg. major Asher, now on general duty, is app. to act as secy. to the surg. gen., Indian med. dept., in addition to his own duties, from the 22nd ult.

ATKINS, Surg. major H., is confd. in the appt. of residency surg. at Baroda, v. Surg. major G. E. Seward.

BOUSTEAD, Surg. major R., is confd. as civil surg. of Tanna, v. Surg. major H. Atkins.

HUNTER, Surg. major G. I., to offic. in med. charge 1st grenadier N.I., v. Surg. major Sylvester, app. acting civil surg., Dharwar.

MACRURY, Surg. C. W., performed the civil med. duties at Jacobabad, in addition to his own, from May 13 to Aug. 14 last, both days inclusive, during the absence of Surg. Banks.

MORTON, Surg. major E., to offic. in med. charge 7th N.I., v. Surg. Batty, proceeded on furl.

PATEL, Asst. surg. Kasim Virji, was app. to perform the civil medical duties at Sholapur from Nov. 5.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub. lieut. H. C. Jackson, 3rd hussars, to remain in the Punjab from Feb. 10 to March 10, in extension. Vet. surg. F. C. Boulter, C brigade R.H.A., from Dec. 23 last to June 22. Capt. and adjt. C. Thornhill, 6th brigade R.A., from June 3 to Oct. 3, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Surg. B. R. Jagoe, Army Medical Department, from Jan. 1 to June 30. Quartermr. M. McQuade, 83rd foot, to Bombay, preparatory leave for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. H. K. Bushe, Bombay infantry, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb. to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. R. Middleton, acting first assistant collr. of Nasik, for two years, from Feb. 22, and subsidiary leave from the 8th Feb. Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S., subsidiary leave for twenty-six instead of twenty-five days. Mr. E. D. Sharkey, acting first assistant collector of Broach, subsidiary leave for fifteen days, from Feb. 13. Mr. J. R. Arthur, for one year, from Feb. 7. Mr. N. A. Joshi, assistant commissioner of customs and opium, privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 10. Mr. S. B. Thakur, privilege leave for three months, from Feb. 18. The Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., senior chaplain, for one year seven months and two days, on private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself in April.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BECHER—At Bareilly, Feb. 4, wife of Capt. A. W. Becher, 16th Bengal cav., daughter.

BLAKER—At Calcutta, Feb. 28, wife of H. Blaker, daughter.

COCK—At Allahabad, Feb. 6, wife of Capt. C. R. Cock, Bengal S.C., son.

DOUGLAS—At Delhi, Feb. 2, wife of Major H. M. D. Douglas, Bengal S.C., daughter.

ELIOT—At Bhaugulpore, Bengal, Feb. 23, wife of Capt. H. E. Eliot, 4th regt. N.I., son.

FOX—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, wife of T. P. Fox, daughter.

GORDON—At Bombay, Feb. 11, wife of W. E. Gordon, son.

GREGSON—At Roorkee, Feb. 7, wife of Lieut. Gregson, R.E., daughter.

HARCOURT—At Bangalore, Feb. 5, wife of G. L. Harcourt, daughter.

JOUBERT—At Burdwan, Feb. 5, wife of Chas. H. Joubert, M.B., civil surgeon, daughter.

LOCH—At Moradabad, Feb. 5, wife of Dr. Loch, civil surgeon, son.

MACDONALD.—At Madras, Feb. 4, wife of Col. R. M. Macdonald, director of Public Instruction, son.

MARTIN—At Bhosawul, Feb. 10, wife of V. T. Martin, son.

PEARSE—At Fatehgarh, Feb. 4, wife of Herbert G. Pearse, C.S., daughter.

PETHARD—At Bangal, Feb. 2, wife of Sergt. J. W. Pethard, supervisor, Soane Irrigation, P.W. Dept., daughter.

PURKIS—At Dhursala, Punjab, Jan. 26, wife of F. W. Purkis, C.E., daughter.

REILY—At Mymensing, Feb. 5, wife of H. M. Reily, daughter.

REINOLD—At Poona, Feb. 7, wife of E. K. Reinold, C.E., son.

REYNOLDS—At Roorkee, Jan. 11, wife of W. H. Reynolds, Forest Dept., daughter.

TALBOT—At Calcutta, Feb. 6, wife of A. C. Talbot, B.S.C., son.

WATERFIELD—At Jubbulpore, Feb. 6, wife of Capt. H. G. Waterfield, brigade major, son.

VENOUR—At Meerut, Jan. 18, wife of Lieut. col. Venour, 5th Bengal N.I., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARMICHAEL—FERRIS.—At Calcutta, Feb. 5, J. C. G. Carmichael, surg., Bengal Medical Service, to Annie I., second daughter of Lieut. col. W. S. Ferris, late Bengal army.

FITZGERALD—SCOTT.—At Cawnpore, Feb. 9, Qrmr. sergt. W. FitzGerald, 1st batt. 14th regt., to Eleanor H. D., daughter of T. Scott, conductor, Harness and Saddlery Factory.

GILLIES—MOLLOY.—At Dehra, Feb. 1, Major M. M. Gillies, 55th regt., to Emma M. A., daughter of the late R. Molloy, of Calcutta.

SMITH—FOULKES.—At Calcutta, Feb. 3, W. E. Smith, tea planter, to Ada E. Foulkes, daughter of the late G. Foulkes, of George Town, Demerara, West Indies.

STIRLING—BRAITHWAITE.—At Dehra, Feb. 5, W. Stirling, tea planter, to Adeline, relict of the late C. Braithwaite.

STRAGHAN—JUSTICE.—At Lahore, Feb. 24, Wm. G. Straghan, 9th regt., to Ida E., daughter of the late Rev. John Justice.

THOMPSON—HAUGHTON.—At Madras, Feb. 2, Robert W. Thompson, asst. engr., S.I. Railway, to Ada H. M., eldest daughter of T. Houghton.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—At Calcutta, Feb. 3, Capt. E. J. Butler, dep. master attendant, Calcutta, aged 46.

DINNING—At Calcutta, Feb. 5, Jessie D., child of Mr. and Mrs. Dinning, aged 3 years.

GARDNER—At Cachar, Jan. 28, wife of James Gardner.

HARDING—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, Ernest H. R., son of John A. Harding, Govt. telegraphs, aged 4 years.

JOHNSON—At Bangalore, Feb. 2, Sibyle, youngest daughter of Lieut. col. W. R. Johnson, M.S.C., aged 2 years.

LEVINGE—At Port Blair, Jan. 14, Charles H., son of the late Lieut. col. Levinge.

MANDERSON—At Madras, Feb. 4, Major Wardlaw Manderson, R.A., of consumption, aged 38.

MCAULIFFE—At Lahore, Feb. 6, Samuel McAuliffe, E. A. C.

MARSTERS—At Bombay, Feb. 5, Samuel Marsters, 2nd officer on board the ship *Choice*, aged 24.

MOORE—At Thomas's Mount, Feb. 6, Benjamin Moore, pensioned sergt. 13th N.I.

PATERSON—At Calcutta, Jan. 20, James G., son of the late James Paterson, Bengal Secretariat, aged 15 years.

RAMAGE—At Lucknow, Dec. 25, Lizzie, wife of the late A. Ramage, H.E.I.C.S., aged 28.

ROBERTS—At Saugor, Feb. 1, Col. G. B. Roberts, 3rd Madras cav.

ROSS—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, Capt. A. Ross (O'Berne), aged 75.

ROUSSELL—At Shahjahanpur, N.W.P., Jan. 28, Richard A. H., son of the late Richard H. Russell, B.C.S., and grandson of the late George E. Roussell, H.E.I.C.S., aged 25.

SAUNDERS—At Azimgurh, Feb. 3, Florence E., daughter of Mr. F. Saunders, B.C.S., aged 16 months.

STUART—At Aligurh, Feb. 3, Ellen, wife of the Rev. J. Stuart, C.M.S., aged 39.

THEOBALD—At Dehra, Feb. 6, Capt. J. M. Theobald, 62nd regt., aged 37.

TRAILL—At Jeypore, Feb. 3, Jessie, wife of the Rev. John Traill, of the United Presbyterian Mission, Jeypore.

VENOUR—At Meerut, Jan. 30, Jessie M., wife of Lieut. col. Venour, 5th Bengal N.I., aged 37.

WILSON—At Calcutta, Feb. 8, William G. Wilson, M.A., Professor in the Presidency College, and Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal, aged 32.

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Home.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a levée was held on Feb. 29, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty.

Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court were by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present at the levée.

The diplomatic circle was attended by all the foreign ambassadors, with their councillors, secretaries, and attachés.

The general circle was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, and very many members of both Houses of Parliament.

The following presentations, amongst many others, on behalf of her Majesty were made on the occasion :—

The Marquis of Abergavenny, by the First Lord of the Treasury.

General Alexander Anderson, C.B., by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lieut. col. H. Brackenbury, R.A., by Major gen. Sir G. J. Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Vice-Admiral Sir C. Buckle, K.C.B., by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Bart., M.P., by the Right Hon. B. Disraeli.

Major W. Boycott, 29th regt., and Lieut. col. T. D. Baker, C.B., by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Sub lieut. Newdegate A. K. Burne, 7th Royal Lancashire Militia, by his uncle, Lieut. col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I.

Brigdr. gen. F. A. Campbell, C.B., R.A., by the Secretary of State.

Major D. R. Cameron, R.A., by the Secretary of State.

Lieut. gen. G. Campbell, C.B., by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Vice-Admiral Henry Chads, and Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

General Downing, by his Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief.

Col. W. H. B. de Horsey, Grenadier Guards, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I., by the Secretary of State.

Col. J. Ellis, Consul-General for Persia, by the Persian Minister.

Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Col. Henry Charles Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.

Lieut. gen. Sir J. Garvock, G.C.B., by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Giffard, K.C.B., by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Major gen. H. Hamilton, C.B., by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Lieut. col. G. Hume, by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Lieut. col. Cecil Ives, Royal Horse Guards, by Gen. Lord Straithnairn, G.C.B., &c.

The Viscount Kirkwall, by the Secretary of State.

Sir Nathaniel Lindley, by the Lord Chancellor.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, by the First Lord of the Treasury.

Lieut. gen. Napier, by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Major Oldfield, 5th Fusiliers, by Lieut. gen. Sir T. Steele, K.C.B.

Lieut. gen. Renny, C.S.I., by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Lord Romilly, by Lieut. col. Romilly.

Capt. and Lieut. col. W. J. Ramsden, Coldstream Guards, by Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, G.C.B.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lieut. gen. Sir L. Simmons, K.C.B., R.E., by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Lord Tollemache, of Helmingham, by the Hon. B. Disraeli.

Lieut. Sir G. V. Thomas, Bart., R.A., by the Dep. Adjt. gen., R.A.

Major gen. Sir A. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., by the Secretary of State for India.

Gen. Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B., by his Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief.

Admiral Sir Hastings Yelverton, by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVAL.—Mr. James Ashbury, M.P., has arrived in town from India.

WEEKLY EXPORTS OF BULLION.—The following are the latest reported Specie Exports to India by the steamers of the P. and O. S.N. Company, from Southampton, since Feb. 24:—Per *Cathay*, Feb. 24:—To Bombay, Silver £80,000. Per *Assam*, March 2:—To Bombay, Silver £45,000. The exports of Gold were nominal.

THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION of Liverpool, which was founded in 1817, has now found itself so short of members that it has not the means to pay its working expenses. At a meeting of the members a few days since it was unanimously resolved to dissolve the Association; and thus, after a useful existence of nearly sixty years, one of the oldest—if not the oldest—of the commercial bodies in Liverpool disappears from view.

TRADE OF INDIA.—A Blue-book respecting the trade of British India, which has been issued by the Statistics and Commerce Department of the India Office, states that the aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of India for the year ended March 31, 1874, amounted, exclusive of store and treasure on account of Government, to £128,707,272, against £121,012,648 in the year 1872-73. The value of the foreign trade amounted to £94,277,080, and of the interportal trade to £34,430,192.

BILLS ON INDIA.—No allotment of bills has been made by the India Council this week, which brings the aggregate amount of remittances withdrawn from the market up to £1,700,000. The attempt to give a fictitious support to the silver market by withholding these bills appears so far to have been unsuccessful. Whether silver, which is quoted to-day 52¾d. "sellers," continues to be depressed as much by apprehension as by other causes, which is not improbable, the course pursued by the India Council is evidently of no avail in present circumstances, and the difficulty of procuring remittances to the East is being met in part by transmitting rupee paper. The India Council Bills to be offered at the Bank of England on the 15th inst. will again amount to 5,000,000 rupees.

DEPARTURE OF LORD LYTTON.—On March 1 Lord and Lady Lytton left London on their way to India, accompanied by Lieut.-colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Burne, Colonel Colley, C.B., and Mr. F. Liddell. After spending some days in Paris as the guests of Lord Lyons, they will proceed to Naples to join the *Orontes* on the 15th, and expect to arrive at Bombay about the 7th of April. His Excellency's staff is composed as follows:—Private Secretary, Lieut.-col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., who served in the same capacity with Lord Mayo, and is at present Political Secretary at the India-office; Military Secretary, Colonel Colley, C.B., who took part in the Ashantee campaign, and was, till he received the present appointment, deputy-quartermaster-general at Aldershot. Aides-de-camp: Capt. the Hon. George Villiers, Grenadier Guards; Lieut. Augustus Frederick Liddell, of the Royal Artillery; Lord Marcus Beresford, at present on the staff of Lord Northbrook; and Lieut. Harcourt Rose, 34th Regiment, at present serving in India.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—The Bank of Bengal has advanced its rate of discount 2 per cent., now charging 8½ per cent. for bills of one month, and 9½ per cent. for bills of longer date. This (says the *Echo* of Friday evening) is the first serious effort to grapple with the grave consequences which are resulting from the unexampled decline in the Indian exchanges. Its effect was to moderate in some degree the downward course of silver. Business was done in this metal to-day at 52⅝d., which is a decline of ⅛d. since yesterday, a movement so moderate as to really cause congratulation. This remedy can, however, only be temporary, and it is, besides, only less distressing to the mercantile classes of India than what it is designed to alleviate. Meanwhile, trade with the East is paralysed. Shipments are suspended, since it is impossible to ascertain what will be the value of the rupee payments. (By reference to our Parliamentary page it will be seen that Lord George Hamilton has moved for a select committee on the causes of the depreciation of the price of silver, and the effects of such depreciation upon the exchanges between India and England.)

INDIAN APPEAL.—RAJA HUIPUASHAD, RAMSAHOY, AND BAHNOKUND v. SHEODYAL.—These appeals, which have been consolidated by order of her Majesty in Council, came before their Lordships on Thursday, Feb. 17, and the hearing was finally concluded on Thursday last. The properties in dispute lay in the contiguous districts of Oude and the North-Western Provinces, and the object of the suit was to settle the rights of the different members of the family to large estates, that in Oude consisting of 166 villages. The Oude Courts had differed in the shares which they assigned to each litigant, and so had the native judge of Cawnpore and the High Court of the North-Western Provinces. Before the Judicial Committee there were three appeals from the Oude decision, and one from the High Court decision. Mr. J. D. Mayne and Mr. J. H. W. Arathoon, for the first appellant, contended that he and his brother were entitled to the whole of the estates in Oude in accordance with the Sunnud or Firman of Lord Canning, and also under laws passed specially for the Province of Oude, and that, at all events, he and his brother were entitled to a larger share than that which had been given them by the Oude Courts. Mr. J. D. Bell, for Ram Sahoy, the second appellant, contended that he was entitled under Hindoo law to one-half of all the estates in Oude and in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne, for Bahnokund, abandoned the appeal, but were heard in support of the judgment of the Courts below. Mr. Leith, Q.C., and Mr. C. Arathoon, for the respondent Sheodyal, supported both judgments of the Courts below. Mr. Mayne and Mr. Bell were heard in reply. Their lordships desired time to consider their judgment.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The following papers were read on Monday evening in the theatre of the University of London, Burlington-gardens:—"On the Shueli Valley of Burmah," by Mr. Ney Elias, and "Afghan Biography," by Mr. Markham. General Sir H. C. Rawlinson presided. There was a very large attendance. The Chairman opened the proceedings. He regretted to state that the Society had no certain news about Captain Cameron. All that was known was that the commander of the West African Station despatched the gunboat *Scrious*, to be held at Captain Cameron's dis-

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posal. That officer had not received special instructions from the Admiralty. It was, therefore, all the more praiseworthy of him to have acted up to the spirit of the Admiralty's general instructions, without waiting for special instructions. It was to be feared that the gunboat would arrive too late at Loanda to be of any service to Captain Cameron, as the *Serious* did not leave Ascension until the 15th of January, and it could not reach Loanda until the end of the month, whereas Captain Cameron had telegraphed his intention of starting about the middle of the month. He was, in fact, at the last accounts, only waiting for the provisioning and repairs of his vessel to despatch it to the Cape, and immediately after its departure he would start for England. He hoped to have more definite information to communicate at their next meeting. Mr. Markham then proceeded to read the paper of Mr. Ney Elias, which described an alternative route into China to that which Mr. Margary had unfortunately taken. Colonel Yule reminded the meeting that Mr. Elias had obtained the gold medal of the Society some years since for one of the longest and most hazardous journeys ever taken by an individual. He thought the paper was a most interesting one for science. In introducing the second paper, on "Afghan Geography," Mr. Markham stated that the materials had been collected from journals of the late General Lynch, compiled in Afghanistan, the country through which lay the two most important highways on the continent of Asia—the highways which lead to the great mountain bulwarks of our Indian Empire. The paper gave full details of the history, geography, and antiquity of Afghanistan. Col. M'Gregor, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, deplored the general ignorance that prevailed in this country respecting so important a neighbour of our Indian Empire as Afghanistan. Sir H. Rawlinson complimented Mr. Markham in a few brief sentences, and said that he looked upon his paper as a valuable contribution to their proceedings.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, *Feb.* 28.—THE CAMPAIGN IN MALAGA. — Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY called attention to the state of things in the Malay Peninsula, and strongly condemned the conduct of Government in reference to the proceedings which had of late occurred in that Peninsula. Animadverting in warm terms on the deeds of cruelty which, he alleged, had accompanied the warfare carried on in that part of the world, he inquired whether the military operations had been undertaken in consequence of orders from the Home Government, or by the direction of the authorities of the Straits. He disapproved the appointment of Residents, and, quoting a despatch from Lord Kimberley deprecating unnecessary interference in the internal affairs of the Straits, he argued that such a line of policy ought never to have been departed from. He concluded by moving for papers relating to the affairs of the Malay Peninsula.—Lord CARNARVON pointed out that all the papers necessary for the proper understanding of the case were not yet before Parliament, and nevertheless Lord Stanley of Alderley had insisted on prematurely bringing forward the subject. With regard to the system of Residents, his responsibility consisted only in maintaining that system which had been previously established. He could not allow the strictures passed on the troops and military officers, who had performed their duty with great moderation and forbearance, to go forth uncontradicted, and he energetically protested against the observations made use of by Lord Stanley of Alderley. With regard to the policy of the Government, he contented himself with saying that he had no doubt that the course pursued within the last few months had been the means of saving this country from one of those little wars so much to be lamented.—Lord KIMBERLEY admitted that it was premature to discuss the subject until the requisite papers were presented to the House, but, with respect to the appointment of Residents, he observed that this step was taken without his authority by Sir Andrew Clarke. He quite agreed in thinking that the manner in which the military operations had been carried on reflected the highest credit on all engaged.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, in reply, disclaimed any intention of accusing the Queen's Regular Forces of acts of cruelty.—The motion for papers was negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *March* 2.—THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—Mr. HARDY made his annual exposition of the Army Estimates. He regretted at the outset that it was his fate to ask for enlarged estimates, but he pleaded in extenuation that he had hitherto kept within the votes granted him by the House and had never asked for supplementary estimates. Dealing first with topics not strictly relevant to the effective services, Mr. Hardy mentioned that promotion and retirement were still being carefully considered, with a strict regard to the pledge given when purchase was abolished that the flow of promotion should be kept up. The Purchase Commissioners would require £172,770 less this year than last year, and, with the exception of the last fort at Spithead, it was hoped that the fortifications erected under the Fortifications Loan Act will be completed by the end of 1876-77, and within the original estimate. Next he explained in detail the New Medical Warrant which it is proposed to issue. To return to the Regimental system, he said, was impossible, and he therefore retained the Staff and General Hospital system. The Medical Officers would have £250 a year for ten years, and, on retirement, would receive £1,000 down; but the Medical Department would have power to retain a sufficient number of men to fill the higher ranks. From this point the pay would go on gradually increasing, but the age of retirement would be fixed at sixty, without any exceptions. This scheme, Mr. Hardy contended, would secure a flow of promotion, and would, in the long run, save money; and in 1912, when it would be fully developed, the normal cost would be £154,000. Passing to the Auxiliary Forces, Mr. Hardy said he had followed the recommendations of the Committee of last year to convert the Yeomanry force into Light Cavalry, and in the Volunteer force there was an increase in the vote of £20,000 caused by an increase in the number of efficients. With regard to the reserve men, he held that they should be regarded as soldiers on furlough, and should be forthcoming when wanted. He proposed, therefore, to add £2 a year, which, instead of being paid in advance, should be paid every twelve months, when they would be required also to present themselves for medical examination. He intended, as far as he could, to make them a real force, and a considerable number would be called up for this year's mobilisation, though they would only be retained a short time. The cost this year would be very small, and when the whole 84,000 were got together the cost would only be £255,000. On the votes for the Militia, of whose efficiency he again spoke in terms of commendation, Mr. Hardy explained the reason for the delay in building barracks, and mentioned that a large tract of land had been bought at Aldershot for the purposes of training. After pointing out that there are increases in the votes for provisions, forage, clothing, stores (though in the last there were various items more apparent than real), he approached what he called the great question—How are we to keep up our regular army? Before explaining his proposals, he gave the Committee some interesting statistics, proving that the height, age, and calibre of the average recruits are much superior to what is commonly represented. In the first place, he proposed that the eighteen regiments first for foreign colonial service should be recruited up to 820. By this means not only would there be no necessity to call for volunteers when a regiment was ordered abroad, but we should be able to put an Army Corps in the field whenever it may be required. To get the necessary men, Mr. Hardy proposes to give the private soldier deferred pay of 2d. a day, or £3 a year, so that at the end of his six years' service he will receive £18, not payable at once, but in two or three payments by Post-office order at the place where the man reports himself. Furlough pay is to be raised to 1s. 6d. per day, but desertion is to operate as a forfeiture of all accumulations. The pay of the Guards is to be raised one penny a day, which will cost £8,000, and the whole cost of this addition, though only £4,000 now, will, in 1890, amount to £325,000. As to the non-commissioned officers, he proposed to add 6d. per day to the pay of sergeant-majors; to the sergeants 2d. a day now and 2d. a day in two years; and to the corporals 1d. a day. Lance-corporals and lance-sergeants are to have the pay of their substantive rank, and there is to be an addition to the pay of the staff-sergeants. Finally, he touched briefly on the Mobilisation Scheme, which, he said, was essentially a defensive scheme. It was the fruit of great labour, but its authors were open to any suggestions for its improvement. In concluding a much-applauded speech, Mr. Hardy claimed for himself the credit of having treated the Committee with perfect frankness. He did not conceal that his plans would lead to additional expenditure, but he had kept efficiency strictly in view, and aimed at securing for the country an army which would maintain its position in the world and enable us to fulfil all our engagements.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.—Lord G. HAMILTON, replying to Mr. PLAYFAIR, stated that a voluminous correspondence on the selection and education of candidates had gone on between the Secretary of State for India, the Civil Service Commission, and the Government of India, and would shortly be in the hands of members.

COUNCIL OF INDIA (PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS) BILL.—Lord G. HAMILTON moved the second reading of this Bill.—Mr. FAWCETT, in moving that it was inexpedient to pass the Bill, as it would throw an additional and unnecessary charge upon the revenues of India, said they had heard of a horse being resold with his colour changed, and that transaction represented with considerable accuracy what had been done with that Bill. He went on to give the history of the Bill, and showed that on the 25th of February, last Session, a Bill was introduced with the title of the East India Home Governments Pensions Bill. That Bill reached its third reading, but it was so ill drawn that it had to be withdrawn. Just about the last week in the Session another Bill was brought in, called the East India Home Government, not Pensions, but Appointments Bill. He found in that Bill that a clause to give pensions to some persons whom they could never discover was re-inserted. That also was defeated. Now it was again introduced for the third time as the Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill. What was the reason for this ingenious device; what was the motive power of all this persistency; who was thus pressing forward for a pension; who asked for this Bill what would it do; why was it introduced? The Bill by a side wind tried to sweep away a clause in an Act passed in

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1869, with the unanimous approval of both Houses, for improving the Home Government of India, which provided that in future members of the India Council should not be entitled to a pension. Yet members of the India Council appointed since 1869, on the express and specific condition that they should have no pension, were by this measure to have a pension. If they were thus careless in dealing with the revenues of India, what would the people of India think of their boasted guardianship of their interests?—Lord G. HAMILTON said the Bill was brought in persistently because the Government thought it absolutely necessary. There was no difficulty in getting old Indians to join the India Council, because they came home with a pension of £1,000 and, added to that £1,200 a year for ten years as members of the Council. But there was a difficulty in getting gentlemen of legal attainments not old Indians to come on the Council, because only £1,200 could be offered to them for ten years, with no pension. The Bill, therefore, simply proposed that the Secretary of State for India should have power to appoint certain gentlemen of professional attainments for fifteen years, with pensions of £500 after ten years' service, and it was believed that this was the cheapest way of obtaining legal advice. In 1856-7 the law charges of the East India Company amounted to upwards of £19,000, because they had no lawyer upon their establishment, while last year the law charges of the India-office were only £2,500. (Cheers.) If the hon. member for Hackney were successful in throwing out this Bill, he would not only prevent the Secretary of State from obtaining that assistance which he believed to be necessary, but would unquestionably in the long run place heavy additional charges on the revenues of India. (Hear, hear.)—The debate was continued by Sir G. CAMPBELL, Mr. HARDCASTLE, Mr. G. DUFF, Mr. E. SMITH, and Sir V. HARCOURT, after which the House divided. For the amendment, 41; against, 151—110. The Bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *March* 3.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, Lord REDESDALE expressed his satisfaction at the position in which the question of the Appellate Jurisdiction now stood, and thought it desirable that the present Bill should receive general assent.—The House having resolved into Committee, Lord NAPIER and ETTRICK said that the Bill would, he believed, be well received in Scotland; but he thought that some provision ought to be made to secure special qualifications for the decision of Appeals from India.—Clause 7, having reference to Orders in relation to proceedings, was struck out of the Bill; and on Clause 15, relating to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Lord POWIS asked whether any provision would be made to secure the attendance of some Judge of Indian experience on the Judicial Committee.—The LORD CHANCELLOR replied that for the hearing of Indian Appeals two Assessors, with Indian experience, might be appointed if Parliament should so think fit.—The clause was then agreed to, and the Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *March* 3.—THE FALL IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.—On the motion of Lord G. HAMILTON, a Select Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the causes of the depreciation of the price of silver and the effects of such depreciation upon the exchange between India and England.

India Office.

March 4, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. D. A. Johnston, R.E.; Brig. gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. F. L. Fisher, Staff Corps; Capt. J. T. D. Vanrenen, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. H. Tillard, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Col. C. H. Champion, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. E. Gibson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Major G. S. B. Hewetson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; C. J. Jennings, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. B. H. Pollard, Staff Corps; Col. B. Soady, Staff Corps; Capt. J. T. Whish, Staff Corps; Capt. H. Shakespear, Cav.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. F. Keith; Major H. W. Harris; Major H. S. Anderson; Major E. P. Gambier.

THE STAR OF INDIA.—(INDIA-OFFICE, *Dec.* 31.)—**The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Rajah Damara Kumara Venkatappa Nayuda Bahadur Varu, Zemindar of Kalahisti; Sirdar Mangal Sing Ramgharia, Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar; Babu Degumber Mitter, late Sheriff of Calcutta; Maulavie Imdad Ali Khan Bahadur; Muhammad Ali Asghur Ali Khan of Rampore, to be Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.**

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BEAUCHAMP—The wife of Lieut. col. E. Beauchamp, Madras Army, of a daughter, at Twyford, Berks, Feb. 27.
ROEBUCK—The wife of Capt. A. Disney Roebuck, 46th Regt., of a son, at Stonehouse, Devon, March 1.
TRENCHARD—The wife of H. Montague Trenchard, Capt. 51st L.I., of twins, girl and boy, at Haines Hill, Taunton, Feb. 21.

MARRIAGES.

BAINBRIDGE—COLLINS.—Frank C., son of Henry Bainbridge, to Laura A., daughter of John C. Collins, M.D., late Bengal Medical Service, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Feb. 28.
BOWEN—MORA.—Arthur E. Bowen, late Colonel in the Indian Army, to Catherine H., daughter of the Rev. H. Mora, at Julianstown Church, Feb. 23.
GEDDES—BAIN.—William L., Captain, 53rd Regt., son of Col. M. Geddes, C.B., J.P., D.L., late Bengal Artillery, to Charlotte E., daughter of the late E. S. Bain, at Store-street, Feb. 29.
LEITENITZ—RAMSAY.—Capt. Alfred Leitenitz to Patricia M., daughter of the late General James Ramsay, Commissary general of Bengal, at Rome, Feb. 24.
RABAN—SNYDER.—George Raban, late of the Bengal Police, to Ella, daughter of the late George Snyder, at West Salamanca, United States, Jan. 1.
ROBINS—HOLTON.—Joseph Robins to Ann, widow of Thomas H. Holton, formerly P. and O. Co.'s Superintendent in Malta and Egypt, at Southampton, Feb. 29.
SANDALL—HOUNDLE.—The Rev. John H. Sandall to Fanny E., daughter of Edward Houndle, late of the Horse Guards' Dept., War-office, at Upper Tooting, Feb. 23.
TURNBULL—FAWDINGTON.—Francis Turnbull, M.D., Surgeon Major, Retired List, Bengal Army, to Mary E., daughter of the late William Fawdington, at Shustoke, Warwickshire, Feb. 24.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD—Harriet C., the wife of Wm. Arnold, and daughter of the late Col. Payne, C.B., at Upper Norwood, Feb. 28.
ATCHISON—Louisa S., widow of Lieut. col. Henry A. Atchison, and daughter of the late Francis Richardson, H.E.I.C.S., at Dorking, Feb. 26.
BIGGERS—John Biggers, late Civil Engineer, H.M.'s Dept. Public Works, Madras, at Fairlawn, Surbiton Hill, Feb. 29, aged 46.
FORSYTH—Louisa M., daughter of Col. A. G. Forsyth, Asst. Adjt. gen., Sirhind Division, N.W.P., India, and granddaughter of John Forsyth, C.B., late Principal Inspector gen., Bengal Medical Service, by the sinking of the *Strathclyde* off Dover, Feb. 17.
GODFREY—Henry Cope C., son of Rev. E. Godfrey, Retired Chaplain, Bengal, at Cranleigh, Surrey, Feb. 27.
HUTCHINSON—Alfred Hutchinson, of Canton, China, at 45, Albemarle-street, Feb. 26, aged 36.
LEWIS—Alfred Lewis, M.D., Army Medical Dept., late 4th Hussars, at 66, St. Mary's-terrace, Maida-hill, Feb. 23, aged 33.
MOORE—Eliza M., widow of Admiral T. E. L. Moore, R.N., and daughter of the late James Waghorne, H.E.I.C.S., at Plymouth, Feb. 27.
OUTRAM—Jane A. E., daughter of Sir Francis R. Outram, Bart., at Edinburgh, Feb. 25, aged five years and nine months.
SMITH—George L. Smith, Major, 107th Regiment, at Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, Feb. 16, aged 43.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25. Str. Glenfinlas, Calcutta; Battle Abbey, Calcutta; Victory, Calcutta; West Ridge, Calcutta; Manfred, Maulmain.—27. Belle Arvenire, Rangoon; str. Deccan, Bombay.—28. Norna, Calcutta; Talisman, Calcutta; Zimi, Rangoon; Stockbridge, Calcutta; str. Vixen, Bombay; Sir H. Lawrence, Calcutta; str. Trinacria, Bombay; str. Amarapoora, Rangoon.—29. Sharperton, Cochin; Pembroke Castle, Calcutta; str. Timor, Bombay.—March 1. Str. Sirius, Calcutta; Eriminta, Calcutta; Dunbar Castle, Colombo, &c.; Broomhall, Calcutta.—2. Str. Java, Kurrachee.—3. Wallace, Moulmein; Bristow, Penang; str. Cella, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Trinacria, Feb. 28.—From BOMBAY.—For LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. McDonald and seven children, Mrs. Larpent and child, Mr. and Mrs. Barker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Meiss and child, Mrs. Nuttal and three children, Mrs. Worsley and three children, Mrs. Baid and three children, Miss and Mr. Thomason, Mr. Owen, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Rotton, Mr. Reynell, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Harrie, Mr. and Mrs. Seligman, and Mr. Kinney.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25. City of Halifax, Kurrachee; str. Orion, Calcutta.—26. Grasmere, Bombay; str. Macedonia, Bombay; Jane Law, Bombay; Woodburn, Calcutta; Royal Alice, Calcutta; str. Viceroy, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Hannah and Mary, Singapore.—27. Ifafa, Natal; str. Russia, Penang, &c.; str. Aurrera, Singapore, &c.; Waterloo, Galle.—29. Str. Parsee, Bombay; Cosmopolitan, Bombay; Galley of Lorne, Singapore; str. Antenor, Penang; str. Borrowdale, Bombay; Condor, Bombay; Ferdinand Brumm, Singapore.—March 1. Artist, Calcutta.—2. Str. Queen Margaret, Calcutta; Bannockburn, Calcutta; St. Ronan, Calcutta; str. Assam, Bombay; Albania, Bombay.—3. Str. Boadicea, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Viceroy, Feb. 26.—From LONDON.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Leggat, Mr. E. K. Money, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. A. W. Cobbold, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dickson and child, Miss Sherer, Mr. W. Duncan, Miss Stanwell, Miss A. Stanwell, Mr. C. Cantlay, Miss Birch, Mr. J. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Haden, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wyllie and child. For MADRAS.—Rev. E. Midwinter, Rev. Mr. and

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Mrs. Leeming and two children, Mrs. and Miss Butcher, Miss E. V. Butcher, Mrs. Mullaby, Colonel and Mrs. Bishop and two children, Captain and Mrs. Strettel and two children, Miss Bennett, Mr. W. Ward, Mr. M. Ward, and Mr. L. Garland. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Cox, Miss Nesbitt, and Miss Simpson.

Per str. Macedonia, Feb. 26.—From LIVERPOOL.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Penridge, Capt. Bergman, Mr. and Miss Batten, Miss Cumberland, Master C. Strachey, Mr. C. W. and Mrs. Mellor, Colonel Cunliffe, Mr. E. H. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Alone, Capt. and Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs., Miss R., and Mr. C. D'Gruyther, Major and Mrs. Copeland, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Vibart, Mr. Currie, and Mr. J. Runciman.

Per str. Manitoban, March 2.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Beazley, Mr. J. B. Clark, Mr. J. Mackay, Rev. D. Rose, and Mr. Forsyth.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Assam, March 2.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Tytler and child, Major and Mrs. Boulton, Miss Beatson, Miss Wood, Mr. T. A. Crawford, Major E. W. Hercy, Mr. Blackett, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. Kennard, and Mr. J. Lowtas. For ADEN.—Rev. W. Capel. For MALTA.—Mr. P. E. A. Hoare, Mr. M. Hudson, and Mr. Hubback.

Per str. Zambesi, March 10.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Campbell, Dr. L. S. Bruce, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss R. E. Stewart, Mr. T. D. Gordon, Mr. Richardson, Mr. R. Clark, Mrs. Howell and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood and child.

Per str. Zambesi, March 13.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Chusstie, Col. R. T. Baker, Mr. M. A. Kelly, Mr. Stewart, Mr. A. C. Webster, and Mr. Zeller. For ZANZIBAR.—Mr. B. H. de Wall and Mr. Vanderberg.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Marlborough, for Bombay, Jan. 11, on the line, 21 W.
Arch Druid, for Calcutta, Jan. 23, 1 S., 28 W.
Stockbridge, from Calcutta, Feb. 22, 49 N., 22 W.
Timour, Boston to Bombay, Dec. 17, 2 S., 23 W.
Victoria, Boston to Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1 N., 30 W.
Eriminta, from Calcutta, Nov. 28, 3 N., 8½ E.
Reigate, for Negapatam, Jan. 27, 2 N., 23 W.
Clinton, from Calcutta, Jan. 13, 23 S., 1 E.
Callirrhoe, from Calcutta, Dec. 29, 8 S., 8½ E.
Hippolyta, Calcutta to Mauritius, Jan. 5, 3 S., 88 E.
Laudseer, Calcutta to New York, Dec. 23, 27 S., 47 E.
Minnie Allen, for Rangoon, Jan. 28, 1 N., 26 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 9.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Newbiggin, and Sub lieuts. Exhaw, Harvey, Cruickshank, Medhurst, Capper, Delaman, Analay, and Carnac.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Felgate, and Mr. Lushington.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Capt. Meiklejohn.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. E. M. Smith, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mesney and child, and Capt. and Mrs. Moriarty.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Garbett.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Capt. R. Davies, Mrs. Sampson, and Dep. Com. Baker.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Waite, and Misses Methven.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Alken.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, and Miss Pears.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mrs. Briggs.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Davis, and two Misses Davies.

MARCH 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Powell.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. McNabb, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. J. Dawson, and Dr. McCarthy.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mrs. Wood.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Major Musgrave.

MARCH 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Coutts and two children.
VENICE to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs Haslam, and Mr. Silvorlock.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Ainslie, Col. Gurney, and Col. Swiney.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. D. Bruce.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Garnett.

MARCH 30.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wynne.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Center, Col. Beauchamp, and Dr. Keith.

LEGISLATIVE.—A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Thursday, the 26th Jan., at which, among other matters, the proposed new Municipal Bill was warmly discussed, and many of the objections which have been raised against it answered. After a considerable and able opposition on the part of one of the Honourable Members of Council against the proposal that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee for report, it was ultimately agreed to do so, seven members voting for and one against the motion.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 16.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, March 17.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

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Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

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Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
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The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	96¾ 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		81 83
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	81 82
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		81 82
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1870		
4½ per Cent. of 1872		82 83
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		83 84

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8⅞d.	1s. 8¾ d.	1s. 8⅞ d.
Madras	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾ d.	1s. 8⅞ d.
Bombay	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾ d.	1s. 8⅞ d.
Colombo	1s. 8 d.	1s. 9d	1s. 9⅛ d.
Singapore	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6¾d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅛d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 4½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106 to 106½
	India 5 per cent.		105½ to 106
	India 4 per cent.		87 to 87½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873		84 to 85
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1878		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		101 to 102
	India Debentures		40s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 116
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114½ to 115½
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	117½ to 118½
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	118½
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112½ to 113½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114½ to 115½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2¼ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	114½ to 115½
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scindo, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113½ to 114½
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¼ to 1¼
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8½ to 9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	17½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25 to 27
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	90 to 92
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	45 to 47
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7½ to 7⅝
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	21½ to 22½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	10½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2⅝
10	Upper Assam	10	2½ to 2¾
50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5¼
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	5 to 6
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 7¾
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106 to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	38 to 40
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¾ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

AT the opium sale on Thursday, Feb. 3, the average price of Behar opium was Rs. 1,296 per chest, and of Benares Rs. 1,230.

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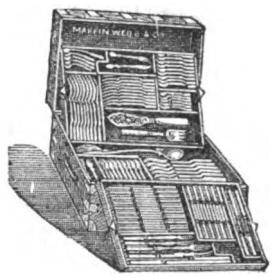


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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	239
CASUALTIES, &c.	242
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Education in Bengal	243
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Chief Magistrates	244
NOTICES OF BOOKS:—	
"Rig-veda Sanhita"	245
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Visit of the Prince of Wales	245
Education in Bengal	245
The Queen's Speech	245
BENGAL:—	
The Asiatic Society	246
Miscellaneous	246
Shipping and Commercial ...	247
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	248
Shipping and Commercial ...	248
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	248
Shipping and Commercial ...	249
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	249
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	250
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	251
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	252
WAR OFFICE	252
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	254
HOME:—	
The Queen's Levee...	254
Comparison of Bullion Exports ..	255
Thibet	255
Miscellaneous	255
Imperial Parliament	256
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	257
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	257
Shipping	257
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	258
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	258
ADVERTISEMENTS	259

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 21; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, February 19; Calcutta, February 18.

SIR W. MUIR'S Indian Coinage Bill was referred to a select committee at the meeting of the Legislative Council on February 15. The diversity and consequent nuisance of Indian coinages are even greater than they were not long ago in Germany; and as Sir William Muir remarked, no one benefits by the present confusion except the shroff or money-lender. The Rajahs of Benares and Vizianagram, both members of the Council, approve of the Bill, which has already won the further support of Holkar, the Alwar Rajah, and the Nawab of Bhawalpur. Other chiefs will no doubt follow their example, seeing that the new project involves no attack upon their existing rights and privileges. Their feelings indeed are carefully considered in every way. The Bill is to be a kind of permissive Bill. No native chief need act upon it unless he likes, and whenever a chief accepts its provisions, the new coins, though minted by the Government of India only, will bear his own device. Each chief, moreover, will be free to revert to his own mint and his old ways after the lapse of a certain term of years. The main object of the Bill is to get rid of the existing chaos in the Indian currencies by establishing, if possible, one uniform standard of value throughout India; a coinage which, under whatever differences of outward token, may pass equally current in British and Native provinces. The new coins are to show by English inscriptions their value in the rupee currency of the Indian Government. Any Native State which accepts the new coinage must undertake to abstain during thirty years from coining in its own mint, gold, silver, bronze, or copper; after which time it may issue coins of the same value wherever it pleases on its own account.

AT the same sitting of Council Sir R. Temple obtained leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes Act to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Two or three other Bills of minor importance were advanced a stage.

Two public meetings have been held in Calcutta, the one by the British Indian Association, the other at the Town-hall by the Indian League, about Sir R. Temple's new Calcutta Municipality Bill. At the former the Bill was generally condemned; at the latter, whilst the principle of the Bill was approved, a memorial against several of the clauses was adopted. With regard to the qualifications of candidates the League bluntly affirms that "Wealth and intelligence do not often go hand-in-hand, and the electors should be free to choose their own representatives. If they have confidence in one not blessed with a superfluity of the comforts of life, "why should they not elect him?" Why not?

ON his recent visit to Khelat Captain Sandeman was warmly welcomed by the Khan, who declared himself willing to adopt measures for the protection of life and property in his dominions. Colonel Munro, who now holds full political charge of Khelat and the Sind frontier, was at Jacobabad pushing inquiries into the causes of the late disorders, and taking steps to establish a strong and friendly government throughout the Khan's territories. The Sarawan Brahuī Chiefs and the most powerful of the frontier tribes, the Marris, besought Colonel Munro to assure the Khan of their innocence with regard to the late attempt upon his life. It was rumoured at Karáchi that Colonel Merewether is coming home, and that Mr. Chapman will act as Commissioner until Mr. Havelock is appointed.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the Government were considering whether the Nawab of Bhawalpur might be allowed to visit this country. The Panjab Government, who appear to favour the scheme, have forwarded the papers to the Government of India, with the expression of an opinion to that effect. If the needful sanction be obtained the young Nawab, accompanied by the Bhawalpur Sahibzadas and perhaps the young Nawab of Mandot, will start in April for Europe in charge of Mr. J. Crompton Doran and a political officer. A part of the plan which awaits the Viceroy's yes or no provides for the education of the Nawab and the Sahibzadas as day-scholars at either Rugby or Cheltenham College, a residence being procured for them in the immediate neighbourhood. Mr. Thornton, now acting as Foreign Secretary, is known to favour the plan, which will most likely be carried out.

A DESPATCH has been received by the Government of India, announcing the rate of exchange that has been fixed for financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Government for the year 1876 77. The rate adopted is, as our readers may be already aware, 1s. 9$\frac{3}{4}$d. the rupee.

SIR CHARLES REID returned to Lahor, his divisional headquarters, on February 11 from Delhi, having completed his labours on the Committee which had lately been considering the improvements necessary in railway rolling-stock in order to fit it for the conveyance of Cavalry and Artillery. It is said that Sir Charles will shortly be relieved by Major-General D. Stuart, in which event Major-General Barwell will be confirmed in his present post in the Andaman Islands.

FROM Lahor we have a report that some Afridis have attacked and killed a European who was travelling from Kohat to Peshawar.

WE are sorry to learn that Colonel Bacon, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department, has been compelled, by ill-health, to leave India at once, embarking from Calcutta on February 15. Colonel Bacon has for many years past held

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high administrative posts in India, and discharged his duties with signal devotion.

THE Duke of Buckingham had arrived at Calcutta, and Sir P. Wodehouse returned to Bombay.—Major Champain, Director General of the Indo-European Telegraph, was expected in Calcutta on February 17.—Mr. George Batten will probably act during Mr. Hume's absence as Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.—Some changes in the Bengal Commissionerships have followed upon Mr. J. F. Cockerell's appointment to the Legislative Council. Lord Ulick Browne takes Rajshahi and Kuch Bahar, Mr. Buckland the Presidency Division, and Mr. Horace Cockerell Bardwan. Mr. F. B. Peacock resumes the acting appointment at Dacca.

IT is understood that when Sir H. Norman comes home next year Sir E. Johnson and he will change places.

ONE touch of nature makes the whole world kin. It is a comfort to find that stupid people of the Aryan race exist in other countries besides our own. The stories we sometimes hear, for instance, about letters being consigned to pumps in mistake for pillar-posts are matched by like examples of blundering recorded in the last Report of the Indian Postmaster-General :—

> The stupidity exhibited by some natives entrusted with the posting of letters almost exceeds belief. It has not unfrequently happened that letter boxes sent for repair have been found to contain old letters not dropped into the proper orifices but stuffed into cracks and crevices, the result of age or warping. The Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, when on tour, chanced to see a native at Hurda posting letters in the mouth of a cistern for the supply of water to first-class carriages on the Great Indian Peninsula Line. A precisely similar act was on another occasion witnessed by my assistant, Mr. Alpin. I cannot but fear that many covers never reach the Post-office at all through blunders on the part of the agency used to post them.

THE *Indian Statesman*, commenting on the failure of Indian tobacco to satisfy buyers in the home market, draws attention to the fact that "while Java, in the hands of the Dutch, is running Japan very hard for the first place in the supply of tobacco, as a substitute for the great American growths, our own produce is spoken of with almost bitter contempt. The last advices from London say, that our produce is quite unfit for home use in every respect, and that there is no chance of its being sold in England, until its character is altogether changed; while, instead of getting better, it appears to be getting worse. In former years, we are reminded, that some East India growths sold readily at fair prices, but the various sorts now imported have almost every possible defect, which even the low price does not redeem. Simultaneously we are told that the Dutch imports from Java into Holland have fetched enormous prices."

FROM the last Administration Report on the Indian Post-office it appears that the total percentage of increase on all kinds of correspondence was 6·30 per cent. The number of letters sent last year was 104,353,076, as compared with 98,531,628 in the year before; that of newspapers 9,365,586, as compared with 8,762,200; and that of books, patterns, and packets 1,608,107, as compared with 1,336,363. The number of letters registered rose from 2,230,819 to 2,442,447; an increase proportionally greater than that in the total number of letters. In the letters sent from India to this country there was a small increase of 2 per cent., against a fall of ·4 per cent. in the number of letters received in India. During the year India sent us four letters for every three she received from these islands. How far this disparity occurs in commercial, and how far in private correspondence, the returns, of course, do not help us to make out. It appears on the other hand that only 325,623 newspapers were despatched from India against 1,667,658 sent thither. The financial results of the year were very satisfactory; the purely postal revenue having improved to the extent of Rs. 341,793, against an increased outlay of only about a lakh and a half of rupees. If we deduct the value of service stamps sold, the deficit was only about seven lakhs of rupees, which represents the cost to the State of the transmission of official correspondence. Including the value of service stamps, the operations of the Department yielded a net surplus of Rs. 377,864. The bullock train also yielded a surplus of Rs. 207,966, and the Punjab Military Van Dák one of Rs. 30,212. Taking the number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year before the passing of the Indian Post-office Act as 100, that received in the year under review would be represented by 595. In other words, this class of correspondence has, during the interval, increased just six-fold. The number of new Post-offices opened during the year was 314, and that of new letter boxes opened 586, while 1,281 miles were added to the length of India's postal lines.

ON the 7th March the Prince of Wales arrived at Allahabad from Bareilly and was received with great ceremony at the station by the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, the Judges and Law officers, and other high officials. On his Royal Highness alighting from the train an address from the Municipality was read. The Prince then drove to Government-house, and at noon he held a Chapter of the Star of India, when Major Generals Browne and Probyn and Dr. Fayrer were invested with the rank of Knight Commander, and Colonels Michael Earle and Ellis, Captains Glyn and Baring, and Majors Henderson and Bradford with the rank of Companions of this Order. The ceremony passed off well, but was comparatively private, it being held at Government-house.

ON the 9th the Prince of Wales arrived at Indor. He was met five miles from Indor by the Maharajah Holkar, who received him most cordially. The route was lined with troops, but the procession and the entry into the town formed but a poor display, and will bear no comparison with what has been witnessed at other places. There was a total absence of decorations, but the crowd received the Prince with cordiality and respect. The same afternoon his Royal Highness visited the Rajahs of Dhar, Dewar, Ratlam, and Jaura, and then drove through the city to Lalbagh, where a Darbar was held, and presents were exchanged. On the Prince's return the streets were illuminated. A grand banquet and ball were given that night at the Residency, and the Prince left the next day for Ellora.

ON the 11th March the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay. His Royal Highness was received at the station by the Governor, Sir P. Wodehouse and staff, by the Chief Justice, Sir M. P. Westropp, and by Lieutenant General C. W. Stavely, and other officers of the Presidency. The Prince drove directly to the dockyard, the road being lined with troops. Having received a farewell address from the Municipality, his Royal Highness proceeded immediately on board the *Serapis*. This was the last State appearance of the Prince in India. From Calcutta, we learn that in order to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, the Queen has appointed his Royal Highness honorary colonel of eight native regiments, four of which are in future to be designated "Queen's Own," and the other four "Prince of Wales's Own."

WE learn from a City Article in the *Times* that the question of the Indian cotton-duties has aroused the keenest interest in the North, and that "the present distressed or stagnant position of our cotton industries has given additional impetus to the struggle which Lancashire is making for the repeal of the duty." "It is strongly contended that the interests of Manchester are vitally concerned in maintaining the present average of cotton exports to India, inasmuch as other markets give no signs of an improved demand in this connection. The total exports of cotton goods and yarns to all parts except India have fallen off sensibly since 1872, and were lower in value last year than in 1870 by about 2½ millions sterling. This may be due partly to a glut of exports to China and Japan in 1872 and 1873, as well as to a lull in the demand from countries which have been living beyond their means. But other causes have been at work. The United States, Canada, Germany, Belgium, and France are all trying to manufacture cotton goods for themselves, and their efforts tell on the demand for our goods. It is further asserted that the products of Indian mills are supplanting those of our home mills. Certain kinds of goods that the former can make have been exported from this country to India in decreasing quantities year by year, while shirtings, which as yet India does not make, have been sent from here in ever increasing quantities.

FROM certain calculations of the relative cost of working Indian and English mills, it would appear that the balance of

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advantage on the side of an Indian mill of 60,000 spindles and 1,000 looms, under like conditions of production, must be £24,000 a year; an advantage against which Manchester cannot make head in the manufacture of coarse cotton goods. But in the case of the finer fabrics, the balance against Manchester is reckoned at only £4,500, a mere trifle which English energy might easily neutralise, but for the 5 per cent. duty which turns the scale at once in favour of India. What wonder, therefore, that mills in India have increased from eleven in 1870-71 to forty-one in 1874-5, and that the imports of machinery to India should be steadily growing? It does not appear to be contested that India must eventually win the day in the competition for the supply of cotton manufactures to the Indian Empire, but the men of Manchester argue that this triumph should not be hastened by artificial aids such as the import duty, which they do not consider a necessity for the Indian exchequer. If such be the right view of India's future, we do not see how the retention of the cotton import duties can materially affect the issue. It would be hardly fair to remove the duties of which Manchester complains, while similar duties were still levied on silks, woollens, and other imports in which other classes of merchants and manufacturers are interested. The whole of these duties ought to stand or fall together, and Manchester can claim no prior right to relief merely because her share of the burden is the largest, as compared with any other single interest.

IN removing the mystery which enshrouded the first reading of the Royal Titles Bill, Mr. Disraeli has only succeeded in raising up another mystery for our bewilderment. The Queen, he says, is to be called Empress of India, not because Empress really bears any higher significance than Queen, but because such an "amplification of titles" serves to "touch and satisfy the imagination of nations." Big words and sounding titles have no doubt a mysterious charm for certain minds; but if the Queen of England ranks as high as any Czar or Kaiser in Europe, and if, as Sir G. Campbell affirmed, Queen and Empress would alike be translated into the same Hindustani word, Padishah, what is the good of exchanging for Indian uses the good old English term denoting sovereignty for a title altogether strange to English ears, and in no way harmonising with English traditions? "Queen of India" would surely express as much as "Empress of India," in respect of her sovereign power, while Empress would to many minds suggest a rule upheld by armed force. If the new title must differ in some way from the old one, why not call her Mistress or Lady Paramount of India? The only sound plea for adding to the list of her Majesty's titles is the policy of declaring formally what occurred in fact, when in 1858 the last of the Moghal Emperors was banished to Burmah, and the Government of India transferred from the Company to the Crown. It may be well to keep constantly before the princes of India the fact of which they have long been aware, that the Crown of England represents the paramount sovereignty once wielded by the House of Akbar, and that every Native State in India owes allegiance, whether by force of conquest or of treaties, to the successor of the Moghals and the heir by reversion of the East India Company. As for the supposed eagerness of the natives at large for some such recognition of England's paramount rights, we must take the Ministerial assertions on trust, merely remarking that the Talukhdars of Oudh are not quite co-extensive with the peoples of India. To the bulk of those peoples the adoption of a new title must surely be a matter of the very smallest significance. For them the district officers and their underlings represent the "Sarkár" or Lord Sahib, whose orders must be obeyed, and in whose name the taxes are levied. Beyond that point, we take it, their imaginations seldom care to travel.

IT is possible also that the Royal Titles Bill may signify another step in the direction taken by the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. In other words, it may, we think, be interpreted as a renewal in behalf of our Indian Empire of the warning which Russia was meant to see in the measure which virtually transferred into our hands the control of the new waterway between England and India. If the Bill has any inner meaning, it means that England, as an Asiatic Power, is resolved to maintain her Indian Empire against all assailants whether from without or within.

WE understand that Sir Frederick Haines, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, was, at the last moment, compelled to abandon the intention of going out with Lord Lytton in H.M.S. *Orontes*. His passage is now fixed by the steamer which leaves Brindisi on March 20. He will be accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel G. T. Gough, his Military Secretary.

LIEUT. COL. G. T. GOUGH, who has just been made Military Secretary to Sir Frederic Haines, entered the 3rd Light Dragoons as Cornet in April, 1846, and served with that famous regiment throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnagar, passage of the Chenab, and battles of Sadulapur, Chilianwalla, and Gujarat. He served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir war of 1851-53, and was present in every engagement, including the action of Berea, where he commanded the detachments of cavalry with Sir George Cathcart's column, being mentioned in General Orders and despatches. Serving finally in the Crimea with the 12th Lancers from their landing in May, 1855, he was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, battle of the Chernaya, and operations near Upatoria, under General d'Allonville. On the break up of the Cavalry Depot at Canterbury in April, 1870, Major Gough was promoted to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and proceeded in the following year to Madras as Military Secretary to the officer to whose Staff he has just been reappointed.

AN abridged edition in one volume of Mr. Marshman's well-known History of India has just been brought out by Messrs. Blackwood. In 544 pages of close but clear type Mr. Marshman has reproduced the substantial merits of his larger work. By compressing the narrative of the Mohammadan period into little more than a hundred pages, he has been able to give the bulk of his space to the rise and progress of the British power in India, bringing the story down to the death of Lord Mayo in 1872. It need hardly be said that the same thorough mastery of his subject, and the same close, simple, sober style which marked the former volumes are to be found here in equal degree. There is enough of detail in the volume to satisfy that class of readers for whom it is intended, while the author's name is a guarantee for general accuracy of statement, sound views, and impartial estimates of men and things. Those who wish to read an account of the Mohammadan period in India, less full and scholarly but more popular and "spicy" than Elphinstone's classical work, may turn with some profit to Sir Edward Sullivan's "Princes of India," the second edition of which was published a few months ago by Messrs. Stanford. Sir Edward's volume reads more like a romance than a genuine history; but that is owing rather to the romantic nature of his subject and his racy method of treatment, than to any marked absence of historic research, although it must be owned that his critical faculty hardly equals the extent of his general reading.

SIR LEWIS PELLY has left London to join Lord Lytton at Naples, whence he will accompany the new Viceroy to India.

LORD LYTTON nas arrived at Rome on his way to Alexandria.

THE death is recorded of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Strange, late of the Madras Army, Inspector of Scientific Instruments in the Store Department of the India-office.

WE note that on Thursday evening next a paper on Eastern Bengal will be read by Mr. H. Beveridge, B.C.S., at the rooms of the National Indian Association in Adam-street. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. D. Sutherland will read a paper on "The Inexpediency of Legislating on the Subject of Law-reporting in India," before the East India Association in Great George-street.

Odds and Ends.

THE Duke of Buckingham was expected in Calcutta about the 20th Feb., and would leave again on the 25th.

H.M.'s 55th Regiment left Delhi for Bombay, on their way to Aden, on the 9th February.

RAIN is now badly wanted in the Almorah district of the North-Western Provinces.

THE wheat and other crops in the Punjab are beginning to dry up for want of rain.

FIVE hundred employés in the workshops of the G.I.P. Railway have struck, in consequence of the introduction of payment by work done instead of by monthly wages.

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IT is said that the present uniform of the Bombay Native Army is to be changed for a Zouave uniform.

THE REV. C. WATERHOUSE goes as Chaplain to Jalandhar, the Rev. W. J. Hunt to Kangra, the Rev. B. Sharp to Subathu, and the Rev. A. Eschelbach to Naushera.

THERE were present at the Camp at Delhi 605 officers, 23,643 men, and 20,099 horses, elephants, camels, and bullocks.

DR. HARVEY is to be one of the Civil Surgeons of Simla this season.

THE South Indian Railway is to be opened to Chinglepat in April.

COLONEL E. M. RYAN, Commissioner of Arakan, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

MR. C. CHAPMAN, C.S., has been appointed Assistant-Commissioner of Sultanpur.

COLONEL MAXWELL goes as Brigade-Major from Allahabad to Jalandhar, and Captain White, of the 40th Regiment, succeeds him at Allahabad.

DR. D. B. SMITH officiates as Principal of the Calcutta Medical College when Dr. Chevers goes on leave.

COLONEL E. THOMPSON, Governor-General's Agent at Murshidabad, is going on furlough, and Major Tweedie, from Haidrabad, will officiate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ETESON officiates as First Assistant Adjutant-General in the place of Colonel Rattray, and Major H. Thompson as Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLONEL C. C. JOHNSON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, goes on furlough in March, and Major M. Heathcote will most probably officiate for him.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab has gone on tour to the Faridpur territory and Nahan.

SURGEON MAJOR W. JAMESON retires from the service on a pension of £700 per annum.

CAPTAIN S. W. BELL, 81st Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Neville Chamberlain.

CAPTAIN T. F. BRUCE officiates as Second in Command of the 6th Panjab Infantry.

MR. J. W. MACNABB goes as Commissioner to Hissar, Colonel S. F. Graham to Multan, and Mr. A. Brandreth to Jalandhar.

THE REV. DR. MAZUCHELLI, Chaplain of Hazaribagh, is going on leave shortly, and the Rev. A. O. Hardy, from Barrackpur, will succeed him, the Rev. Popham Blyth going to Barrackpur.

DURING the last four years the average importations of wrought iron for the State Railways has been 40,000 tons per annum, and for other Government purposes about 9,000 tons.

As compared with January, 1875, the value of merchandise imported to Calcutta in January last shows a decrease of Rs. 19,21,027, and that of merchandise exported of Rs. 390,756. The Customs collections show a decrease of Rs. 296,599.

MR. C. H. VOWELL, Joint Magistrate of Shahabad, has been granted furlough for twenty months.

MR. A. C. LYALL, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is expected in Calcutta.

MR. W. E. WARD, Judge of Dinajpur, is going on leave for three months, and Mr. T. Smith officiates.

MR. E. B. STEEDMAN is expected to act as Secretary to the Financial Commissioner in the Panjab when Mr. Hawkins goes on furlough.

THE quantity of Indian tea exported in January last was 2,712,194 lbs., as compared with 2,124,909 lbs. exported in January last year.

MAJOR LANG, Principal of the Engineering College at Rurki, is going on furlough, and Captain Allan Cunningham will act for him.

MR. NEY ELIAS will succeed Lieutenant Cooke as Political Agent at Bhamo when the latter goes on furlough.

COLONEL J. M. CAMPBELL, R.A., succeeds Colonel Evans in the command of the Landaur depôt.

COLONEL THE HON. F. WELLESLEY, late Military Attaché at St. Petersburgh, is to be Military Secretary to the new Commander-in-Chief.

MR. J. F. NEEDHAM officiates temporarily as Political Agent in the Naga Hills.

MR. F. R. S. WYLLIE, a Bombay Civilian, has been permitted to resign the service.

THE REV. A. N. WILSON, from Firozpur, is to be Resident Chaplain in Kashmir next season.

MISS CARPENTER has opened a branch of the East Indian Association at Bombay.

MR. F. JENNINGS, Mr. J. Mackintosh, and Babu Piyari Chand Mitra have resigned their appointments as Members of the Calcutta Municipality.

IT has been reported at Jacobabad that the Khan of Khelat has been murdered by the Sardars of Beluchistan.

SIXTY elephants have been caught by Mr. Sanderson in the Eastern Bengal Kheddahs this season.

COLONEL MICHAEL has been appointed Military Secretary to the Madras Government.

Rs. 10,000 have been already granted for relief works in part of Maisur, to prevent distress amongst the people.

M. PIERRE PACHINO, the Russian traveller, has again arrived in India.

RAIN is more and more wanted generally throughout Bengal.

IF General Hardinge goes home, General Maude, from Allahabad, will probably get the command of the Mirat Division.

MR. JUSTICE AINSLIE, of the High Court, is expected soon to return to India.

AN annual return is to be furnished to the Secretary of State of the number of wild beasts and venomous snakes destroyed in India, and the amounts paid as Government rewards.

DURING last year there were only two books published in the Central Provinces—one in English, and the other in the vernacular.

SMART shocks of earthquake were felt on the night of the 25th January in Silhet, Kamrup, Darrang, Naugong, and Sibsagar.

SIR SALAR JANG intends to expel all the Suni Pathans, about 10,000 in number, from the town of Haidrabad.

A EUROPEAN, named A. H. Browne, has just returned to Bombay, after having accomplished the pilgrimage to Mekka.

REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—It is reported that a section is to be added to the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, now before the Viceregal Council, empowering revenue officers to make references to the High Court in case of doubt or difficulty.

WYNAD.—Distress is said to threaten the Wynad planters. The *Calicut Observer* writes that "a sad tale of impending calamity and gloomy prospects reaches us from the Wynad, only to confirm the ill-defined rumours of distress that has been going abroad for some time past. We hear of disastrous droughts and ruinous failures of crops; of dearth of grain and doubled prices; of scarcity of water and intense suffering among man and beast. The Mysor District has experienced a total failure of crops, which has driven the grain merchants of that quarter into the Wynad markets, to offer prices too temptingly high to be met with prudent self-denial on the part of the more fortunate possessors of the precious commodity. We are assured that unless grain depots are formed at such places as Manantoddy, Vytherry, Sultan's Battery and Gudalor, before the October harvest is reaped, famine among the inhabitants of the Wynad estates may be looked forward to as no uncertain contingency."

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.—The *Indian Charivari* has the following good-natured notice of Maharajah Holkar:—"Amongst the native chiefs lately assembled in Calcutta the stalwart figure of the Maharajah of Indore, his haughty mien, and the studied simplicity of his dress as compared with the bejewelled apparel of the other chiefs, caused him to be an object of general observation. And the Maharajah is worthy of observation, for he is undoubtedly one of the cleverest and most influential of our native feudatories. He does not devote his attention to military display like his near neighbour and great rival Scindhia, for his army does not much exce d ten thousand men, with twenty-four field guns. He possesses a more commercial spirit, which has induced him, with the able assistance of Sir Madava Row, to turn his attention to the improvement of his territories, and to encourage native manufactures. As an example of the latter we may notice his establishment of a cotton mill under European superintendence at Indore, the productions from which are of excellent quality, and command a ready sale. As an example of the former we may adduce the fact that he was the first Native Prince to accede to the Government's suggestion of a railway through his country, for the making of which he gave large sums of money. As owing to good management his revenues yield him a large annual surplus, his accumulated wealth is very large, but by appointing a European tutor for his eldest son he has shown that he appreciates the advantages of education as a preventative measure against future reckless extravagance. But the Maharajah is yet in his prime, and it is to be hoped that he may long live to foster the progress of his territories."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—General H. Servante, Colonel Commanding Royal Engineers, at Southsea, Feb. 26. H. Youl, Esq., late of the 4th Hussars, of Tulse-hill, S.W. J. M. Theobald, Captain H.M.'s 62nd Regiment, at Deyrah, Himulayas, Feb. 6. Major G. L. Smith, 107th Regt., at Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, Feb. 16, aged 43.

INDIAN NAVY.—Lieut. C. Forster, late Indian Navy, at Exeter, March 2, aged 44.

BENGAL.—Mr. F. Pollen, Bengal C.S., at Bulandshahr, Feb. 11. Mr. Douglas, attached to the office of the Thomason College, Punjab, Feb. 8.

BOMBAY.—H. James, Esq., late of the 20th Bombay N.I., and Barrister of the Middle Temple, at Cheltenham, March 10. Lieut. col. Parker, Bombay staff corps, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, Feb. 16.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Bokhara, March 20.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Lennie From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Scrymgeour, Mrs. Adkin, Mrs. J. Winter. Mr. Ross, Mr. C. Connors, Dr. Prentis, Mrs. Macdonald and child, Mrs. Ker, and Mrs. Montrion and four children. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rosinale and two children, Asst. Commr. Foster, and Rev. Mr. Glover.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Foot, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. R. Cooke, Col. O. Williams, and Mr. Cowper.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Pera.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Baugh, Miss Parr, Mrs. Peile, Mrs. Mathews and child, Mr. Taylor, Col. Gough, Mr. L. Cameron, Mr. H. Gladstone, Mr. M. Daise, and Lada Ramsay. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison and three children, Miss Piggot, Miss Turner, and Mr. Cox. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Webster. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Devener. From GALLE.—Mr. Cunningham.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, March 13, 1876.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

THE Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1874-75 tells a satisfactory tale of progress made during the first year of Sir R. Temple's rule. In spite of the transfer of Silhet to Assam the number of schools rose that year from 15,926 to 17,940, and of scholars from 463,216 to 517,239. If we allow for the increase in unaided schools, the nett gain to the system of State education amounted to 1,050 schools and 35,015 pupils. Of the money spent on these schools the Government contributed Rs. 22,59,000, against Rs. 16,68,000 subscribed by the people. For the higher English schools the people paid as much as 69 per cent., while their share of the outlay on "schools devoted to special education" was only 28 per cent. The new system of cheap village schools, or *patsháláas*, set on foot by Sir G. Campbell in 1872, is bearing yearly more and more fruit. The number of these schools rose during the year from 9,645, with 231,323 scholars, to 10,638, with 257,310 scholars. Of primary schools of all kinds there were 13,145, containing in all 330,024 pupils, on whom the State expended Rs. 442,699, or an average of Rs. 29 for each new patshála, and of Rs. 5.4.8 for each of the older primary schools. In some districts, such as Midnapur, the State-aided patsháláas have done little more than replace the old unaided village-schools. But in Eastern Bengal, where very few of these existed a few years back, the new schools represent a clear increase of double the number found there three years ago. Many new patsháláas have also sprung up under private management in the hope of ultimately receiving State aid.

But the good already effected exceeds the mere increase in the number of schools and scholars. Primary education has for the first time been established on a regular system, embracing a fixed course of study, while village schoolmasters have begun to enjoy the advantages of a training in normal schools. Not only has the standard of teaching been raised, but new classes of the people have been attracted to the schools. There has been a marked increase in the number of Mohammedan scholars, 86 per cent. of whom are being taught in primary schools. The number of low-class girls now receiving instruction has also largely increased. The old unwillingness of the people to pay the village "gurus" or teachers their customary fees is fast disappearing, especially in the Presidency Division, where three-fifths, and in Bahar, where half the "gurus'" income is paid by the people themselves. Even in Orissa the objection to paying fees is clearly diminishing. In Midnapur district, thanks to its active Magistrate, Mr. Harrison, the new system seems to have specially prospered. The State outlay on each patsháláa in this district averaged only Rs. 9, while the fee incomes of the *gurus* were four times as much, and an energetic *guru* might earn Rs. 50 and more a-year.

So eager was the competition for primary scholarships in most parts of Bengal, that the task devolved upon the examiners became unusually difficult. In some districts boys of all ages were allowed to undergo examination, although the scholarships were everywhere closed against boys above fourteen years old. Sir R. Temple raises a fair objection to the different methods employed by different committees, some of whom gave certificates to all who passed the requisite standard, while others recorded "only the names of those who actually obtained scholarships." Uniformity of practice in this respect is certainly to be desired; but the rule which henceforth restricts the primary scholarships to candidates under eleven seems to carry the competitive principle rather too far even for the precocity of Bengali boys.

There were 486,734 pupils in the middle and higher schools, of whom 15,654 were girls. These figures represent a total increase of 8 per cent. in both classes of schools, and of 11 per cent. in the higher schools. While the Government English middle schools show no increase in number, and the Government vernacular schools were six fewer than in 1873, there was a compensating increase in the number of aided and unaided schools. Four-sevenths of the total outlay on middle schools were raised by local funds. Sir R. Temple is glad to find some improvement in the working of these schools; an improvement which the founding of intermediate scholarships, to bridge over the gulf between primary and middle schools, will doubtless help forward, especially as the teaching in the patsháláa will henceforth be made more directly preparative for that of the middle school.

Of higher English schools teaching up to the standard of entrance into the University the whole number was 125, with 20,030 pupils, showing an increase of 3 schools and 1,738 scholars on the year before. There were also 41 unaided schools, with 10,770 scholars. In the Government schools about one-third, and in aided schools a little more than one-fourth of the whole outlay was defrayed by the State. Fewer candidates went up for the University Entrance Examination, but the percentage of successful candidates, nearly 41 per cent., was a good deal higher. In this examination the Hindu and Hare Schools of Calcutta won the first place, but Bardwan and the Presidency Division also came out well. The colleges and high schools for University students showed a certain increase in the number of the latter, especially of those in the aided colleges. At the Government law schools there were 229 students on the rolls, whose cost is nearly covered by fees. At the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah the numbers of students rose to 818, to whose cost Government contributed two-fifths. The new Temple Medical School at Patna was opened in June 1874, and steps were taken to start a similar school at Dacca, which was opened in the following year with every promise of success. The decline in the numbers of the Civil Engineering Classes in the Presidency College calls forth an expression of natural regret from Sir R. Temple, who desires to know more about the causes of so "unfortunate" a result. The School of Arts on the other hand was doing well and attracting more students.

At the First Arts Examination, answering to the Oxford "Little-Go," only 144 out of 417 candidates passed. Of 183 candidates for the B.A. degree, 79 were successful; the bulk of the remainder failing in the literature course, while more than half of the science candidates got through. Comparing the results in Bengal with those in the London University, the Director of Public Instruction owns himself satisfied. Not so however Sir R. Temple, who regards the paucity of those who take degrees, as compared with those who matriculate, as "a grave blot in our educational results." In order to lessen or remove this blot, Sir Richard has lately ruled that none but graduates shall enter the upper class of the Native Civil Service, and only First Arts men be admitted into the lower

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class. As a further means to the same end he has taken steps to increase the number of preparatory colleges in different parts of Bengal.

In the Government and aided schools for girls the number of pupils rose from 7,586 to 7,977; while the unaided schools increased in number from 60, with 1,299, to 89, with 2,200 girls; and these figures include none of the girls now taught in mixed schools. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to attract more girls to schools of the latter class by means of rewards both for the teachers and the girls themselves. Zenana teaching is said to be making some way among the higher classes, especially in Eastern Bengal. Of Mohammedan pupils in Government and aided schools the number increased during the year by 8 per cent., mainly in the higher and middle English schools. Compared however with the proportion of Mohammedans in Bengal, the numbers at school are still below the mark, and of the few Mohammedans who seek admission into the University still fewer succeed in the attempt. That they have no objection to English studies appears from the fact that many students at the Calcutta Madrassa would gladly exchange part of their Arabic course for English, and that nearly all the boys in the new Madrassa at Rájsháhi, being free to choose, have elected to learn English.

The forty Government normal schools sent out 1,542 certified teachers, of whom 1,373 were primary schoolmasters, and the remainder pandits for vernacular schools. To these may be added ten aided schools for masters, and five aided with one unaided school for mistresses. In a few last words on the whole subject Sir R. Temple lays much stress on the need of combining the study of practical science with the usual course of training in the secondary schools. Only in this way can employment be found, he thinks, for all the educated youth of Bengal, whose numbers are yearly increasing, while the old paths of wordly advancement are getting blocked up. By introducing a scientific element into the higher education, and establishing "several sorts of technical schools," Sir Richard hopes to encourage the wealthier and more enlightened classes to avail themselves of the new employments now multiplying in Bengal.

Correspondence.

CHIEF MAGISTRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

There is a total length of 257 miles of water-course. The number of cubic feet of earth that was excavated was 44,039,645, and 54 bunds were constructed, containing 3,552,843 cubic feet. The whole cost of the works to the district fund was Rs. 22,563, which will easily be recouped in five years. But the moral results are still more striking. All was done by the district officers, who displayed vigour and public spirit, and went through those laborious months with unflagging persistency and without a murmur. Never before had the Government been drawn into such close relations with the villagers; and the people have learnt for themselves what great things may be accomplished by systematic and combined efforts.—Mr. Clements Markham in the "Geographical Magazine" for March, 1876.

In the Sirhind Canal the total quantity excavated during the year was 49¼ million cubic feet.—Page 10 of "Blue-book for India," published in 1875.

SIR,—My first quotation refers to irrigation works in the district of Firozpur; my second to the progress made in constructing the Sirhind Canal, required for the purpose of fertilising the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna.

One of the most momentous questions of the day now is, Are we to destroy the powers and usefulness of the chief magistrates of districts in order to centralise power in the heads of departments, who revolve like satellites round the Viceroy?

Previous to the Mutiny the Commander-in-Chief imbibed a love of the centralising principle, and consequently lost the army. If we imitate his example in the Civil Administration, can we retain India?

Year after year efforts have been made to lower the position of the Chief magistrates. As local representatives of her Majesty the Queen, many have become nonentities, so overwhelmed have they been with judicial and routine business, and so smothered by departments. In page 10 of the Blue-book, published in January, 1875, the Government boasts of Lord Mayo's measure, which was supposed by many to have a decentralising tendency, but the chief result appears to have been to tempt district officers to grind the faces of the poor by octroi extortions, while the Supreme Government can declare positively that it is not responsible.

I am rejoiced to find that Captain Grey, the chief magistrate of the district of Firozpur, has been able to free himself from the red tape handcuffs of the Department of Public Works, and to do at once a portion of the work, about which the Department has been writing for thirty-six years. I beg your readers to study carefully Pages 58 to 60 of the *Geographical Magazine* for this month; the article is written by Mr. Clements Markham, who, from his intimate connection with the India-office, may be considered an authority on the question of centralisation.

It is to be hoped that Sir Robert Davies will publicly acknowledge the excellent services of Captain Grey, and will liberally reward Mr. Barns, Mr. Fanshawe, and the two native engineers, Hurree Singh and Roshun Dass.

Probably, in none of the numerous Departments of the Government of India is procrastination as well as extravagance more disastrous than in that of the Public Works. Mr. Clements Markham remarks, regarding irrigation in the Firozpur District:—

This great need has been constantly represented ever since Mr. Brandreth made his Settlement Report in 1852, but the Public Works Department has always had too much to do elsewhere. Captain Grey, therefore, determined to see whether the people, under their own headmen, could not execute the work themselves; and the question has been most satisfactorily solved.—P. 58.

For ten years the Department has delayed making the railroad from Karachi to Multan, on which the existence of our Empire depends; and yet Government has entrusted to it all petty works which were formerly executed by local committees, composed partly of Europeans and partly of natives, and presided over by the Chief Magistrate. The income is derived from Road and Ferry Funds, and from Acreage Cesses; as for the expenditure, let Parliament call for the accounts and calculate how much money is wasted.

Now, in these times, the Magistrate or the District Committee have no power of spending a farthing of the funds raised in the district; it is all made over to the Department of Public Works, who dole out something for repairs, but nothing for original works.

Formerly work was done, not faultless, perhaps, but still there was constant progress; now the original work done is neither faulty nor faultless. It is Nil.

In August, 1874, the floods of the great Ganges did much mischief. That river changed its course and set dead against one of the towns on its banks. One hundred and twenty-one houses were swept away and 114 more were wrecked. When the district authorities first reported the danger, and the necessity for protective works, the Department *thought* that they were exaggerating, so delay took place. When works were commenced they were too late to be efficacious.

On the 19th of September, 1874, your readers were reminded that the Department had been writing about the project of the Sirhind Canal for thirty-four years. The Imperial Government appears to be rather proud of this project, but can only devote one short sentence to it in the latest Blue-book. That sentence I have quoted at the head of this letter; can anything be more disappointing? Three millions sterling are to be expended on the works; three great Chiefs of the Sikh nation have been called upon to co-operate with money and men, and yet during a whole year the Imperial Government with unlimited resources cannot do more than Captain Grey has done without any assistance from Government.

It does not require an array of skilled and highly paid engineers to dig up sand and clay.

Permit me to suggest to the India Office authorities the only means by which the Sirhind Canal is likely ever to be completed under the British dynasty. Imitate the example of the Governor general who took the task of constructing the Ganges Canal out of the hands of the Department of Public Works and entrusted it to the Hon. J. Thomason, Lieut.-governor of the North-West Provinces. Mr. Thomason, instead of trying to force actual expenditure to fit into imperfect estimates (by which the process called *cooking* is encouraged) relied upon the honour of the Engineer officers employed. He required prompt submission of accounts of money disbursed and of work done, and warned officers that he would dismiss any one who might

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abuse the confidence of Government and bring discredit on the noble corps of Engineers.—Your obedient servant, T.
March 8.

Notices of Books.

Rig-veda Sanhitá, the First and Second Adhyáyas of the First Ashtaka, with Notes and Explanations, and an Introductory Essay on the Study of the Vedas. By the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, Hon. Mem. R.A.S., &c., &c. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, and Co. 1875.

The Rig-veda has met with a new commentator in the person of the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, already well known for his many useful works. This gentleman has published the first two chapters of the Rig-veda, with an English commentary, for the purpose of facilitating the study of these ancient monuments. The notes carefully analyse the text, and supply a closely literal translation; having all the difficult words parsed, and the Vedic peculiarities of grammar pointed out. An introductory essay on the Study of the Vedas is prefixed to the analysis, in which Mr. Banerjea shows how the Cuneiform Inscriptions may be made to illustrate some of the most obscure allusions of the Rig-veda. This essay is singularly interesting, and shows a large amount of reading and thought on the part of the learned author. Its main point is to show that the authors of the Rig-veda were familiar with Assyrian names and places; and certainly a large number of remarkable coincidences, if nothing more, have been brought forward. If further research confirms these speculations, we shall have to abandon the theory that Indra, Vritra, Sambara, &c., are personifications of meteoric phenomena; and shall have to regard them as myths of actual people who performed exploits, the legendary tradition of which alone remains. The novelty of this view gives special interest to the book; and the care with which precise references are supplied for all the statements shows that the author anticipates criticism.

The book will be of very great assistance to those, and we hope there are many, who wish to read the ancient Vedas in the original language. It is a work which, both in conception and execution, reflects much credit on Mr. Banerjea, and it is to be hoped that the success of the work will be such as to induce him to continue his analysis of the ancient texts.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The *Samachar*, referring to the entire cordiality of the welcome accorded to the Prince of Wales throughout his Indian tour up to date, remarks that it had been the custom with some, before his Royal Highness set foot on Indian soil, to represent the native character as incapable of realising and manifesting those sentiments of loyalty and devotion which spontaneously burst forth from the crowds that assemble to welcome the progress of Royalty in Western lands. The event, as we all know, has falsified those malignant forebodings, and the traducers of her Majesty's Indian subjects must admit that never before had the Heir Apparent been welcomed in any part of his vast colonial empire with greater warmth of feeling and demonstration and under circumstances of more telling grandeur than during his travels in this Peninsula. While in our midst, such was the interest and enthusiasm excited by his presence in this city, that the populace forgot for a moment their food, their sleep, and their comforts to obtain the smallest chance of beholding him with their own eyes and giving him a fitting welcome in their own persons.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

The *Friend of India* holds that while we should seek to encourage a certain degree of pressure upwards from the lowest strata towards the highest, our great aim should be to gradually train up an intelligent peasantry acquainted with the rudiments of knowledge, and, to accomplish this aim, it is not desirable that every young rustic who is gifted with brains should be lifted by our scholarship ladder into the sublime heights of University graduateship. This is one of the points where we think Sir Richard Temple shows a somewhat inaccurate conception of the true value of elementary education. It is not in our opinion a drawback that students who, were they a little wealthier, would have a successful educational career before them, are often obliged to leave school without entering a university, and to leave college without taking a degree. We think it rather a matter for congratulation that the number of such youths who are educated a little above their rank in life without being lifted out of it, is probably on the increase, and may be expected to increase very considerably. They will help to leaven the masses of Bengal, and as they take their place among the men of the next generation may be expected to show a more intelligent interest in the education of their offspring than their own parents manifest in theirs. It is in this incidental manner that there now and then escapes from the Lieutenant-Governor an utterance which seems to indicate that, notwithstanding all his good service in the cause of mass education which we so thankfully acknowledge, he values elementary education only as a stepping stone to the higher education; that he looks upon the primary school simply as a feeder of the secondary, the secondary of middle, and so on through zillah schools and high schools, up to the B.A. classes in the colleges. We are not so anxious to see the higher college classes crowded with students who have risen from the primary schools. When boys do rise thus far by the force of merit and a little Government aid, it is matter for rejoicing, and it is an excellent feature in our education system that it gives an opportunity of so rising. But we can well afford to wait for an increase in the number of graduates more patiently than Sir Richard is waiting, provided we are assured that the numbers on the lower stages of the ladder are gradually increasing, and that the pressure is constantly upwards. But for the consideration of those who would discountenance the higher education we may quote the following from his Honour's Resolution:—"It may perhaps be supposed by some, who observe the great attention given in Bengal to the subject, that high education has embraced large sections of the people. Such, however, is not the case. The number of persons undergoing a nominally high education is quite small, and the number of those whose education could be truly called high is smaller still. However much we may strive to diffuse a certain degree of education among the masses, we must at the same time endeavour to present, in the persons of highly educated youth, more and more examples of what can be accomplished by mental and moral training. It is therefore important that a fair share of the State funds should continue to be devoted to this most important object." Quite true, so far, but the admission immediately follows, that, as matters stand at present, more individuals obtain a University education than can elbow their way up the avenues that lead to employment. And while such is the case we think Sir Richard may moderate his anxiety to see the B.A. classes filled, and remember that education up to a much lower standard may be at present of greater service to the mass of the people.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that the paragraph of the Speech relating to India contains the important announcement that the Queen will ask Parliament to confer upon her a formal addition to her style and titles, setting forth her rank as the greatest of Asiatic Sovereigns. We suppose the addition will take the now familiar form, "Empress of India," and probably the formal assumption of this title will be regarded as reasonable by the people of this country, and even taken as a compliment paid to themselves. We confess, however, that we do not like the change, and we doubt if it will not provoke fierce remonstrance in England. A free people have a natural and justifiable dislike to the name of Emperor; and very many Englishmen, while content to accept the English occupation of India as a fact, will object most strongly to any proposal to assume that that occupation must be permanent, and to proclaim the conversion of the Queen of England into an Oriental despot. There could be no better legend for the rupee than the simple words "Victoria Queen," and there is no grander or more glorious title in all history than that of Queen of England. Why, then, change it? The name of Empress substituted for that of Queen may gratify the Oriental love of fine titles, but it will not add to the real power of the Government. It will simply show that the English conquerors of India have lost their native strength, and are beginning, like the Moslems before them, to become quite Indianised. We believe that the formal record of her Majesty's titles now runs in this form:—"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith; and surely this enumeration of earthly dignities is comprehensive enough to satisfy any ambition. Make her Majesty Empress of India, and we shall immediately have a host of uncomfortable questions about special titles raised by the various Colonies. It is a pity to disturb a settlement that gives no offence for the sake of a little ostentation.

The *Madras Times* observes that the only news contained in the Speech relates to India. Her Majesty the Queen, we understand from the announcement in the speech, intends formally to assume that title of Empress of Hindustan that has been popularly awarded to her in recognition of the fact that she does, in truth, exercise undisputed imperial sway over this great Peninsula. These are not days when great sovereigns are very solicitous about their titles. They are days in which the possessors of millions of money are content to be called Mister, and to wear a coat no better than that

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worn by a respectable clerk, and so are greatly different from those days of gold-laced clothes and diamond buttons, when a man's wealth and dignity could always be inferred from his garments. Two-hundred and fifty years ago, when the "Most High and Mighty Prince James" called himself King of France, as well as King of Great Britain and Ireland, although the English had long ceased to possess any power or authority in France, so glorious and substantial a dignity as that of Emperor of India would not long have remained out of the roll of princely titles. But in this case the dignity and authority have been possessed for twenty years without any formal addition being made to the style and titles of the sovereign. It cannot, therefore, be said that the Royal House of England has been in any hurry to enhance its titular glories by importations from the East, and we think that it will gratify the people of this country to find that the Queen now thinks fit to ask for a title that will formally identify her with her Eastern Empire. It will be a sort of political marriage ceremony between England and India; and it will tend, in some degree, to promote a sense of identity of interests between the countries. It is but natural that a pleasant interpretation should be put upon the demonstrations of respect that have been made in honour of the Prince of Wales's visit to India; but it might prove injurious were the Home Government to hold too decidedly that those demonstrations prove conclusively that "all classes and races" are happy and loyal under British rule. In one sense this is true enough. The condition of the people under British rule is far better than ever it was under the most enlightened native ruler, and we dare say that, whenever they think of their material interests, they are truly loyal to the British Government. But the natives of India are frequently as much governed by sentiment (often perverted) as by reason, and it would be a mistake to suppose that the level justice and quietly effective administration of the British greatly excite their affections.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Dr. T. Oldham, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read a letter from the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere stating that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had directed a copy of the *Mahabashya* to be forwarded for presentation to the Society, with the hope that the Society would accept the book as a *souvenir* of his visit, and as a mark of his Royal Highness's high estimation of the great work the Society has done, and is doing, in promoting the study of all the important subjects to which the labours of the Society and its members have been for so many years directed.

The President drew the attention of members to this valuable and splendid work, consisting of six large volumes of photolithographed *fac-similes* of the Sanskrit text, and proposed that the special thanks of the meeting should be given to his Royal Highness for the consideration he had shown in presenting the Society with this important and rare work. The proposal was carried with acclamation. Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., and Mr. R. B. Shaw were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Mr. Blochmann read extracts from an account of the Mewar Bhils, by Dr. T. H. Hendley, Residency Surgeon, Jaipur, Rajputana, who gives a description of those members of the Bhil race who reside in the Hill Tracts of the Mewar (Uaidup), where they have perhaps best preserved their individuality. In the chapter on the religion of the Bhils Dr. Hendley notices the cairns or sthans, which are erected on the summits of high hills, and the curious reverence of the people for the horse which, as Sir J. Malcolm says, the Bhils worship and do not mount. Then follows a description of the customs observed at births, marriages, and deaths; of the government, and the agriculture of the tribe, and statistical tables containing race measurements. The Bhil skull is slightly dolico-cephalic, and differs very much from the long thin-walled cranium of the pure Hindu. The chapter on language contains an outline of Bhil grammar, a vocabulary, and a list of proper names, and the paper ends with specimens of Bhil songs.

Mr. Blochmann also read extracts from a paper by Mr. J. A. Smith, B.A., C.S., on the popular songs of the Hamipur District, N.W.P. This paper contains specimens of songs sung in Bundalkhand in honour of Hardal, a son of the notorious Bir Singh Deo Bundila, Rajah of Urcha, who was poisoned by his brother Jhajhar Sing. His ghost is worshipped in every village, and chiefly at weddings in Baisakh. Hardal is also propitiated with songs when storms appear.

Miscellaneous.

MUHAMMADAN MARRIAGES.—The Act for Voluntary Registration of Muhammadan Marriages is to come into force in the districts of Dhákā, Maimensingh, Bâkarganj, Rangpur, Bogra, and Chittagong on the 15th February.

DEATH OF MR. DOUGLAS.—A Mr. Douglas, attached to the office of the Thomason College, is reported to have deliberately committed suicide, on the evening of the 8th Feb., by taking a dose of cyanide of potassium. He has left a widow and two infant children destitute.

ACTS OF GALLANTRY.—A correspondent with the Perak expedition refers to "two blue jackets" deserving gold medals at the unfortunate affair of Kotha Lama, for having saved Surgeon Townsend's life. Their names are Harry Bennet, A.B., and William Thomson, A.B. There is a third able seaman, William Sloper, equally meriting distinction for his gallantry in defending Major Hawkins, already down, against the Malays, two of whom he shot.

A NEW WEEKLY.—Mr. H. W. Stainforth is about to start in Calcutta a new weekly paper to supply the place of the late *Indian Observer*, and to be called the *True Reformer*. He says that he has obtained the assistance of the contributors to the *Observer*, and he himself will edit the paper. The *Reformer* is likely to be a formidable opponent to the *Friend of India*, which has become very ancient and venerable lately.

THE FIREWORKS AT AMRITSAR.—We see it stated that the festivities and merry-makings on the occasion of the Prince's visit to the Punjab were marred by universal dissatisfaction amongst the Sikhs, caused by the discharge of fireworks from the temple at Amritsar, which was considered an act of sacrilege. It is also complained that Europeans approached the golden temple with their shoes on. The local authorities must be somewhat deficient in tact.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S KHANSAMAH AND THE PRINCE.—The Lucknow paper states that an old *khansamah* of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, having been favourably spoken of and recommended to the Prince of Wales, was presented by his Royal Highness with a pair of shawls, a gold medal, and a watch. His Royal Highness is said to have also presented Rs. 500 in cash for distribution among the menial establishment of the Chief Commissioner.—*Madras Times.*

THE RESIDENT IN NEPAL.—We understand that Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident in Nepal, goes home for three months' privilege leave in the spring. Dr. Bellew will probably officiate as Resident during Mr. Girdlestone's absence, and we shall doubtless soon receive from his untiring pen a complete history of Nepal and the Nepalese, their past, present, and future. Dr. Bellew's mission in life seems to be that of recording very dry facts about very out-of-the-way people; but his contributions to the knowledge of the world are none the less valuable because they are not always put in a popular shape.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 10th February, 1876, that no rain is reported to have fallen during the week except a slight shower at Peshawar. No improvement is announced in prospects in Madras or Mysore. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest continues, and prospects are fair. Reports are good from the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and Berar. In Bengal the spring crops are progressing favourably, but require rain. In the North-Western Provinces rain is wanted in Rohilkhund and Meerut. In the Punjab more rain would be beneficial. Rain is also required in Assam.

THE SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.—Messrs. Glover and Co., contractors, of Bombay, have received a telegram from the Government of India informing them that their tender for the works of the Sindia State Railway has been accepted. The contract amounts to about 50 lakhs (half million sterling) and is for a broad gauge line, 75 miles in length, from Agra to Gwalior. Among other heavy works it includes a viaduct across the river Chambal, consisting of fourteen spans of 200 feet each, the piers being about 115 feet high. The river rises during the monsoon as much as 90 feet. Mr. Glover proceeds to Agra in the course of a day or two, to make arrangements to start the work at once.—*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 21.

A NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT.—Hindoo society, tottering under the blows of science, has at last bethought it of rescuing from fate so much of its social conservatism as may not be inseparably linked with superstition, and involved in a common ruin. A notice which we have been publishing invites orthodox Hindoos to meet together for the purpose of "adopting such resolutions as may be considered advisable for the protection of old Hindoo manners and customs" of the country; and thus far, no reason is apparent why good should not flow out of the gathering. The torrent of civilisation is of course resistless in a certain sense—that is to say, it, by a law of nature, sweeps away everything that opposes it; but the frail stems which stand in a rush of waters that wash away everything larger, may not inaptly represent some good customs and manners which it may be very desirable to preserve. So far as Hindoo society is hopelessly intertwined with religion, its chances of a survival in the struggle for existence are no doubt few; but whatever the views of the authors of the present movement may be, it appears to us that there is much in the simplicity of Eastern manners which might with advantage be preserved from the contamination of civilised "reserves;" and if the society which it is proposed to form should direct itself to a task of this kind, it may, one day, suddenly find itself famous in history. —*Indian Daily News.*

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NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. EASTWICK.—A correspondent from Lahor says :—"On Thursday last Mr. Eastwick, in company with Kamru'd-din, nephew of Azizu'd-din and Motee Lal Pundit, our Assistant-Commissioner, examined the fort, and made copies of many of the inscriptions. When their work was finished, the party having entered a carriage, were driving off, when the horses took fright and ran down the steep descent that leads to the Roshenai Gate, dashed against the opposite archway, and upsetting the carriage, smashed it to pieces. Luckily all the gentlemen escaped without broken limbs. Both Mr. Eastwick and Azizu'd-din were considerably bruised and shaken, but they are not believed to be seriously hurt.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 11.

A NEW CENSUS FOR CALCUTTA.—The proposal to take a new census of the city, which was strongly opposed by some justices at the previous meeting, was on Wednesday agreed to, as we think it ought to have been. On the former occasion the Chairman supported the proposition by convincing reasons. He said among other things :—"Upon accurate figures depends all statistical information of any value, and it is only with such figures before us that we can decide properly upon the sanitary arrangements which have been, or will have to be, carried out. They had many pressing questions to consider, and among others was the important questions of the *bustees*. If they possessed a correct census, prepared in the manner in which it was proposed to take this one, it would enable them to know the death-rate, and where remedial measures should be carried out."—*Friend of India*, Feb. 11.

THE KASHMIR HANDBOOK.—We welcome a third edition of Dr. Ince's excellent Guide to Cashmere. The plan of the work remains much the same as in the earlier editions, but a recent trip of the author's to the Happy Valley has enabled him to make many alterations and additions which bring the information it gives down to the latest dates, and thus double its usefulness to the tourist. Intending travellers will find within it ample details respecting the authorised routes from British territory to Cashmere, and a description of that beautiful country itself, with its various places and objects of interest. The rules to be observed by visitors during their stay are not forgotten, and a well-executed map, on the scale of four miles to an inch, faces the title-page. The steady annual increase in the number of visitors to this fairest of Indian provinces will doubtless secure for this edition of Dr. Ince's work a rapid sale.—*Friend of India.*

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the second number of *The Aryan*. The most noticeable article is one by a native convert on "Faith and Practice as Viewed by the Hindoo Mind," which endeavours to explain the singular inconsistency between the practice and profession of Hindoos, who nevertheless see no guilt in such inconsistency. The opening article, on the Prince of Wales's tour, is illustrated by a wood-cut representing a family group of the Prince, the Princess, and four of their children. The conductors of the paper are actuated by the noblest motives, and have brought to their task ability and judgment, but their task is a very difficult one. They deserve the generous support of all who desire to establish friendly relations and a mutual good understanding between Englishmen and natives, to enable them to make the serial not only substantially good, as it promises to be, but attractive enough to give it the degree of popularity which it must have in order to fulfil its mission.

DEATH OF AN OUDH PRINCESS.—The Lucknow paper records the death, from consumption, of Shahanshah Mahal, one of the wives of Wajid Ali Shah, ex-King of Oudh. She is supposed to have been the wealthiest of the thousand charming inmates of the royal zenana of Lucknow, and was the lawful wife of Wajid Ali Shah on a *Mota* of fifty years. After the mutiny she privately married her *daroga* ; and, renouncing him and the private ceremony, some five years ago she took up with a nephew of Nawab Sir Mohsinuddaula, and contracted a *nika* marriage with him. She has died without issue. It is said that she has left a million sterling worth of property, to which there is no legal heir ; it must therefore either go to her former and lawful husband, the ex-King, or lapse to the Government. The matter is likely to become the subject of litigation, and, if so, the case will prove a very interesting one. The property is under the protection of the police.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRINCE.—A correspondent at Agra writes to the *Railway Service Gazette* the following account of a narrow escape of the Prince of Wales, of which we have heard nothing previously :—"The Prince narrowly escaped being thrown down a dangerous khud on his journey to Gwalior. The carriage was drawn by four artillery horses, the leaders shied at something and swerved, and were dragging the carriage to the edge of the khud, and in a few minutes more horses, carriage, and riders would have been rolled over. The artilleryman who rode one of the shaft horses, with great presence of mind, dug his spurs into his horse's side and, by sheer strength of arm, turned the horse's head in the right direction ; the impetus was so great that the two fractious leaders were literally dragged away from the direction of the khud, and the hind wheels of the carriage just shaved the edge of it, and the inmates were saved. I understand that his Royal Highness is fully aware of the danger he escaped, and he has shown his gratitude to the artilleryman by a present, and there can be no doubt that the Commander-in-Chief will also, in some way or other, reward the man for his courage and cool presence of mind."

DEATH of MR. W. G. WILLSON.—The *Englishman* regrets to have to record the sudden death of Mr. W. G. Willson, Professor of Natural Science in the Presidency College, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. Mr. Willson had been laid up with an attack of fever for a few days at the end of last, and at the beginning of the present, week. On Tuesday morning serious complications of the lungs and heart manifested themselves, under which he sank rapidly and died about midnight. Mr. Willson, who took a high degree in Mathematics at Dublin University, had been a member of the Educational Service for upwards of six years, during which time he was attached, first, to the Kishnagarh College, and subsequently, for the last three years, to the Presidency College. In May, 1874, he was appointed Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, and a few days before his death he was confirmed in that office. He also acted for some months as Registrar of the Calcutta University during the absence on leave of Mr. Sutcliffe. Mr. Willson's high mathematical and scientific attainments rendered him eminently qualified for the appointments he held. His report on the Midnapur and Bardwan cyclone of the 15th of October, 1874, was spoken of in terms of the highest praise by the Lieutenant-Governor, in a resolution published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th June, 1875, and it received the especial thanks of the Government. His death leaves a gap in the Educational Department which it will be no easy matter to fill ; while by his friends—and they were many in India—his loss will be heavily felt.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. Neva, London; Star of Greece, London ; Albert Victor, Shanghai ; Nimrod, Madras.—12. Str. Rajpootana, ——; Star of Brunswick, Rio; Rescue, Galle; Red Cross, Liverpool; Coringa, Tuticorin; Marchioness of Londonderry, Allipee.—13. Str. J. B. Walker, Sourabaya; Pudsey Dawson, Moulmein.—14. Laurel, London.—15. Golden City, Shields; Indian Empire, Point de Galle.—16. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally; Arethusa, London; Lizzie H., Cardiff.—17. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; str. Tse Kya Yeen Byan, Rangoon; str. City of Mecca, Glasgow ; str. Abyssinia, Calcutta ; Carnarvon Castle, Cape Town.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nimrod.—Mrs. Keyder and three children, Mrs. Kingcome and child.
Per Rajpootana.—Mr. J. M. Sandeman, Mr. H. Woodrow, Mr. Claudini, Mr. Gill.
Per Arethusa.—Mrs. Stiven and three children.
Per Busheer.—Three Miss Millards.
Per Abyssinia.—Mr., Mrs., and Master Pritchard, Mr. A. Morrison, Mr. Greenes, Master F. Fairweather, E. Carpenter.
Per City of Mecca.—Miss Hewit, Mr. Gayson, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. McKenzie.
Per Tse Kya Yeen Byan.—Dr. Temple, M. Hertz.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11. Surrey, Gaudaloupe; Republic, Boston; Killeena, Liverpool; str. Bokhara, Southampton.—12. H.M.S. Serapis, Bombay; Osborne (royal yacht), Bombay ; str. Atrica, Bombay ; Glenroy, Mauritius ; Thessalus, London; Vancouver, Rangoon ; Mokanna, Galle.—13. Queen of Beauty, New York ; Kate Gregory, Mauritius ; Howden, San Francisco.—14. Zemindar, Demerara ; Houghton, Gulfs.—15. Str. Rangoon, Akyab ; str. India, Singapore ; Oimara, New York ; Phattle Barry, Jeddah ; Imperatrice Eugenie, Mauritius ; Ophir, Aden.—16. Str. County of Sutherland, London ; Philosopher, Bombay ; St. Magnus, London ; Chanticleer, Gulfs ; Cutch Merchant, Gulfs.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Africa.—From CALCUTTA.—For COAST PORTS.—Capt. Rowlandson, Mrs. Quinlan, and Mr. W. Mitchell.
Per str. India.—For RANGOON.—Col. Greathed, Mr. A. J. Inverarity, Mr. Cohen and child, Mr. J. Samuell, Mr. G. Veitch, and Mr. C. Macaulay.
Per str. Rangoon.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mrs. White and two children, Mr. Kirkby and three children.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 18, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 0
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	105 12 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 9 3-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9⅛d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to 1415
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1440 to 1450
Coal Company	1410 ...	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	134 to 135
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235

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Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	...	172	to 173
Howrah Docking Company	500	...	180	to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000	...	440	to 450
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼	...	38	to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	...	*†200	to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½	...	109	to 110
Punjab Bank	100	...	65	to 67
Simla Bank	500	...	530	
Union Steam Tug Company	250	...	128	to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	...	27	to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GRAVES.—Captain J. H. Graves, Master Attendant at Kochin, died suddenly of apoplexy in Madras, where he was on leave the first week in February.

CHOLERA IN THE 76TH FOOT.—Cholera has broken out in the 76th Regiment stationed at Sikandrabad; three cases occurred on the 13th and 14th Feb. It is confidently expected that the progress of the disease will be arrested.

SECRETARIAT.—We understand that Colonel Michael has been appointed Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Military Department, in succession to Colonel Silver. This will surprise the friends of Colonel Scott Elliot, who was supposed to be the favoured candidate for the appointment.

SICKNESS AT MADRAS.—We have to report still more unfavourably this week regarding the public health. Cholera has been making further inroads in the town, and the death-returns received by the Municipal authorities from the several districts of the town show that there were no less than twenty-one fatal cases from this cause in a single day, last Tuesday, and many cases are daily reported. Indeed, the state of the public health at present is causing considerable anxiety. To add to the anxiety which the prevalence of cholera is occasioning, another epidemic has made its appearance, though as yet in a mild form, viz., an outbreak of small-pox, and several cases are reported.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 19.

IN MEMORIAM.—We learn from the *Bangalor Spectator* that the monument "erected to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 16th Queen's Lancers, who died while serving their country in the East Indies between the years 1865 75," has been completed. It is an ornamental structure of granite and marble, standing opposite to the entrance to the new Protestant Cemetery. It is colossal in size, and on each of the four sides a brass plate is encased bearing the flags of the regiment and the letters "16th Lancers." A little below this, and on its four sides, a highly polished marble slab is imbedded, containing eighty-six names in all, ranging from private to captain, the dates of the decease of each being given opposite the name. Among the officers are the names of those of Captains W. P. Bagnal, T. Dynon, and C. A. Agnew.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR.—The chief event of the week has been the departure of the Governor to Calcutta. His Grace embarked last Sunday evening on board the steamer, the *Duke of Sutherland*, for that port, accompanied by Lady Anna Gore Langton, Captain Hankin, Colonel Michael, and Captain Aylmer. Several gentlemen were present on the pier to see him off, among them being our new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir William Robinson, the Hon. W. Huddleston, the Hon. D. Carmichael, Brigadier-General Raikes, and Major-General Walker; Captain Taylor, the Master Attendant, accompanying his Grace to the steamer. His Grace arrived at Calcutta on Thursday morning, landing at Prinsep's Ghat in the Viceroy's barge, and being received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Colonel Earl, the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and other officials, with a guard of honour furnished by a native regiment. The party drove to Government House, escorted by the Viceroy's Body Guard, and were received at Government House by a guard of honour formed by the 12th Regiment, the usual salute being fired on the occasion. The main object of this visit of his Grace to Calcutta is said to be to see Lord Northbrook before his departure from India, but it is believed that there is also another object, and that is to take part in a consultation that is now being held in Calcutta regarding a re-organisation of the Native Army.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 19.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.—The Governor's first annual reception in honour of the Queen's birth-day took place in the Banqueting Hall, and included Europeans, East Indians, and natives. His Grace, accompanied by the Lady Mary Grenville, and other members of his family, took his seat on the dais. His Grace made an occasional tour of the room, and in a frank, pleasant manner, shook hands with, and welcomed his guests. The scene was a gay and varied one. Officers in their handsome uniforms and ladies in their various coloured costumes, contributed to a brilliant *coup d'œil*. The Duke of Buckingham, the Governor of Malacca, and Captain Hankin, were in full Court dress or a blue cloth coat, embroidered with gold lace, white breeches, white silk stockings; shoes with buckles, cocked hat with a fringe of ostrich feathers, and sword. There was a pretty good attendance of native gentlemen, and among them a Burmese official of the Government of India now employed in Madras, accompanied by his wife, both dressed in their national costumes. This was, we believe, the first occasion of any Burmese subjects of her Majesty appearing as guests at the Banqueting Hall. The Governor's band played during the evening some rather too severely classical pieces, and anything like dance music was carefully avoided, probably as being too tantalising. At eleven o'clock there was a general movement to witness the fireworks, which had been arranged on the opposite bank of the river Cooum, and were seen to advantage through the avenue of trees from the north end of the Hall.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12. Str. Goa, Bombay and Southern Ports; str. Socotra, Calcutta and Northern Ports.—13. Lotana, Mauritius.—14. Str. Bokhara, Calcutta; str. Asia, Rangoon and Northern Ports.—15. Str. Indus, Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Socotra.—From COCONADA.—Mr. W. Stephenson, Rev. A. Theophilus, and Mr. G. Morton. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Rennie.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From CALCUTTA—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman, Mr. R. Leibnitz, Mr. J. Korpeles, Dr. Laing, and Mr. and Mrs. Sampson and two children. For GALLE.—Mr. Crolard and Miss Lovell. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Aitchison and three children, Miss Pigott, Miss Turner, and Mr. W. Cox. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Scrymgeour, Mrs. H. A. Atkin, Miss S. Winter, Mr. S. Rose, Mr. C. Connors, Dr. C. Preutis, Mrs. MacDonald and child, Mrs. Montrion and four children, and Mrs. Ker.

Per str. Asia.—From MASULIPATAM.—Capt. and Mrs. T. Campbell, and Mr. A. H. Dean. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. Keely and Mr. J. A. Reardon. From RANGOON.—Mrs. Masse and Dr. Sinclair.

Per str. Indus.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Shaw and Mr. Taylor. From BRINDISI.—Mr. E. Robinson. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Ravenshaw, Mr. B. Carter, Mr. Hayward, Miss Rainey, Mr. J. Peat, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Dowson, and Mrs. Jacob. From VENICE.—Major and Mrs. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig, Rev. A. Celonzi, Mr. M. F. Gorta, Miss Davidson, and Rev. and Mrs. B. Otlay. From BRINDISI.—Mr. H. J. Jeffrey.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12. Evelyn, Bassein.—13. Str. Goa, Calcutta; str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta.—14. Str. Socotra, Bombay and Southern Ports.—15. Str. Goa, Calcutta and Northern Ports.—16. Str. Indus, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Sutherland.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Duke of Buckingham, Lady A. G. Langton, Capt. Hankin, Capt. Aylmer, Col. J. Michael, Rev. E. R. Bembridge, Mr. G. H. Taylor, and Mr. Baker.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From MADRAS.—For VENICE.—Mrs. Webster. For SUEZ.—Mr. Prichard.

Per str. Socotra.—From MADRAS.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. McIvor.

Per str. Goa.—From MADRAS.—For COCONADA.—Mr. E. Beeby. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Day.

Per str. Indus.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Lacey, Miss Lacey, Mr. E. J. Lacey, Dr. Murdoch, and Mr. G. Mathew.

Bombay.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. SCOBLE.—The Hon. R. Scoble has accepted the invitation of the practising members of the Bar to a farewell dinner to be held at Mr. Marriott's bungalow on Saturday, the 26th February. Mr. Scoble leaves for England on the following Monday.

WRECK OF A BOMBAY SHIP.—The Bombay Arab ship *Fathi Salam*, 800 tons, from Calcutta, with a cargo of rice and fifty passengers for Jeddah, became a total wreck on the 13th of February, on the south coast of Ceylon. Twenty persons were landed, and the rest are missing.

DEATH OF COLONEL M. W. PARKER.—Lieutenant Colonel Montagu William Parker, of the Bombay Staff Corps, died at the European General Hospital, Bombay, of confluent small-pox, on Thursday afternoon, February 17. He was buried at the Sisri Cemetery on Friday morning. The deceased officer entered the army on the 11th December, 1849, was made a lieutenant in 1856, captain December, 1861, major 1869, and lieutenant colonel on the 11th December, 1875.

A SUCCESSFUL PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.—Another European, Mr. Alfred H. Browne, has just returned to Bombay, after having successfully accomplished the pilgrimage to Mecca. It is rather a curious fact that Captain Burton, the first Christian who ever went on the pilgrimage, arrived in Bombay only a few days before. Mr. Browne, we understand, intends to publish an account of his pilgrimage.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—We regret to hear that a telegram was received in Bombay on Friday week last, announcing the sudden death of Mr. J. A. Baynes, the well-known and very able Secretary to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. The vacant post in London has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Currey, the Agent for the Railway in Bombay, who will at once hand over charge of the Agency to Mr. Matthew and go home to take up his new appointment. We congratulate Mr. Currey on his promotion. He will not only, in

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future, enjoy the advantage of having his salary paid in sterling instead of rupees, but he will escape from the clutches of the Government of India, who, at the dictation of General Sam Browne, have treated him with such cruelty and meanness lately.—*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 21.

THE JAM OF LAS BAILA.—A memorial is about being submitted to the Bombay Government by the chieftains and people of Las Baila praying for the release of the ex-Jam of Las Baila and his restoration to his native country. The Jam has now been an exile for about six years, and the reason for keeping him a State prisoner is not so apparent. The Jam sought an asylum in British territory, and, in violation of the rites of hospitality, he was deported and sent to the Deccan. The treatment accorded to the Jam by our Government was disgraceful, and the motive prompting it altogether a mistaken one. The condition of Beluchistan has been rendered worse since the Jam left the country, and his deportation was, therefore, a false measure entirely, conceived as it was in utter ignorance of the causes in operation in producing the chaos of demoralisation that prevailed in it.—*Sind News*, Feb. 7.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.—The *Sindian* furnishes us with the following news from Khelat :—"Beluchistan would, from all accounts, appear to be in a disturbed state, and lawlessness to be exceedingly rife in it. On Gower Khan, the nephew of the late Nurdin Mengal, who was killed recently in a skirmish, being made acquainted with the death of his uncle, he attacked a village in which there were a number of mares, and a large quantity of grain belonging to the Khan of Khelat ; the people in charge of the property were put to the sword, and the property was carried away. The rumour in the town of Karachi is that the safety of the Khan is threatened, and that there will before long be a general rising against him. The Pathan traders here have received warning against sending their goods to Khorasan, as the caravan routes are very unsafe."—There are two sides to every story, and we hear of a new version of the "murder" of Sirdar Nurudeen at Khelat, which places the conduct of the Khan in a less unfavourable light than the version which represents his Highness as having put the Sirdar to death out of mere brutal wantonness, and to show his contempt for the British Government, which was supposed to be anxious to protect the Sirdars. The death of Nurudeen is now alleged to have been the result of his own intrigues against the Khan's Government. This Sirdar and certain of the Khan's officials had conspired to destroy the Khan and subvert his Government. They were to have put the Khan to death on the Eed, but his Highness got news of what was meditated, and the day before the Eed he attacked the conspirators, and killed Nurudeen and others. The affair can have had nothing, therefore, to do with Major Sandeman's mission to Khelat, and it seems unlikely that the Government of India can intend to take definitely the part of either the Khan or the Sirdars in a country which is the scene of such intrigues and violence. The Khan, too, is said to have been behaving himself better lately. He is trying to keep open the trade routes, and has sent, it is said, an armed expedition to coerce the Jhalawur Chief, Gour Khan, and to open the Mulla Pass. The Jhalawur faction, including the Jam of Lus Beyla's son, has been acting and negotiating directly with the Khan, and not in concert with the Teronan Sirdars.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13. H.M.'s sloop Arab, Zanzibar.—14. Str. Cashmere, Bussorah ; str. Patna, Calcutta ; Tribune, Liverpool ; Nemesis, Bordeaux.—15. Str. Teherkask, Marseilles ; str. Sevendib, London ; Rialto, Cardiff ; Octavia, Cardiff ; Excelsior, Mauritius ; Gadshill, Liverpool ; Melmerby, Liverpool ; Liberator, Bangkok ; str. Dahlia, Jeddah ; Winora, Liverpool.—16. Str. Branksome Hall, Glasgow ; Lady Melville, Calcutta ; str. Bengal, Liverpool.—17. Str. Pekin, Southampton ; str. Kurrachee, Kurrachee ; Stornoway, Sunderland ; Queen of Ceylon, London ; Courrier de Bombay, Mauritius.—19. Str. Persia, Genoa ; str. Atalanta, Liverpool ; Parthia, Liverpool ; str. Athenian, North Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peking.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Comdr. Evans, R.N., Mrs. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Mrs. and Miss Dennehy, Brig. gen., Mrs., and two Misses Kempster, Col. and Mrs. Millett, Miss Justice, Mrs. Grant and three children, Mr. A. Kellock, Mr. R. S. Evans, Mr. Crommelicl, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Sibthorpe, Mrs. Smyth and infant, Lieut. Hayley, Capt. Charles, R.A., Mrs. Sewell, Staff surg. O'Neal, and Mr. and Mrs. Trevithick. From VENICE.—Mr. Justice and Mrs. Pinhey, Mr. Pinhey, Jun., Miss Pinhey and two children, Col. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Mares, Col. Beville, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and Miss Davidson. From BRINDISI.—Dr. and Mrs. Costello and two children, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Coke, Capt. Colquhoun, Mr. Crawford, Lieut. col. Davis, and Mr. Fleming. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. J. Davis and Rev. W. Watkins.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14. Str. Nizam, Southampton, &c. ; str. Puttialla, K. via Kattywar Coast ; str. Calipso, Trieste, &c. ; H.M.S. Narcissus, Chinese seas ; H.M.S. Immortalite, Chinese seas ; H.M.S. Newcastle, Chinese seas ; H.M.S. Topaze, Chinese seas.—15. Str. India, Genoa, &c. ; Oregon, Boston.—16. Str. Xantho, Rangoon ; str. Rinaldo, Liverpool, via the Canal.—17. Sooloo, Hull ; Futhe Sultan, Allepey ; Letecia, Mauritius ; str. Screndib, Ceylon.—18. Harmonia, Hull ; str. Commilla, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—19. Str. Erl King, Liverpool, via the Canal ; str. Vespasian, Colombo ; str. Patna, Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From BOMBAY.—For VENICE.—Major Thomson. For ADEN.—Mr. J. Berry.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Kashgar.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. L. K. Laurie, Mr. Wm. Kenny, Mr. I. Bowers, and Col. O. Williams. For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. Cresswell, and Capt. C. E. Foot, R.N. For VENICE. The Hon. Lady Ramsay, Mrs. Mathews and infant, Col. F. W. Baugh, a lady and gentleman, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. R. T. Cooke, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. L. Cameron, Mr. Max Denso, Miss Parr, Col. C. J. S. Gough, C.B., and V.C. For SUEZ.—Mrs. Peile, Mr. C. E. Fox, and Mr. F. Madeley. For ISMAILIA.—Mr. R. Johnstone.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 9d.
4 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9 3-16d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	96
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3300
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1090
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3200
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2000
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	630 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	85
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1075
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	266
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	275
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	701¼
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	725
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2375
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1080
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 101¼
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 102⅝
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 106
Gold Leaf 99¼ touch	per Tolah. 17-11
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	18-6
Ditto Pekin	17-15

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-6-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 290
Mexican Dollars	Do. 224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 221
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-10
Bycee Silver	109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

Ceylon.

"A MONSTER BLUE SAPPHIRE," says a Ratnapura (Ceylon) correspondent, "was bought by Idrus Lebbe Sego Lebbe for £300 from a party of Singhalese gem diggers. It weighs five pagodas, and is well shaped and flawless, bearing the best colour. Such a stone was never seen here before, and it is now valued at upwards of a thousand pounds sterling. The fortunate purchaser of this peerless gem started for Colombo by coach, intending to sell it there or in Galle."

THE WRECK OF THE "GENOA."—A correspondent of the *Ceylon Times*, writing on January 19th from Galle, gives the following additional particulars about the *Genoa*, which will be read with interest :—"The Italian steamer *Genoa*, bound from Calcutta to Marseilles with a cargo of rice, indigo, and other goods, was sighted yesterday afternoon. In passing by the port it was observed that she was apparently taking the same course as the ill-fated *Arcturus*, being in dangerous proximity to the shore. She was accordingly signalled to keep farther off, but before many minutes had elapsed the worst fears of those on shore were realised, as she went right on the Whale reef. This was at half-past five, and in response to the signals of distress several boats put off, and Mr. Blythe, the Master Attendant, proceeded on board without delay. A strict watch was kept on the native boats which surrounded the vessel, and during the night eight boat-loads of cargo were discharged. A portion of the crew landed last night. The captain, chief officer, and the remaining crew came on shore to-day. At seven this morning, the Trinity House steamer proceeded to the scene of the disaster, but returned at nine o'clock, as there was no possibility of rescuing the steamer from her fatal position. At the time of writing she is fast breaking up, only the masts and bow being visible above water. During the day strenuous endeavours have been made to save as much as possible of the cargo, but it is feared that only a small portion will be recovered. The sea has been very calm, both yesterday and to-day.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 12.)

BAIRD—WRIGHT.—Col. A. F. Baird, staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, made over, and Mr. J. W. Wright, exec. engr., 3rd grade, received over charge of the Jullundur div., Military Works, on Feb. 1.

BEYNON, R. R., offieg. supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is confd. in that appt. from May 4, 1874.

BYRNE, E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

DEASE—CHRISTISON.—The following transfers have been made by suptdg. engr., Mooltan dist.:—Mr. P. P. Dease, asst. engr., from the office of the suptdg. engr., Mooltan dist., to the Bahawalpur div. Mr. J. W. Christison, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Bahawalpur division.

DE ROEPSTORFF, F. A., extra asst. supt. of the 1st class, to offic. as 3rd asst. supt., v. Mr. E. H. Man.

EDEN.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. A. Eden, C.S.I., of his seat as an additional member of the Council of the Governor gen. for making laws and regulations.

GAVIN.—The services of the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab., who has returned from furl., are tempy. placed at the disp. of the Govt. of N.W.P.

HOLMES, Major W. B., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from 2nd to 4th circle, Mily. Works.

HOSKY, Lieut. C., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Provincial Estab., is transfd. to the Military Works Branch.

JOHNSTONE, W., asst. engr., 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, passed the deptl. standard examination on Jan. 16.

KING, D. B., is confd. in his app. as commander of the Indian Govt. str. *Nemesis* from Aug. 11.

MACKENZIE. P., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Mily. Works Branch, is transfd. to the N.W.P. Irrigation Branch.

MAN, E. H., 3rd asst. supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to offic. as 2nd asst. supt. during the absence on privilege leave of Capt. W. B. Birch.

O'CALLAGHAN, F. L., exec. engr., 1st grade, on the establishment under the director of State Railways, is, on return from furl., transfd. to the Central Provinces for employment on the Nagpur-Chattesgarh Railway.

PEACOCKE, W., R.E., asst. engr., attached to Lucknow div., Mily. Works, returned from the Camp of Exercise at Delhi on the 27th idem.

THOMAS, G. E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Northern State Railway, is transfd. from Ravi Section to the Open Line, from Dec. 1.

THORNTON, T. H., D.C.L., to be the secy. of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

TUSON, F. E., extra asst. supt. of the 2nd class, to offic. as extra asst. of the 1st class, v. Mr. de Roepstorff.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Royal Engineer officers are appointed to the P.W.D. as asst. engrs., 2nd grade, and posted as follows:—

Lieut. J. T. Johnston, Punjab Provincial Establishment.

Lieuts. H. W. Duperier and T. P. Cather, N.W.P. Irrigation.

Lieuts. A. C. Bruce, J. H. C. Harrison, and J. Kellie, Military Works Branch.

Mr. W. H. Braud, assist. controller, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces, is placed in charge of the accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway, as a temp. arrangement.

Mr. F. Moore, controller, P.W. Accounts, is posted to Oudh, but will not assume charge of his duties, pending further orders.

Capt. H. R. LeM. Carey, deputy controller, Bengal, is app. to offic. as controller, P.W. Accounts, Oudh.

Mr. I. S. Hubbard, asst. controller, egraph accounts, is temp. transferred to the office of the controller, P.W. Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. J. Douglas, asst. controller, 3rd grade, on prob., Rajputana and Sindia State Railways, is confd. in his app.

BURMAH COMMISSION.

Col. R. D. Ardagh, comr. of the Pegu div. in British Burmah, to be comr. of the Tenasserim div. from the date of the retirement of Col. D. Brown from the service.

Col. H. A. Browne, dep. comr. of the 1st grade, and at present on furl., to be comr. of the Pegu div., v. Col. Ardagh.

Lieut. col. A. G. Duff, offieg. dep. comr. of the 1st grade, to offic. as comr. of the Pegu div. from the date of Col. Ardagh's giving up charge of the div. to join the Tenasserim Commissionership, and during the abs. of Col. H. A. Browne on furl.

Lieut. col. E. B. Sladen, dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as comr. of the Arakan div. during the abs. on furl. of Col. E. M. Ryan.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

The works commencing on this line are divided into two executive charges, to be called the Agra and Chumbul divs., Sindia State Railway, and the following postings to these divs. are made, from the 1st prox.:—

To the Chumbul div., head-quarters at Poolgaon, near Dholpur.

H. D. La Touche, exec. engr., 1st grade; D. A. Duns, asst. engr., 2nd grade; and H. H. Gahan, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

To the Agra div., Head-quarters at Sajraoli.

W. C. Rennie, exec. engr., 3rd grade; Lieut. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade; and Baboo Shiv Dyal, B.A., asst. engr., 3rd grade.

G. B. Reynolds, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to this office as personal asst. to the engr. in chief, v. H. H. Gahan, transfd. above to the Chumbul div.

J. S. Brown, assist. engr., 2nd grade, will for the present be tempy. attached to this office.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 16.)

The services of Mr. J. C. Geddes, C.S., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Hon. the Chief Justice.

Mr. E. R. Henry, asst. mag. and coll., is app. to have charge of the Tajore div. of the Durbhungha district.

The services of Col. A. Elderton are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Military Dept. from Nov. 24.

Mr. H. R. Symons, offieg. asst. supt. of police, Hazareebagh, is transfd. Mymensingh.

Mr. S. J. Kilby, asst. supt. of police, Rajshahye, is transfd. to Patna, for employment on special duty.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, offieg. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is also app. to be sub registrar of Doomka, v. Mr. W. M. Smith, from Nov. 1 last.

Mr. C. F. E. Allen, barrister-at-law, is app. to be Lecturer on English Law in the Presy. College.

The services of Surg. L. R. Dawson are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

Surg. Gopal Chunder Roy is app. to act as supt. of Vaccination, Ranchie Circle, during the abs. on leave of Mr. J. J. Wood.

Surg. major W. J. Palmer is app. to be medical inspector of emigrants within the town and suburbs of Calcutta, v. Dr. F. N. Macnamara, res.

Mr. A. Weekes, joint mag. and dep. coll., Hooghly, is app. to be controlling and registering officer within the municipality of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from Dinagepore to the Circular and Eastern Canals div.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Feb. 3.)

Mr. J. W. Macnabb, comr. and supt., from the Umballa to the Hissar div.

Col. S. F. Graham, comr. and supt., from the Hissar to the Mooltan div.

Mr. A. Braudreth, comr. and supt., from the Mooltan to the Jullundar div.

In supersession of *Punjab Government Gazette* Order No. 4352, of Nov. 24, Mr. C. L. Tupper, asst. comr., reverted to asst. comr. from Nov. 16, and was retained at Lahore for special duty with H.H. the Maharaja of Puttialla.

The Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, at present acting as chaplain to the troops assembled at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, is app. chaplain of Jullundur from such date as he may relieve the Rev. S. H. Beamish.

The Rev. W. J. Hunt, chaplain of Subathu, at present acting as chaplain to the troops assembled at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, is app. to offic. as chaplain of the Kangra dist., during the abs. of the Rev. J. H. Hocking on furl., or until further orders.

The Rev. B. Sharp, chaplain of Muttra, whose services have been placed at the disp. of the Punjab Govt., by the Govt., N.W.P., is app. chaplain of Subathu.

The Rev. A. Eschelibach, junior chaplain, whose services have been placed at the disp. of the Punjab Govt. by the Govt. of India, is app. chaplain of Nowshera.

The Rev. G. C. Peake, principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, is app. to offic. as chaplain of Murree from the date of the Rev. A. W. Irvin's departure, or until further orders.

Mr. C. M. Rivaz, under secy. to Govt., Punjab, is app. to offic. as secy. to Govt., Punjab, as a tempy. arrangement, with effect from Jan. 26.

Mr. C. L. Tupper is app. to offic. as Under Sec. to Govt., Punjab, v. Mr. C. M. Rivaz, with effect from Jan. 26.

Major O. Menzies, dist. supt. of police, Lahore, is app. to offic. as a dep. inspr. gen. of police, 2nd grade, in the Lahore Circle, v. Lieut. col. Bamfield, with effect from the 24th inst.

The following officers, on return from furlough, are posted to the dists. hereinafter mentioned:—

Capt. L. H. E. Tucker to Umballa and Lieut. col. M. Millet to Mooltan.

R. S. Bruere, dist. supt. of police, from the Hoshiarpur to the Lahore dist.

Lieut. col. J. W. Orchard, dist. supt. of police, from the Rawalpindi to the Kangra dist.

Mr. J. Turnbull, dist. supt. of police, from the Jhelum to the Rawalpindi dist.

Mr. S. I. Stone, dist. supt. of police, from the Kangra to the Shahpur dist.

Mr. W. Haslett, asst. dist. supt. of police, from the Simla to the Gurgaon dist.

Mr. D. N. Turnbull, asst. dist. supt. of police, from the Delhi to the Simla dist.

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The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to accept the resignation of their appts. by the following officers of the 4th Sikh inf.:—

Lieut. J. Mahon, B Company, and Lieut. E. W. Parker, B Company.

And to make the following appt.:—

David P. Masson to be sub lieut. in B Company, v. Parker, resigned.

Mr. H. J. Leupolt, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the 3rd div., Sirhind Canal, which he left on Jan. 13, to the office of the suptg. engr., Derajat Circle, which he joined on the 19th idem.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Feb. 5.)

Mr. J. F. Needham, asst. political agent, is app. to offic. tempy. as political agent of the Naga hills, with effect from Jan. 7.

Mr. H. B. Condon, sub asst. conservator of forests, availed himself, on the forenoon of Jan. 5, of the three months' priv. leave granted to him in orders dated Dec. 5, published in the *Assam Gazette* of Dec. 11.

Dr. J. P. Cromarty, civil medical officer of Goalpara, is app. to be supt of the jail at that station.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 12.)

BUNNY, Lieut. A. C., offcg. 2nd wing subalt. 4th Punjab inf., to be 2nd wing subalt. 1st Sikh inf., v. Lieut. C. J. S. Whittall, who has reverted to his regt., the 63rd foot.

DES VŒUX, Lieut. C. H., 37th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 4th N I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from Oct. 8, 1874, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India.

HILLS, Major and Brevet lieut. col. J., C.B., V.C., R.A., offcg. asst. adjt. gen., Lahore div., to be asst. adjt. gen. of div., on the estab., in succession to Lieut. col. H. F. Brooke, app. dep. adjt. gen.

STEWART.—H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, from Oct. 5 last, in room of Col. F. G. Kempster, Madras staff corps, who has succeeded to the colonel's allowance:—Col. A. Stewart, Royal (Madras) Art., insp. gen. of ordnance.

SYM, Capt. J. M., Bengal staff corps, is perm. to retain the app. of qrmr. of the 5th Goorkha regt. (The Hazara Goorkha batt.), Punjab frontier force, for a further term of three years, from Dec. 11 last.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from Feb. 11:—

Lieut. col. W. Paske, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. P. Maxwell, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. R. J. Baker, Madras staff corps.

Capt. R. G. Sandeman, Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major from Feb. 8.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Mullor, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rungpore, for three months, instead of the leave for six months, on private affairs. Mr. D. Lacey, district superintendent of police, Fureedpore, for one year, from March 1. Surg. J. J. Wood, superintendent of vaccination, Ranchi Circle, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough. Mr. G. Pothecary, executive engineer (temporary rank), 1st grade, assistant secretary in this department, for twenty months. Mr. E. Gibson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Arrah div., special leave for six months. The notification granting two months' privilege leave to Mr. E. P. Finn, extra assistant commissioner, Lalitpur, is hereby cancelled. Privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days is granted to Colonel W. H. Greathed, R.E., C.B., chief engineer and secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. The six months' private affairs leave granted to Mr. T. Drysdale, assistant commissioner, Wardha, is cancelled. Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., asst. comr., Chanda, from March 15 Capt. E. Molloy, officiating British joint commissioner, Ladakh, privilege leave for three months, from Feb. 3. Mr. T. Roberts, judicial assistant, Lahore, for nine months, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from March 10, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. T. W. Tolbort, officiating deputy commissioner, Jhang, for two years, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from March 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. The Rev. S. H. Beamish, chaplain of Jullundur, for two years, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. The Rev. J. H. Hocking, chaplain of Kangra, for two years, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from Feb. 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. S. de V. H. Alexander, temporary executive engineer, 2nd grade, Holkar State Railway (Open Line), privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. C. W. Campbell, general list, cavalry, adjutant Governor's body-guard, Madras, for one year, nine months, and twenty-one days, on private affairs. Capt. W. Hopkinson, general list, infantry, cantonment magistrate and judge, Small Cause Court, Barrackpore, for twenty months, on private affairs. Capt. W. V. Ellis, Bengal staff corps, adjutant 25th Punjab N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. and Local capt. G. T. Plunkett, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W. Department, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. B. Dundas, infantry, for two years, on private affairs. Major F. M. Armstrong, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. J. Cook, Bengal staff corps, adjutant 14th (The Ferozepore) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. D. A. Johnston, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W. Department, for one year. Surgeon major S. B. Partridge, Medical Department, professor of surgery, Medical College, and *ex-officio* 1st surgeon to the College Hospital, for two years, on private affairs. Brigadier gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., Bengal staff corps (aide-de-camp to the Queen), commanding the Peshawar district, has been granted leave for six months. Major G. B. C. Simpson, Bengal staff corps, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. C. Johnson, Bengal S.C., qrmr. gen., for one year, on private affairs. Major F. H. Jenkins, Bengal S.C., commandant, corps of guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. C. J. R. Fulford, Bengal S.C., 1st wing subaltern 26th (Punjab) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and brevet col. B. E. Bacon, staff corps, deputy secretary to the Government of India, military department, for one years, on private affairs. Surg. W. Harvey, medical department, for eighteen months. Lieut. J. M. D. Lewes, 2nd Punjab infantry, for thirty days, from 7th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough, with permission to proceed from Umballa. Surg. G. Thomson, M.B., 1st Punjab cavalry, for thirty days, from Feb. 10. Lieut. W. Freeman, 13th hussars, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. A. Campion, 1.5th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Surg. major G. Auchinleck, M.D., 1-8th foot, to Meerut, from Jan. 17 to March 23, and thereafter to Bombay, for thirty days. Surg. major H. Knaggs, 1-17th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. C. Luton, 40th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. O. J. S. Whitetall, 63rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. A. G. H. Anton, 89th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Col. J. R. Anldjo, staff corps, to Rae Bareli, in Oudh, from Jan. 10 to March 10. Surg. G. F. Sankey, to Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad, from Feb. 12 to May 12, on private affairs. Surg. R. W. Davies, to Dehra Dun, for sixty days, on private affairs, from date on which his services are no longer required at Delhi. Surg. major G. D. Riddell, in medical charge 1st cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, to Mahableshwur, on urgent private affairs, for three months.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

BARCLAY, E., to act as Govt. solicitor, Madras, during the abs. of Mr. Prichard on leave.

CRUICKSHANK, A., acting dist. and sess. judge of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the Court from the subordinate judge on Feb. 11.

ROWE, Rev. A. P., is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Estab. from Feb. 11.

WALKER, Rev. J. M., M.A., chaplain of Poonamallee, to be chaplain of Trimulgherry, in succession to the Rev. H. W. Russell, resigned.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

MEADE.—The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language:—Lieut. M. J. Meade, 89th foot.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. col. C. H. Cookes, R.A., to be col. from Dec. 9, 1875.

Lieut. J. Croker, 1st batt. 21st fusiliers, to be capt. from Oct. 2, 1875.

Lieut. R. F. Willoughby to be capt., from Oct. 16.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieut. S. Churchill, 44th foot, and Sergt. J. Ascott, commissariat dept.

First class barrack sergt. J. Redmond, Qrmr. gen.'s dept.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Mr. H. G. Pritchard, Government solicitor, for one year, to Europe.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. S. Ridings, M.D., in medical charge 41st N.I., on private affairs, for one year. Lieut. col. H. Fraser, staff corps, military secretary to the resident at Hyderabad, for nine months, on private affairs. Surg. H. Hyde, zillah surgeon and superintendent of jail, Tellicherry, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. T. E. Thorpe, general list, infantry, 1st wing subaltern 27th N.I., for two years. Major F. B. Boone, staff corps, for six months, on private affairs. Col. H. H. O'Connel, staff corps, deputy quartermaster general, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. J. B. Thomas, zillah surgeon, Negapatam, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. T. E. Thorpe, general list, 1st wing subaltern 7th N.I., for one month, from Jan. 25, or date of departure, to Bombay. Major H. F. deLousada, doing general duty at Kamptee, for six months, from Feb. 10, or date of departure. Lieut. col. G. de la P. Beresford, officiating assistant adjutant general, sixty days' privilege leave, from Feb. 7. Major J. B. Richardson, 5th brigade R.A., to Madras. Lieut. M. J. Meade, 89th regiment, from Feb. 8, for six months, to Madras, to study the native languages.

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Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 17.)

CAREY, A. D., C.S., to act as coll. of salt revenue.

FARRANT.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the app. by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Mr. G. H. Farrant, M.A., to act for Mr. Fox, during his absence.

MOORE, T., to act as first class, 3rd grade, sub judge at Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr. T. Taylor.

WOODWARD, W., is transfd. from Ratnagiri to Malegaon, to act as first asst. coll. of Nasik, during the abs. of Mr. J. H. Grant.

RETIREMENTS.

Mr. J. E. Andre has been perm. to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estab. from Oct. 31 last.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie has been perm. to resign H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estab. from Dec. 20.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

PRINGLE, Serg. R., Unattached List, employed in the Adjt. gen.'s office, is prom. to sub condr. from Nov. 25.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test :—

Sub lieut. A. W. L. Bayly, 108th foot.

Surg. G. E. E. Burroughs, Indian Medical Dept.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

A Special Committee, composed as follows, will assemble as soon as possible, at such place as the President may appoint, to consider a subject which will be laid before it by the Qrmr. gen. of the Army :—

President—Major gen. Lord Mark Kerr, C.B.

Members—Surg. gen. J. G. Inglis, M.D., C.B.; Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E.; Dep. surg. gen. D. R. Mackinnon, C.B.; and Major B. H. Pottinger, R.A.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Feb. 16 to Feb. 19.)

BLOWERS, Lieut. col. W. H., staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. 20th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Lyons, proceeding on furl.

CARRUTHERS, Capt. J. T., to retain the adjutancy of 16th N.I., on prom. to capt., dated Feb. 2.

DISNEY, Capt. T. R., B baty. 4th brigade, will proceed to England to join the depot brigade R.A.

DURAND, Major A., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 10th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Burd, procceeded on furl.

LAKE, Lieut. E., 17th brigade, has been posted to D baty. C brigade R.H.A.

YONGE, Major C. W., staff corps, on being relieved of the com. of the Khundwa Rest-house, will return to Mhow.

POSTINGS.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following postings of R.A. officers have been made :—

Capt. H. G. Young, 6th brig., has been placed upon the supernum. list.

Lieut. W. Whateley, D brig., prom. capt. into No. 3 baty. 6th brig.

Capt. and Brevet major B. H. Pottinger, 6th brig., placed upon the supernum. list.

Lieut. C. B. F. Gey, D brig., prom. capt. into No. 5 baty. 6th brig., v. Pottinger.

Capt. J. C. Auchinleck, 4th brig., prom. major into C baty. 11th brig., and is directed to proceed to Dinapore.

Lieut. H. Roberts, 17th brig., prom. capt. into D baty. 4th brig., v. Auchinleck.

Lieut. P. Blackburn, C baty. 4th brig., is app. to B baty. F. brig., R.H.A., and is directed to proceed to Peshawur.

Lieut. A. B. Stopford to No. 2 baty. 6th brig.

Lieut. P. H. Hammond, 21st brig., is app. to E baty. C brig. R.H.A., v. Stopford.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

No. 5 baty. 6th brig. R.A., will proceed from Bombay to Aden, without relief. To embark under the orders of the brig. gen. comdg. Bombay dist., in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates*, sailing on February 23.

MEDICAL.

HAZLETT.—The service of Surg. H. J. Hazlett are placed tempy. at the disposal of the revenue dept.

HUGHES, Surg. D., assumed charge of the civil medical duties at Belgaum on Dec. 3 last.

MILLER, Surg. major T., in charge staff and details at Malegaon, assumed charge of the civil medical duties at that station on Jan. 10.

MILLS, Surg. major J., has been allowed to retire from the Service from Jan. 1.

REAN—SANDERSON.—Surg. major W. H. Rean, to acting garrison surg., Bangalore, during the abs. of Surg. major C. Smith, M.D., on leave. Surg. major A. Sanderson, M.D., M.A., will offic. as garrison surg., Bangalore, pending the arrival of Surg. major Rean.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Rev. S. Stead, M.A., joint chaplain of Poona, privilege leave for three months, from the 28th ult. Mr. C. E. Fox, M.A., barrister-at-law, master and registrar in equity and commissioner for taking accounts and local investigation and taxing officer, High Court, for twelve months, from Feb. 21. Mr. W. Ramsay, acting collector of Khandesh, for nineteen months, from April 10, with subsidiary leave for seven days. Mr. G. B. Reid, acting 1st assistant collector of Ahmedabad, for fifteen months, from April 10 next.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Col. J. C. Graves, C.B., 3rd L.C., to remain in Bombay, from Feb. 10 to March 10, in extension. Capt. W. Mackie, 1st batt. 2nd foot, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. T. W. W. Pierce, 2nd in command and wing officer 10th N.L.I., to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to Europe. Lieut. J. D. Snodgrass, F battery F brigade H.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. G. V. C. Napier, 3rd hussars, from Jan. 13 to April 12, on private affairs. Major E. L. Hercy, 1st battalion 2nd foot, from Jan. 30 to Feb. 11, in extension. Capt. A. M. Arthur, 11th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major (local lieut. col.) W. H. Rowland, 55th foot, to the Neilgherries, from date of embarkation of the regiment at Bombay, for six months, on private affairs. Lieut. (local capt.) E. H. C. Braddan, 55th foot, to Dehra and adjacent hills, from date of embarkation of the regiment at Bombay, for six months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. H. K. Bushe, Bombay infantry, for one year. Qrmr. M. McQuade, 83rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. A. Barclay, 2nd wing subaltern 28th N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, prepartory to Europe. Surg. W. Wakefield, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. O. Sumbleton, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted him by the Government of his own Presidency.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 7.

3rd Hussars.—Capt. W. H. Starkey retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission ; March 8.

11th Hussars.—Lieut. L. Thompson, to be adjt., v. Lieut. St. J. S. Taylor, promoted ; Jan. 18. Qrmr. R. Treevan retires upon half-pay ; March 8.

1st Foot.—Sub lieut. H. W. Broadley, from the 11th hussars, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, a prob. for the Indian staff corps ; March 8.

3rd Foot.—Capt. J. Blaksley, to be major, v. W. A. Daubeny, retired ; Lieut. A. T. Leslie, to be capt., v. J. Blaksley ; Feb. 26.

9th Foot.—Capt. and brevet major W. C. Harvey, to be major, v. H. M. Beresford, retired ; Lieut. M. S. J. Sunderland, to be capt., v. Brevet major W. C. Harvey ; Jan. 19.

12th Foot.—Lieut. C. T. J. Dowler retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission ; March 8.

15th Foot.—Lieut. C. G. S. Pigou retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy ; March 8.

16th Foot.—Capt. C. P. Stone, from the 25th foot, to be capt., v. H. H. A. Cameron, made supernumy. whilst holding the appt. of adjt. Huntingdon militia ; Sub lieut. E. A. Nicholetts resigns his commission ; Paymaster and hon. major W. Banbury, from the 45th foot, to be paymaster ; March 8.

55th Foot.—Lieut. G. F. W. MacMahon has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

62nd Foot.—Quartermaster W. King, from the 58th foot, to be qrmr., v. C. Lenton, who exchanges ; March 8.

63rd Foot.—Lieut. C. J. S. Whittall, who has ceased to be a prob. for the Indian staff corps, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. A. G. Millar, retired ; Feb. 26.

70th Foot.—Capt. A. R. Trimmer, about to be app. to the Militia, retires upon half-pay ; March 8. Lieut. E. R. S. Brander to be capt., v. E. Pearson, retired ; Feb. 26. The rank as lieut. in the army of Lieut. A. Montanaro to be antedated to Oct. 14, 1871, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Dec. 13, 1875.

73rd Foot.—Sub lieut. H. A. Ravenshaw, from the 13th foot, to be sub lieut., v. R. B. de K. Boulger, whose app., dated Feb. 12, has been cancelled ; March 8.

81st Foot.—Lieut. the Hon. H. Arbuthnott retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission ; March 8.

92nd Foot.—Lieut. A. D. M'Gregor to be capt., v. E. A. C. Campbell, retired ; Feb. 26. Lieut. F. F. Ramsey, from the 28th foot, to be lieut., v. A. D. M'Gregor ; March 8.

Rifle Brigade.—Sub lieut. N. R. F. Kingscote, from the 22nd foot, to be sub lieut., v. A. F. Luttrell, transfd. to the Grenadier Guards ; March 8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major J. Carroll, M.D., retires on half-pay ; Jan. 26. Surg. major C. C. Piper retires upon temp. half-pay ; Feb. 7. Surg. R. W. Lowe, M.D., retires upon temp. half-pay ; Jan. 17.

To be Surgeons.

F. C. C. Hewett, gent., W. J. LeGrand, M.D., R. J. Taaffe, M.B., J. Findlay, M.B., W. H. Briggs, gent., T. W. Thompson, gent., E. H. Fenn, gent., H. B. Fleming, gent., C. A. Daubeney, gent., W. A. Burges, M.D., P. G. Ievers, gent., P. A. Hayes, gent., W. M. James, gent., K. D. L. Kirkwood, gent. ; Sept. 30.

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VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. surg. R. Poyser, R.A., to be vet. surg. of the 1st class; March 8.

HALF-PAY.

Lieut. W. Percy, from the 9th lancers, to be capt.; March 8.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. J. Hackett, 76th foot, having completed the qualifying service, to be col.; Sept. 30, 1871.

Lieut. col. T. Pierce, Bengal staff corps, having completed the qualifying service, to be col.; Oct. 8, 1875.

Capt. G. C. Bower, half-pay, late 44th foot, to be major; March 8, 1873.

Qrmr. R. Teevan, 11th hussars, to have the hon. rank of capt., upon retiring upon half-pay; March 8.

Surg. major J. Carroll, M.D., to have the hon. rank of dep. surg. gen. upon retiring on half-pay; Jan. 26.

Surg. major J. A. Bostock, C.B., half-pay, late Scots Fusilier Guards, to have the hon. rank of dep. surg. gen.; Feb. 26.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on Feb. 1, of Gen. Henry, Viscount Melville, G.C.B., col. comdt. of the 68th foot:—

Lieut. gen. S. J. Hodgson, col. 54th foot, to be gen.; Major gen. J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., to be lieut. gen.; Feb. 2.

Brevet col. G. W. P. Bingham, C.B., from lieut. col., Brigade Depot, to be major gen.; June 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Feb. 2, 1876.

Major R. S. Vivian, 14th foot, to be lieut. col.; Major E. Leach, 50th foot, to be lieut. col.; Feb. 2.

The undermentioned proms. to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Gen. Sir H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., Madras infantry, on Feb. 9:—

Lieut. gen. T. C. Parr, Bombay infy., to be gen.; Major gen. C. Birdwood, Bombay infy., to be Lieut. gen.; Feb. 10.

The following proms. to take place on the British estab., consequent on the death, on Feb. 9, of Gen. Sir Henry G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., Madras infantry:—

Brevet col. J. Conolly, C.B., from major, half-pay unattached, to be major gen., June 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Feb. 10, 1876.

Major G. V. Fosbery, V.C., Bengal S.C., to be lieut. col.; Capt. U. L. Morris, royal marines, to be major; Feb. 10.

The following proms. to take place in accordance with the provisions of the 27th clause of the Royal Warrant of Dec. 27, 1870:—

Lieut. gen. Francis H. G., Marquis of Hertford, to be gen.; Major gen. W. M. S. M'Murdo, C.B., to be lieut. gen.; Major gen. W. Munro, C.B., to be lieut. gen.; Major gen. A. C. Errington, to be lieut. gen.; Feb. 10.

The undermentioned warrant officers to be granted a step of hon. rank as follows:—

Lieut. and deputy comy. Q. S. Griffiths, Bengal estab., to be capt.; Oct. 20, 1874.

Lieut. and deputy comy. G. Butfoy, Madras estab., to be capt.; Aug. 28, 1875.

Deputy asst. comy. J. Tims, Madras estab., to be lieut., but junior of rank for one year; Nov. 15, 1875.

March 10.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency (late Madras) to be major, v. W. Manderson (late Madras), dec.; Capt. W. E. Sharp, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. the Hon. A. B. de Montmorency (late Madras); Feb. 4. Capt. J. J. H. G. Browne, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. H. I. E. Ford (late Bengal), placed upon the supernum. list; March 11. Lieut. H. E. Dolphin to be capt., v. J. C. Greene (late Bengal), dec.; Feb. 18. Lieut. F. F. Ditmas to be capt., v. C. C. Saxton (late Madras), dec.; Feb. 21. Lieut. H. R. L. Morgan, upon the supernum. list, to be capt. upon the supernum. list; Lieut. A. A. Saunders to be capt., v. A. H. Maclean, placed upon the supernum. list; March 11. Capt. A. G. Yeatman to be adjt., v. G. W. C. Rothe, who resigns the adjtcy. only; Feb. 10.

The undermentioned officers, from the supernum. list, to be capts.:—

Capt. J. C. Greene (late Bengal), since dec.; Capt. R. W. Smith (late Bengal), Capt. H. N. Jones, Capt. R. G. S. Marshall (late Bengal), Capt. H. Sheil; Feb. 1.

The undermentioned officers, from the supernum. list, to be lieuts.:—

Lieut. F. F. Ditmas, Lieut. F. C. Clarke, Lieut. E. B. Standbridge, Lieut. D. C. Dean-Pitt; Feb. 1.

The undermentioned officers are placed upon the supernum. list, but will not be succeeded while in their present rank:—

Capt. G. J. Gilles, Capt. C. F. Dixon, Capt. J. F. Free (late Bengal), Capt. F. E. B. Loraine, Capt. B. L. Tollner; Lieut. A. J. Pearson, Lieut. F. H. French, Lieut. E. Buckle, Lieut. J. W. Yerbury, Lieut. C. Russell, Lieut. E. M. Baker; Feb. 1.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be lieuts. with tempy. rank, *viz.*:—

H. P. Hickman, v. N. L. Walford, placed upon the supernum. list; A. H. P. Turner, v. E. C. Bethune, resigned; E. J. Garston, v. J. R. Poole, prom.; W. S. Churchward, v. T. B. Reeves, prom.; K. S. Dunsterville, v. G. W. M. Turnbull, prom.; C. E. Walker, v. C. Larcom, prom.; W. F. G. Moberly, v. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, prom.; A. Tracey, v. H. Pipon, prom.; H. O. Piers, v. R. P. W. Freeman, prom.; P. L. Williams, v. St. A. Molesworth, prom.; A. E. Russell, v. J. F. Maurice, prom.; J. E. H. Orr, v. C. B. Sandys, prom.; W. A. Smith, v. G. H. Marshall, prom.; G. H. Fittleston, v. C. E. Souper, prom.; W. J. Hicks, v. T. R. Disney, prom.; C. A. Howard, v. J. Day, prom.; A. Chambers, v. J. Keith, prom.; H. J. Croft, v. R. A. Lanning, prom.; E. A. Burrows, v. J. C. Robson, prom.; C. H. Crofton, v. W. H. Auchinleck, prom.; W. H. H. Waters, v. J. Alleyne, prom.; C. D. Cottrell, v. E. Wighton, prom.; A. H. Carter, v. H. R. G. Cranfurd, resigned; J. A. L. Coker, v. G. W. Buchanan, deceased; E. A. Lambart, v. H. W. Gataker, dec.; C. E. Maturin, v. W. Malins, prom.; K. S. Davison, v. H. T. Stewart, resigned; R. M. Crofton, v. W. C. Brown, resigned; C. H. Blount, v. D. St. L. Hill, deceased; C. F. Magrath, v. P. C. Walker, deceased; G. N. H. Barlow, v. G. H. Nutting, resigned; F. H. M. Leader, v. H. Stewart, prom.; G. M. Boothby, v. G. T. Carré, prom.; F. B. Elmslie, v. C. Greer, prom.; R. E. L. Dacres, v. G. Montgomery, prom.; F. C. D. Cornish, v. R. P. Hare, prom.; N. B. Inglefield, v. N. M. Burt, prom.; J. M. Gordon, v. L. P. Pennethorne, prom.; H. S. Dawkings, v. W. P. Platt, prom.; H. C. L. Holden, v. T. A. Lloyd, prom.; N. Maxwell, v. A. J. Saunders, prom.; R. A. M. Henn, v. H. B. Kingscote, prom.; Feb. 19. Capt. C. H. Thompson (late Bengal), from the supernum. list, retires upon temp. half-pay; Jan. 16. Lieut. J. D. E. Huddart resigns his com.; Lieut. A. F. England resigns his com.; Lieut. Lord G. F. Montagu resigns his com.; March 11. The Christian names of Capt. Shuttleworth are "Ashton John," and not "John Ashton," as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 31, 1875. The first initial of Capt. Arbuckle's Christian name is "B," and not "C," as stated in the *Gazette* of Dec. 31, 1875. Qrmr. W. Graham retires upon half-pay; March 11.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. M. Martin resigns his commission; Feb. 4.

The following gentleman cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be lieuts. with tempy. rank:—

V. H. P. Caillard, v. T. H. Anstey, prom.; W. F. Hawkins, v. J. Hill, prom.; M. J. Slater, v. W. G. Ross, placed upon the supernumy. list; A. H. Randolph, v. R. C. T. Hildyard, placed upon the supernumy. list; L. C. Jackson, v. W. J. H. Logan-Home, dec.; R. P. Littledale, v. G. T. Plunkett, prom.; C. E. Commeline, v. M. Martin; Feb. 19.

HALF-PAY.

Capt. D. G. Jones, half-pay, R.E., resigns his commission; Jan. 13.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. W. J. Williams, C.B., R.A., having completed the qualifying service, to be col.; Jan. 7.

Lieut. col. E. M. Grain, R.E., having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of lieut. col., to be col.; Jan. 28.

Commissary W. G. W. Robinson to have the local and tempy. rank of asst. comy. gen., while employed in the Straits Settlements command; Nov. 27, 1875.

Qrmr. W. Graham, retired half-pay, R.A., to have the hony. rank of capt.; March 11.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

INDIA OFFICE, *March* 7.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be Extra Knights Commanders.

Major general S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, President of the Stud Commission, and on special duty with the Prince of Wales.

Major gen. D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., Bengal cav., Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Surgeon gen. J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., Honorary Physician to the Queen, and Physician to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

To be Companions.

Mr. P. S. Melvill, Bengal Civil Service, agent to the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India at Baroda.

Col. J. Michael, Madras Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department.

Capt. the Hon. H. C. Glyn, R.N., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen.

Col. W. Earle, Grenadier Guards, Military Secretary to the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India.

Capt. E. Baring, R.A., Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India.

Lieut. col. A. E. A. Ellis, Grenadier Guards, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Major P. D. Henderson, Madras cav., officer on special duty, Kashmir, and Political Officer on the Staff of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

To be Extra Companion.

Major E. R. C. Bradford, Madras Staff Corps, General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of the Thuggee and Dacoitee, and on special duty with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

INDIA-OFFICE, MARCH 4.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

G. M. Bellasis, 107th regt.	J. H. Sadler, 40th regt.
G. H. More-Molyneux, 37th regt.	H. S. Wheatley, 65th regt.
C. W. J. Hingston, 62nd regt.	G. D. C. Gastrell, 29th regt.
R. G. Handcock, 36th regt.	J. W. E. Angelo, 17th regt.
J. E. Barr, 109th regt.	A. T. Weller, 65th regt.
W. B. Wilson, 4th hussars.	A. Masters, 5th lancers.
G. B. Austin, 109th regt.	C. F. Vice, 85th regt.
T. O. Fitzgerald, 13th regt.	F. G. Vivian, 65th regt.
E. A. Young, 11th hussars.	H. N. M'Rae, 8th regt.
W. F. Hennell, 36th regt.	R. F. Jameson, 25th regt.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

E. E. Kenney, 56th regt.	G. S. Baugh, 12th regt.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

J. W. Anderson, 83rd regt.	H. S. A. Fuller, 8th regt.
E. A. Barclay, 108th regt.	W. F. Bristow, 107th regt.
C. B. Down, 6th regt.	W. C. F. Field, 8th regt.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BOULNOIS—At Lahore, Feb. 15, wife of C. Boulnois, daughter.
BROWNE—At Vellore, Feb. 12, wife of G. Brown, manager, Stipend Pay Office, daughter.
CAMPBELL—At Agra, Feb. 11, wife of Capt. L. Campbell, 1st Punjab inf., daughter. [son.
DRAKE—At Tirhoot, Feb. 2, wife of R. Drake, Opium Dept., prematurely,
ELLIS—At Calcutta, Feb. 11, wife of R. J. Ellis, son.
FORBES—At Sylhet, Feb. 4, wife of Lieut. col. H. Forbes, S.C., son.
FOX—At Calcutta, Feb. 7, wife of T. P. Fox, daughter.
HAY—At Calcutta, Feb. 9, wife of J. Hay, son. [daughter.
HEATH—At Poona, Feb. 14, wife of Lieut. P. C. Heath, 5th regt. N.L.I.,
HUTCHINS—At Bombay, Feb. 13, wife of J. W. Hutchins, G.I.P.R., son.
KINGSMILL—At Bombay, Feb. 17, wife of J. Kingsmill, daughter.
LILLIE—At Sealkote, Feb. 10, wife of Rev. J. Lillie, M.A., chaplain 72nd Highlanders, son.
LOCKE—At Dum-Dum, Feb. 14, wife of H. H. Locke, daughter.
MANSON—At Ahmednugger, Bombay, Feb. 12, wife of Major W. Manson, R.E., exec. engr., son.
MELVILL—At Kurrachee, Feb. 13, wife of F. D. Melvill, C.S., daughter.
MOORE—At Madras, Feb. 6, wife of Col. R. Moore, son.
MURPHY—At Belgaum, Jan. 2, wife of Cecil Murphy, R.A., daughter.
PEACOCK—At Dehra Doon, Feb. 12, wife of Capt. Peacock, daughter.
PHILLIPS—At Coonoor, Feb. 15, wife of Robert Francis Phillips, son.
RICKARD—At Palamcottah, Feb. 11, wife of Surg. F. M. Rickard, zillah surg., son.
RICKETTS—At Bangalore, Feb. 10, wife of L. Ricketts, Mysore Commission, daughter.
SMITH—At Bombay, Feb. 8, wife of J. B. Smith, daughter.
STEPHENSON—At Coconada, Feb. 6, wife of R. Macdonald Stephenson, son.
TALBOT—At Calcutta, Feb. 6, wife of A. C. Talbot, Bengal S.C., son.
VANCUTSEM—At Calcutta, Feb. 12, wife of E. C. VanCutsem, son.
WALLIS—At Calcutta, Feb, 14, wife of A. H. Wallis, daughter.
WELMAN—At Lucknow, Feb. 11, wife of W. Welman, lieut. 85th L.I., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOWDEN—MOORE.—At Julians Town Church, Feb. 23, Arthur E. Bowden, late Col. Indian Army, to Catherine H. W., daughter of the Rev. Henry Moore.
CARMICHAEL—FERRIS.—At Calcutta, Feb. 5, J. C. G. Carmichael, Surg. Bengal Medical Service, to Annie, daughter of the late Lieut. col. W. S. Ferris, late Bengal Army.
CARTER—DEASE.—At Oudh, Feb. 10, Lilian H., youngest daughter of the late Philip P. Carter, of Bhojepore, to R. P. Dease, Civil Engineer, D.P.W.
HARINGTON—FERGUSSON.—At Lucknow, Feb. 14, Arthur H. Harington, Bengal C.S., to Dora E., second daughter of Major Home Fergusson, Madras Staff Corps, retired.
PHILLIPS—FORBES.—At Dalhousie, Feb. 10, Capt. H. L. W. Phillips, 12th regt., son of the late Samuel Phillips, J.P., of Galle-house, County Tipperary, to Priscilla C., daughter of the late Arthur K. Forbes, of Newstone, County Meath.
TYERS—EVANS.—At Kandy, Ceylon, Dec. 22, Seymour T. Tyers, of Lindula, to Emily A., eldest daughter of the late W. Evans, Chief Engr. of the Jubbulpore Railway.
WARBURTON—MELVILL.—At Baroda, Feb. 15, William P. Warburton, H.M.'s Bengal Army Medical Service, to Harriet E., daughter of P. S. Melvill, Bengal C.S.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—At Rajmahal, Feb. 12, Gerald, son of J. H. Atkinson, aged 3 years.
BACHMAN—At Ghazipore, Feb. 7, Matilda V., wife of J. G. Bachman, honorary magistrate.
BROWNE—At Madras, Feb. 13, Winnifred H. M, daughter of W. T. Browne, of the General Post-office, aged 3 years.
CHAMBERS—At Calcutta, Feb. 12, Joseph H. Chambers, of Magdalen College, Oxon, son of Lieut. col. J. Chambers, late 21st N.I., aged 21.
CLARKE—At Madras, Feb. 14, Ann M., wife of Staff sergeant T. Clarke, Ordnance Department, aged 44.
EDINGTON—At Bombay, Feb. 20, wife of William Edington, travelling auditor of the G.I.P. Railway.
GAUDOIN—At Madras, Feb. 12, Welhelmina, wife of J. D. Gaudoin, aged 41.
GILBY—At Trevandrum, Feb. 3, Mrs. V., relict of the late Major W. B. Gilby, Madras Army, aged 65.
JOHNSTON—At Kohat, Feb. 7, Norah E., daughter of Surg. major J. W. Johnston, 4th Punjab infantry, aged 3 years.
MCKEAN—At Tittaghur, Feb. 12, Hugh, child of A. B. McKean, aged 3 months.
MCMAHON—At Burmah, Feb. 1, Violet M., child of Lieut. col. McMahon, deputy commissioner, aged 2 years. [vill, C.S.
MELVILL—At Kurrachee, Feb. 14, Ethel, infant daughter of F. D. Mel-
MOBERLY—At Madras, Feb. 16, Francis H., son of Col. F. J. Moberly, R.E., aged 26.
MORRIS—At Madras, Feb. 13, Selina, wife of Richard B. Morris, aged 20.
POLLEN—At Bulandshahr, Feb. 11, Frederick Pollen, of the Bengal C.S., aged 29.
SELF—At Ceylon, Feb. 9, John Self, of Dehra and Mussoorie.
WEST—At Egutpoora, Feb. 13, Alice J., wife of Clement West, resident engineer, G.I.P. Railway.

Home.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

Her Majesty the Queen held a levée at Buckingham Palace on March 6, at which there were present Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck.

The following presentations, amongst many others, were made to the Queen :—

Capt. George Alexander, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. Abdy, by Sir Thomas Abdy.
Sub lieut. G. E. Briggs, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. F. A. Beauclerk, 60th Royal Rifles.
Lieut. col. Tod Brown, C.B., on appointment as asst. adjt. gen., R.A.
Lieut. col. T. M. Baumgartner, Bombay staff corps.
Major W. F. Butler, C.B.
Lieut. gen. Borton, C.B.
Major gen. Michael Bruce, on promotion.
Capt. G. L. Cuming, 10th regt.
Lieut. F. C. Clark, R.H.A.
Lieut. H. J. Cumming, 96th regt.
Lieut. col. R. Curtis, R.A.
Lieut. F. W. Campbell, R.H.A.
Capt. H. B. Church, 24th regt.
Captain Chater, 91st Highlanders.
Capt. Stanley-Creek, brigade major, Bermuda.
Major gen. De Salis, C.B.
Lieut. J. H. Scott Douglas, 21st Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. Dawson, 106th regt.
Sub lieut. Davison, 106th L.I.
Col. C. F. Torrens Daniell.
Lieut. col. C. Sutherland Dowson.
Lieut. col. W. Dowell, R.A.
Sub lieut. G. Dease, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. gen. Elphinstone Dalrymple.
Lieut. Sholto Douglas, 106th L.I.
Col. Alexander Elliot.
Lieut. F. J. W. Eustace, R.H.A.
Capt. R. C. Evanson, Madras staff corps.
Capt. F. Falkner, 50th regt.
Lieut. Robert Grosso Godson, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Capt. F. T. Goad, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. col. Hugh Gough, C.B., V.C.
Major gen. Holland, on promotion.
Surg. C. E. Harrison, Grenadier Guards.
Major C. P. Hunter, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. Kenneth Howard, R.H.A.
Sub lieut. G. H. H. Hayhurst, 7th Royal Fusiliers.
Lord Hampton, G.C.B., on his appointment as First Civil Service Commissioner.
Col. L. Boileau Jones, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
Major gen. Sir Edwin Johnson, K.C.B.
Lieut. Joy, 106th L.I.
Col. S. P. Jarvis, C.M.G.
Lieut. col. A. H. King, R.A.
Lieut. Frank K. Loy, 55th regt.
Sub lieut. Charles A. Lamb, 64th regt.
Col. Hon. Charles Lindsay.
Lieut. col. Lock, 50th regt.
Lieut. Edward K. Loyd, 28th regt.
Lieut. M. B. Luby, 39th foot.
Col. Bryan Milman, C.B.
Lieut. col. E. Markham, R.A.
Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, Bombay staff corps.
Capt. R. H. De Montmorency, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. H. S. Marsham, 60th Royal Rifles.
Col. T. Maunsell, C.B.
Lieut. col. J. O. Mayne, R.E.
Lieut. C. B. Mayne, R.E.
Lieut. Norton, 106th L.I.
Col. Nugent, C.B., R.E.
Col. Horace Newton, R.A.
Sub lieut. G. S. Nicholson, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain Parry Okeden, 18th Hussars.
Major Orred, 12th Royal Lancers.
Lord Ogilvy, 2nd battalion Fusilier Guards.
Lieut. A. H. C. Phillpotts, R.A.
Lieut. H. Porter, 7th Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. gen. W. D. Patton.
Sub lieut. A. G. Russell, Rifle Brigade.
Mr. Charles Sinclair, her Majesty's Consul in China.
Lieut. gen. R. Shubrick.
Major H. C. Seddon, R.E.
Capt. Frederick Squirl, 93rd Gordon Highlanders.
Gen. the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, G.C.B.
Surg. F. B. Scott, M.D., 18th Hussars.
Lieut. R. C. Turner, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut. Charles John Whittaker, 65th regt.
Brigdr. gen. Wilson, C.B.
Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams.
Capt. Hurlock Pritchard, Madras staff corps.

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COMPARISON OF BULLION EXPORTS.

From a Tabular Statement which appears in Mr. G. De Quetteville's Indian Circular of Feb. 4 we ascertain the total amount of Specie exported to the East in the last fourteen years, from Great Britain, per Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was :—

	Gold.	Silver.
1862	£1,715,963 ...	£10,138,506
1863	3,173,442 ...	8,213,264
1864	2,041,854 ...	6,175,270
1865	555,725 ...	3,621,330
1866	478,217 ...	2,374,939
1867	258,904 ...	643,927
1868	1,564,635 ...	1,650,132
1869	1,519,125 ...	2,341,035
1870	1,277,210 ...	1,918,508
1871	1,728,368 ...	3,649,667
1872	1,399,352 ...	6,278,935
1873	1,573,163 ...	3,363,822
1874	1,039,402 ...	6,841,487
1875	232,589 ...	4,009,942
	£26,668,628	£143,220,888

PRICES OF RUPEE PAPER DURING THE YEAR 1875.

(From Girard de Quetteville's Indian Circular, Feb. 4, 1876.)

Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan 1859–60.

	London.		Calcutta.		Bombay.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Jan. ...	101⅜ ...	100⅜ ...	109¼ ...	109 ...	109¼ ...	108½
Feb. ...	101⅜ ...	100¾ ...	110⅛ ...	109½ ...	109⅝ ...	109¼
March ...	101 ...	99¾ ...	110⅛ ...	109 ...	109⅝ ...	109¼
April ...	100½ ...	100 ...	109⅜ ...	108⅛ ...	109¼ ...	108¾
May ...	100½ ...	100 ...	109⅜ ...	108⅜ ...	109¼ ...	108½
June ...	100 ...	98¼ ...	109⅜ ...	108¾ ...	109½ ...	109
July ...	98⅜ ...	97½ ...	109 ...	108¾ ...	109 ...	108⅜
Aug. ...	99⅜ ...	97½ ...	108¾ ...	108⅛ ...	108⅝ ...	108¼
Sept. ...	99 ...	98⅝ ...	108½ ...	108 ...	108¼ ...	108¼
Oct. ...	98⅞ ...	97½ ...	108⅜ ...	108 ...	108 ...	107½
Nov. ...	97½ ...	96½ ...	108⅛ ...	107⅜ ...	107⅜ ...	107⅝
Dec. ...	97 ...	96 ...	108 ...	107¼ ...	107¼ ...	107½
During the year '75	101⅜ ...	96 ...	110⅛ ...	107¼ ...	109⅝ ...	107½
'74	102½ ...	100½ ...	110⅜ ...	106½ ...	110¼ ...	105¾
'73	105½ ...	100 ...	112⅛ ...	109⅝ ...	111¼ ...	110
'72	108¾ ...	104 ...	113⅛ ...	108½ ...	113½ ...	108¼
'71	110 ...	106 ...	114¼ ...	110¼ ...	114¼ ...	110⅝
'70	110⅞ ...	103 ...	114⅞ ...	112⅛ ...	114¼ ...	111⅞

*Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan 1872.

	London.		Calcutta.		Bombay.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Jan. ...	95½ ...	95 ...	103⅞ ...	102¾ ...	103⅛ ...	103
Feb. ...	96 ...	95 ...	104¼ ...	103⅝ ...	103⅝ ...	103⅜
March ...	95 ...	93½ ...	104 ...	102½ ...	103⅝ ...	103¼
April ...	94½ ...	94 ...	103¼ ...	102½ ...	103¼ ...	102½
May ...	94 ...	93 ...	103⅝ ...	102⅝ ...	103½ ...	102⅛
June ...	92 ...	90⅜ ...	103⅜ ...	102¾ ...	103½ ...	103
July ...	92½ ...	92 ...	103⅜ ...	102¾ ...	103⅜ ...	103¼
Aug. ...	94 ...	92½ ...	103⅜ ...	102¾ ...	103⅛ ...	102¾
Sept. ...	93¼ ...	92½ ...	103¼ ...	102⅜ ...	103 ...	102¾
Oct. ...	93¼ ...	92¼ ...	103⅛ ...	102⅝ ...	102¾ ...	102⅜
Nov. ...	93¼ ...	92⅜ ...	103¼ ...	102¾ ...	103 ...	102¾
Dec. ...	92¾ ...	92 ...	103⅛ ...	102⅞ ...	102¾ ...	102⅜
During the year '75	96 ...	90⅜ ...	104¼ ...	102½ ...	103⅝ ...	102½
'74	98¾ ...	95 ...	106 ...	102 ...	105¾ ...	101½
'73	99½ ...	95½ ...	107¼ ...	103⅜ ...	107⅛ ...	103¾
'72	100⅜ ...	97 ...	105⅛ ...	101 ...	105⅛ ...	100¾

Four per Cent. Company's Rupees.

	London.		Calcutta.		Bombay.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Jan. ...	94½ ...	94 ...	103 ...	101⅞ ...	102⅛ ...	102
Feb. ...	94⅜ ...	94 ...	103½ ...	102⅜ ...	102⅜ ...	102⅜
March ...	94¼ ...	92 ...	103¼ ...	101½ ...	102⅝ ...	102¼
April ...	93½ ...	92⅞ ...	102⅜ ...	101⅜ ...	102¼ ...	101⅝
May ...	93⅜ ...	91¾ ...	102¾ ...	101⅞ ...	102⅝ ...	101½
June ...	92¼ ...	90 ...	103⅛ ...	101⅜ ...	102½ ...	102
July ...	92⅜ ...	91⅜ ...	102½ ...	101⅞ ...	102⅜ ...	102¼
Aug. ...	93 ...	91¾ ...	102⅜ ...	101⅞ ...	102¼ ...	101¾
Sept. ...	92¼ ...	91¾ ...	102¼ ...	101⅞ ...	102 ...	101⅞
Oct. ...	92⅜ ...	91⅜ ...	102¼ ...	101⅞ ...	101⅞ ...	101⅜
Nov. ...	92¼ ...	91½ ...	102⅜ ...	101⅞ ...	102 ...	101⅞
Dec. ...	91⅝ ...	91 ...	102¼ ...	102 ...	102 ...	101¾
During the year '75	94½ ...	90 ...	103½ ...	101½ ...	102⅜ ...	101½
'74	98 ...	94 ...	104⅞ ...	101¼ ...	104¼ ...	101
'73	97⅜ ...	93½ ...	105½ ...	101¾ ...	105¼ ...	101⅞
'72	97¼ ...	92⅞ ...	102⅛ ...	98 ...	102¼ ...	98
'71	97 ...	90⅛ ...	100⅜ ...	97⅝ ...	100¼ ...	97½
'70	93 ...	89½ ...	98½ ...	94½ ...	98 ...	94⅜

* Originally Five per Cent. Loan 1856–57; converted into Four and-a-Half per Cent. Loan on the 16th January, 1872.

THIBET.

The theatre of the London Institution was well filled on the evening of March 2, on the occasion of a lecture on Thibet, by Mr. C. R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S. The subject was introduced by some remarks on the relations between cold regions of great elevation and the subjacent lowlands. On the American continent there was Peru, with the Amazon valley at its feet, and the most helpful mutual intercourse had always subsisted between the two. Such also, in spite of the Himalayas, with but few and formidable passes, was meant to be the friendly alliance of reciprocally advantageous commerce between the snowy plateau of Thibet and the parched plains of Bengal; and such in former times it had been. The fact that so many centuries ago Buddhism had penetrated from India to the Thibetan tableland, where it was now so firmly rooted, was the most decisive proof that anciently the great rampart of the Himalayas had not kept Thibet and India asunder. Hence the present barrier between them was not the natural one, but artificial, and Mr. Markham proceeded to show how it had been raised in comparatively modern times, and the necessity for its removal. Premised was a graphic description of Thibet, and of the passes into it, especially the Kuti or Nilan pass which connected it with Nepaul. This appalling passage, which equals in horror anything to be met with in the Andes, is only eighteen inches wide, a third of a mile long, and 1,500 ft. above the roaring torrent. But great though the physical difficulties of intercourse may be, they could easily be overcome by human energy and perseverance. Even the practicability of a railway was confidently spoken of. But the barbarous policy of men had created a moral obstruction far harder to deal with. The Thibetans had embraced the later Buddhist tenet, that the incarnate Buddhisatvas continue to exist for the good of mankind by passing through a succession of human beings from the cradle to the grave. The succession of perpetual incarnations, in the form of the Dalai Lami and the Teshu Lama, two two sacred personages of equal rank, began about the middle of the 15th century. Their monasteries, inhabited by thousands of holy ascetics, sprang up in every part of Thibet, especially at Lhasa, the chief town and centre of trade; and peace and toleration were the leading maxims of the Rulers. Unfortunately, the mild manners of the people, however beautiful, made them an easy prey to foreign invasion. Still, so far as any evidence exists, there was for centuries freedom of access between India and Thibet, and the incarnate Lamas encouraged trade and intercourse with neighbouring countries. On the southern slopes of the Himalaya there are tribes of kindred race in Nepaul, Bhutan, &c., who had also embraced Buddhism, and in Nepaul a native dynasty flourished for some centuries, which encouraged the arts, agriculture, and commerce. In the time of these Kings a thriving trade was carried on between Thibet and the plains of India. It is to this state of things that it should be the constant and vigilant endeavour of the rulers of India to return. It was only in the last century that the doors of communication were closed, as they still are, and this by two events —the first was the establishment of Chinese influence in Thibet, and the second was the overthrow of the Newar dynasty in Nepaul by the turbulent and warlike Ghoorkas in 1759, who still hold the supreme power to the destruction of commerce and the hindrance of all progress. The history of these two events was briefly sketched, with some interesting details, which were greeted with cheers. The Chinese Emperors 150 years ago established two Political Residents, called Ambas, at Lhasa, who gradually put a stop to all foreign intercourse. This Chinese exclusiveness the revolution in Nepaul eventually tended to strengthen, by cutting off the former commercial ties between that kingdom and Thibet. But there is the clearest evidence that this stoppage of intercourse with foreigners is distasteful to the Thibetans themselves. To show this Mr. Markham recapitulated the efforts made by Warren Hastings from 1772 to 1784 to reopen friendly communications between India and Thibet. A most interesting account was given of George Bogle's mission to the Teshu Lama in 1774. Mr. Markham has recently published an edition of Bogle's account of this mission. Bogle was the first Englishman who ever saw that spiritual potentate, with whose nephews and nieces he corresponded for years, as well as with his Holiness himself. A letter from the Grand Lama to Bogle was shown, and excited much interest. Bogle's death and Chinese interference put an end to the project. Captain Turner's mission in 1784 was also spoken of as well as the plan of Colonels Walker and Montgomery in our own days, for exploring Thibet by means of trained Indian pundits, disguised as Buddhist pilgrims.

Miscellaneous.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE NEW VICEROY.—Final arrangements have been made for the meeting of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the new Viceroy of India at Suez, where the *Ormtes* will await the arrival of the *Serapis*. Lord Lytton will then proceed to Bombay, where he will find the admiral in command of the East India squadron ready to receive him with the customary honours. Lord and Lady Lytton have left Paris for Naples and Brindisi, where they will embark for Alexandria.

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INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Lord Salisbury will draw attention in the House of Lords to the selection of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, March 17.

EXPORTS OF BULLION.—The *Khedive* took on Thursday £228,729, the whole of which was in silver, for India and China, excepting £41 in gold for Galle. Bar silver was much in request in the market last week, and the price advanced to 53⅛d. to 53¼d. per ounce.

THE CHANNEL PASSAGE.—We understand a new steamship on the twin principle is being constructed by Messrs. A. Leslie and Co., on the Tyne, for the English Channel Steamship Company (Limited). She is guaranteed to attain a speed of fourteen knots per hour, and is expected to be ready by October next. The *Castalia* will resume the service between Dover and Calais in the course of a few weeks.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—(DOWNING-STREET, *March* 9.)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Douglas, Esq., C.M.G., to be Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.—(ADMIRALTY, *March* 9.)—The following promotions in her Majesty's Fleet have this day been made for services rendered during recent operations against Malays in the Straits of Malacca:—Commander F. Stirling to be captain in her Majesty's Fleet; Lieut. H. T. Wright to be commander; Sub-Lieutenants R. Poore and W. T. Warren to be lieutenants; Surgeon A. Gorham, M.D., will be promoted to the rank of staff surgeon, with seniority of this date, subject to his passing the qualifying examination; H. Thompson, A.B., H. Bonnett, A.B., and D. Sloper, A.B., will be awarded the medal for "conspicuous gallantry." The name of Lieutenant Robert Thomas Wood has been favourably noted for his services in the same operations.

INDIAN MISSIONS.—Towards the Winchester Diocesan Indian Missionary Bishopric Fund, £6,316, out of the £10,000 sought, has been already subscribed. At a meeting of the committee, recently held at the house of Sir Waltar Farquhar, in London, and under the presidency of the Bishop of Winchester, the following resolutions were carried:—"That the Missionary Bishop to be consecrated be appointed to a district situated without the jurisdiction of the Act of 1833, and that he be independent within his district, subject only to the Metropolitan of India." "That the Bishop of Winchester be requested to communicate with the Bishop of Calcutta, and others interested in Indian Missions, and to lay a scheme, in accordance with the foregoing resolution, before a future meeting of the committee." The expected arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta, and of others of high authority in Indian matters, in the course of the summer makes it important that the whole sum of £10,000 should be subscribed and ready. With the advantage of their counsel, nothing would be wanted for the completion of the scheme but that decision as to the district to be assigned, which the Primate, the Bishop of Winchester, and the committee of the fund would then be able to make.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, *March* 6.—INDIAN PAPERS.—The Duke of ARGYLL said that in a recent correspondence between his noble friend the Secretary for India and the Viceroy the noble Marquis referred to a despatch which he, when Secretary for India, addressed to Lord Mayo, then Governor-General, on the subject of the relations between the Home Government and the Government of India. He begged to move for that despatch.—The Marquis of SALISBURY said there was no objection to its production.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *March* 6.—THE SUEZ CANAL.—Sir H. WOLFF gave notice that, on going into Committee of Supply on the 17th inst., he would move a humble Address be presented to her Majesty praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to take such steps as may enable her Majesty, in concert with her Allies, and with due regard to the rights of the Sublime Porte and of the Khedive of Egypt, and to the interests of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company, to place the neutrality, control, and navigation of the Suez Canal under the provisions and guarantees of public international law.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates—Sir W. LAWSON, seconded by Mr. RICHARDS, moved as an amendment a resolution declaring that the interests of the nation do not demand an increased expenditure on the Land Forces. He repeated the question which, as he said, he had so often put to successive Ministers—What is the Army for? Admitting that economy was most unpopular, he appealed to the front Opposition Bench to support his motion, if only to show that there was something on which they differed from the other side.—Mr. HOLMS made some observations on the details of the Estimates; and Mr. HARDY replied to Sir W. Lawson that the Army was intended for the defence of India, of our colonies, and of our own country, and also for offence whenever it was required. Much of the expenditure, he pointed out, was intended to prevent panics and to form a basis for future improvements.—On a division, the resolution was negatived by 192 to 63, and the House went into Committee of Supply.—The usual discursive debate on the first vote, and the amendment to it proposed by Mr. PEASE on Thursday night—that the Army be reduced by 10,000 men—was pursued for some time.—Mr. ANDERSON, though he approved generally Mr. Hardy's proposals, thought all requirements might have been met without increasing the Estimates or the number of men.—Sir A. GORDON pointed out defects in the Mobilisation scheme.—Sir G. CAMPBELL returned again to the subject of Indian reliefs.—Colonel KENNARD recommended that the Army, like the Navy, should obtain recruits by training boys, and Mr. DUNBAR criticised Mr. Hardy's mode of dealing with the Medical Service.—Lord ELCHO, Colonel NORTH, Mr. MUNTZ, Sir G. BALFOUR, and Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE also spoke, and, after a comprehensive speeeh from Mr. HARDY, Mr. PEASE withdrew his amendment, and the first vote was agreed to.—Several other votes were agreed to, and at that for the Militia the Committee was adjourned.

COUNCIL OF INDIA PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS BILL.—The Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *March* 7.—INDIAN TARIFFS.—Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that he intended to call attention to the subject of Indian tariffs.

ARTILLERY OFFICERS.—In reply to Mr. W. HOLMS, Lord George HAMILTON said the additional papers connected with the memorials of Artillery officers, ordered on the 16th July, 1875, were on the table of the House, and would shortly be in the hands of members. The delay was occasioned by the fact that the papers moved for were scattered in different parts of India, and some delay was necessarily occasioned in collecting the papers. (Hear, hear.)

THE ROYAL TITLES.—Mr. SAMUELSON asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he was now prepared to state what was the addition to the Royal titles which her Majesty's Ministers would advise in the event of the passing of the Royal Titles Bill.—Mr. DISRAELI: In answer to the hon. gentleman opposite, I beg to state that I am not "now prepared to state what is the addition to the Royal titles which her Majesty's Ministers will advise in the event of the passing of the Royal Titles Bill." (Hear.)—Mr. SAMUELSON gave notice that on the second reading of the Bill he would move:—"That this House should not be asked to read this Bill a second time until the addition proposed to be made to the Royal titles should have been stated by her Majesty's Ministers, and until full opportunity shall have been given for the consideration of such addition." (Hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *March* 9.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Mr. DISRAELI, in moving the second reading of the Royal Titles Bill, combated the notion that the title of Emperor denotes military dominion, and denied altogether Mr. Lowe's contention that sentiment clothes it with bad associations. The Imperial title, Mr. Disraeli argued, was in no way superior to the title of Queen. Even in the time of the Holy Roman Empire the title of Emperor had conferred no supremacy over Kings, and when the Czars of Russia in the last century assumed the Imperial title, it was on the distinct understanding that it involved no superiority over the other Sovereigns of Europe. The equality of crowned heads, he maintained, was fully established; and, among other arguments in favour of the Imperial title, he reminded the House that Spenser had addressed Queen Elizabeth as Empress. The addition to the Royal title which her Majesty would adopt was "Empress of India." In reply to the complaint that the Colonies were omitted, Mr. Disraeli said there was no similitude between the cases of India and the Colonies. This measure was desired by the Princes and people of India, and he appealed, therefore, to the House to throw aside prejudice and pass the second reading without a division.—Mr. SAMUELSON objected that no evidence had been produced of the desire of the people of India that her Majesty should take the title of Empress. The title of Emperor was not consonant with the feelings of the people of this country, and in order that there might be further time for consideration he moved the adjournment of the debate.—Sir G. CAMPBELL repeated his satisfaction that the Queen was about to take a title which would mark her position in India; but as both titles would be translated in India by the same words it did not matter much whether it were Queen or Empress.—After some observations from Mr. NEVILL-GRENVILLE, Mr. GLADSTONE agreed with Mr. Disraeli, that if it were possible the House should be unanimous, but for that purpose it would be necessary for the Government to adduce arguments and reasons of much greater weight than had yet been heard. The proposal of the Government, he believed, had been received with much misgiving and mistrust in society, without distinction of party. If the people of India desired that the Queen should take this additional title, the House had the right to have the evidence of the fact before it; but, without greater warrant than was at present forthcoming, he hesitated to take a step which would virtually place on record the fact that we governed India arbitrarily. He insisted that the Act of 1858 only transferred to the Queen the territories formerly vested in the East India Company, and she had never been recognised by any judicial or legislative Act as Sovereign of the whole of India. What effect, he asked, would this assumption of a Sovereign Title have upon the political condition of the independent Princes of India? Mr. Gladstone further controverted Mr. Disraeli's assertion that the Imperial title had never presumed supremacy over Kings. When the two titles had come into competition the title of King had either

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been subordinated to or had been swallowed up in the title of Emperor. The title of Emperor, moreover, was elective, not hereditary, and it assumed absolute authority. Mr. Gladstone agreed also that the Colonies ought not to be passed over if there was to be any change in the Royal title, and, in conclusion, intimated that if more satisfactory explanations were not given he should oppose the Bill at a future stage.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER urged that this was a matter to be viewed from an Indian, and not an English point of view, and, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, he expressed a doubt whether he could have been serious in supposing that the Bill would have any effect on the position of the independent Princes. As to the evidence of the wishes of the Indian people, Sir Stafford Northcote mentioned that the Viceroy, in a formal letter to the Sovereign of Yarkand, had spoken of her Majesty as Empress of Hindustan, and read a petition from the Talukdars of Oudh praying the Queen to assume this title. If the Queen were to take a title associating her with India, it was of paramount importance that she should not take one which in the opinion of the natives of India would imply that she was inferior to other Sovereigns, more especially as the Emperor of Russia had assumed an Eastern title of the highest rank, and on this point Sir Stafford mentioned that Lord Palmerston, who was extremely jealous on such matters, had a long dispute with the Persian Ambassador, who had addressed the Queen by a title lower than she was entitled to.—Mr. FORSTER regretted that the Colonies were passed over.—Mr. ANDERSON supported the motion for adjournment; and Mr. SMOLLETT, from an experience of thirty years, assured the House that the assumption of a title by the Queen derived from India would give the greatest possible satisfaction to the natives.—Dr. KENEALY made some observations, and the Marquis of HARTINGTON, observing that there would be ample opportunity hereafter of taking the opinion of the House, should it be unfortunately necessary, advised Mr. Samuelson to withdraw his motion for adjournment.—Mr. SAMUELSON signified his willingness to take this course, but it was objected to by the gentlemen on his own side, who insisted on a division. This showed a majority of 253 against the adjournment—284 to 31.—On the main question being put, the House was cleared again, but ultimately the Bill was read a second time without division.—The Committee was fixed for next Thursday.

THE INDIAN TARIFF CORRESPONDENCE.—Mr. FAWCETT asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any reply had been sent by the Government of India to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, dated November 11, 1875, published in the correspondence recently issued in reference to the India Tariff Act of 1875.—Lord G. HAMILTON: No, Sir; I have received no reply.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION FROM INDIA.—Lord G. HAMILTON said that the French Foreign Minister had replied to a letter from Lord Derby on the evils attending the system of coolie immigration from India to French Guiana, that the complaints of the noble lord referred to a state of things that did not then exist in the French colony. All the papers had been forwarded to the Indian Government, with whom it would rest to decide in the first instance whether any further immigration would be allowed to that colony.

DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.—Lord G. HAMILTON nominated the Select Committee on this subject, to consist of Mr. Baxter, Mr. Christopher Beckett Denison, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, Mr. Hubbard, Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Massey, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Cave, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Hermon, and Sir Charles Mills.—Mr. GOSCHEN stated that the object of the Committee was merely to acquire information, and not to propose a remedy.—The motion was agreed to.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—Mr. STANLEY, in answer to remarks from Lord EMLYN, Lord PERCY, Lord C. HAMILTON, and Sir R. GILPIN, gave explanations as to the pay and allowances of Adjutants of Militia; Mr. GOSCHEN and Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE made some observations on the cost of the Deferred Pay, and asked that information as to its effect in India should be laid before Parliament; after which the House went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, when the votes for the Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers, and several other votes were agreed to.

India Office.

March 11, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. Sandwith, and W. C. Dunbar (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Staff Corps; Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, Staff Corps; Col. T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., Staff Corps; Major C. W. Campbell, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. R. Jackson.
Madras Estab.—Major. J. T. O'Reilly, Staff Corps.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. H. Gillmor, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. P. De L. H. Johnstone, 6 mo., s.c.; H. Beveridge, 4 mo. furl.: T. I. Ryves (Uncov.), 6 mo. furl.; S. Sampson (Uncov.), 6 mo. s.c.; R. H. Hamilton (Uncov.), 3 mo., s.c.; J. Mackenzie (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; F. G. Maclean (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.: G. W. Vivian (Uncov.)., 1 year furl.; and H. J. Walton (Uncov.), 1 year furl.
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. H. Comyn, 2 mo., s.c.
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. F. S. Chapman, 3 mo. and 16 days' furl.; W. F. Cary (Uncov.), 6 mo. s.c.; and Capt. W. P. Walshe (Uncov.), 5 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. Garbett, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. D. Bruce (Uncov.), A. M. Zeller (Uncov.), R. P. Colvin (Uncov.), and F. Lincoln (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. H. Comyn, and J. P. Garrett (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. H. M. Grant (Uncov.), and E. H. Hearn (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. T. Whish, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—The wife of W. Gage Armstrong, Lieutenant, Royal Marine L.I., of a daughter, at Plymouth, March 4.
BOSANQUET—The wife of T. Bosanquet, B.C.S., of a son, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, March 3.
CAREY—The wife of Lieut. col. de Vic F. Carey, R.A., of a daughter, at Aldershot Camp, March 7.
DAUBENY—The wife of Major gen. Daubeny, C.B., of a son, at Brighton, March 7.
FLEMING—The wife of John Fleming, C.S.I., of a son, at Homewood, Chislehurst, Feb. 4.
HEATH—The wife of Capt. J. M. Heath, B.S.C., of a son, at 69, Redcliffe-gardens, March 5.
KING—The wife of Capt. L. S. King, late 88th Connaught Rangers, of a daughter, at South Kensington, March 8.
LANE—The wife of Capt. D. Lane, late 17th Lancers, of a daughter, at Nottingham, March 9.
ROBERTS—The wife of Capt. F. Roberts, R.A., of a son, at Woolwich, March 3.
SECCOMBE—The wife of J. T. Seccombe, M.D., of a daughter, at King's Lynn, March 6.
SPENCE—The wife of J. A. W. Spence, Surgeon, 40th Regt. M.N.I., of a son, at Bournemouth, March 4.
TRENT—The wife of Major F. C. Trent, 48th Regt., of a daughter, at Northampton, March 8.

MARRIAGES.

DEARE-JECKS.—George Roussell, son of the late Capt. George Deare, of the 21st Royal N.B. Fusiliers, to Fanny, daughter of William Jecks, at South Africa, Jan. 19.
HAMILTON—FAULCONER.—Howden A., son of the late Capt. F. W. C. Hamilton, 12th lancers, to Caroline A., daughter of Thomas Faulconer, at South Hampstead, March 7.
MALCOLM—HURST.—Charles L., son of the late George Malcolm, to Lilla C. M., daughter of William P. Hurst, late Madras army, at Cheltenham, March 6.
PYM—HEATHCOTE.—Charles A., son of the late Capt. John A. Pym, of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Annetta A., daughter of the late Rowland H. W. Heathcote, at Grahamstown, Cape Colony, Jan. 19.
SCHENKEL—PITT.—Moritz Schenkel, to Florence, daughter of Surg.-major Pitt, Bengal army, retired, at Eaton-square, March 6.

DEATHS.

DAWES—Eleanor, the wife of Capt. Edward A. Dawes, late 97th regt., at 16, Undercliff, St. Leonards-on-Sea, March 4, aged 41.
FORSTER—Lieut. Chas. Foster, late I.N., at Exeter, March 2, aged 44.
HALE—Miss Ann Hale, late of Maidstone, and Mercana, Madras Presidency, at Wrotham, March 7, aged 84.
HILL—Mary U., daughter of Major W. Hill, M.S.C., Mysore Commission, at Bedford, March 7.
MCKINSTRY—Annie C., daughter of Col. A. McKinstry, late 17th regt., at Cooper's-hill, County Sligo, Feb. 28.
MURE—Laura, widow of the late Col. Mure, M.P. for Renfrewshire, at Tunbridge Wells, March 7, aged 71.
POTTINGER—Mary, the wife of Major gen. J. Pottinger, C.B., at Carrick-on-Shannon, March 7.
ROUSE—James M., son of the late Capt. James C. Rouse, of the 3rd Buffs, at Brisbane, Queensland, Dec. 30, aged 34.
SECCOMBE—Harold J. T., infant son of Major T. S. Seccombe, R.A., at Shooters-hill, Feb. 28.
TWISS—W. Katharine L., daughter of Lieut. col. Godfrey Twiss, late R.A., at 27, Clifton-villas, Maida-vale, March 8, aged 3 years and 5 months.
YOULE—Harry Youle, late 4th Hussars, at 82, Upper Tulse-hill, March 5.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 3. Bristow, Penang; Wallace, Maulmain.—4. City of Dublin, Rangoon; Shun Lee, Rangoon; str. Sella, Bombay.—5. Ontario, Maulmain.—6. Str. Surat, Calcutta; Corea, Manila; Marte, Manila; Eriminta, Calcutta; David Babcock, Samarang; Berbice, Sourabaya.—7. Tennyson, Calcutta.—8. Charlotte Gladstone, Rangoon.—9. Glasgow, Maulmain.

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DEPARTURES.

March 2. H.M.S. Orontes, Bombay; Linguist, Calcutta; str. Salisbury, Madras.—3. Str. Manitoban, Calcutta.—4. Str. Boadicea, Bombay.—5. Str. Glenlyon, Singapore; British Monarch, Calcutta; St. Nonan, Calcutta.—8. Sir John Lawrence, Bombay; str. Chyebassa, Colombo, &c.; Blackwall, Colombo.—9. Str. Khedive, Calcutta; str. Strathleven, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Chyebassa, March 8.—From GRAVESEND.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. W. Sinclair, Mr. Collisson, Mr. McLeod, Sub lieut. Towers Clark (57th regt.), Mr. C. Gray, Mr. Thoman, Mr. Green, Mr. Parsons, Mr. C. P. Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. Walher, Mr. J. Maxton, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. G. Reed, Mr. W. M. Gray, Mr. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. McCall. For MADRAS.—Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Serres. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Coates and infant, Miss Berkley, Mr. Lowrey, Mr. C. Watkins, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Purchase, Mr. G. Rogers, Mr. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Storey and child, Miss Corry, Mr. J. Innes, Miss Wheatley, Mr. Kahlenberg, Mr. Schlemer, Mr. R. Lawson.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Khedive, March 9.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Lushington, Sub lieuts. Exham, Cruickshank, Geogehan, Medhurst, Capper, Delaman, Anstey, Carnac, Walton, Cowsan, Duncan, and Lunaden, Capt. Parker, Mr. McMaster. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Cramp, Mr. and Miss Sullivan, Miss Pears, Capt. Newbiggin, Miss Miller. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. Grundy. For HONG KONG.—Capt. Davies, Mr. Hampson, Dep. comsr. Baker, Mr. Misslebrook, Hon. Mr. Saumarez, Mr. R. A. Peters. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Mesney and child, Capt. and Mrs. Moriarty, Mr. Collard. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Martin, Mr. G. Power. For SUEZ.—Navg. lieut. Tucoy, Mrs. Briggs, Dr. Boyd, Mr. Knox and friend, Mr. Rome, Rev. Mr. Muir, Mr. W. Lang, Junr. For MALTA.—Mr. A. Brenner, Miss Welshman, Lieut. Herbert.

Per str. Pera, March 17.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Meiklejohn, Mr. Abram Oirtz, Sub lieut. Beesh. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Nation. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Pammon.

Per str. Pera, March 20.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Felgate, Captain Grant, Miss Robinson, Mr. Stewart, Gen. Sir F. and Lady Haines, Lieut. colonel Gough. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Scott. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bourke, Mr. C. Hole, Mr. W. Lent, Mr. Ringer. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Waite, Miss and Miss M. Methven.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Camperdown, for Bombay, Jan. 23, 5 N., 25 W.
St. Lawrence, for Kurrachee, Jan. 21, on the Equator.
Star of India, from Calcutta, Jan. 18, 30 S., 41 E.
Penthesilia, for Calcutta, Dec. 5, 2 S., 85 E.
Madge Wildfire, from Colombo, Feb. 12, 23 N., 40 W.
Inspector, for Bombay, Feb. 27, 49 N., 7 W.
Ashgrove, for Bombay, Jan. 29, 15 S., 35 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 16.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Powell.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. McNabb, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mr. J. Dawson, and Dr. McCarthy.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mrs. Wood.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Major Musgrave.

MARCH 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Coutts and two children.
VENICE to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs Haslam, and Mr. Silverlock.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Ainslie, Col. Gurney, and Col. Swiney.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. D. Bruce.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Garnett.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Ramsay.

MARCH 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Egerton.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wynne.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Center, Col. Beauchamp, and Lieut. col. Gulliver.
MALTA to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Harris.

TEA PROSPECTS IN DARJILING.—The weather has improved during the last few days. Frost has taken the place of mist, and the sun, which had been absent without leave for several days, has once more put in an appearance. From what we have seen and heard, there is every probability of a very early tea season this year, if the weather be at all favourable.—*Darjiling News.*

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Some more animals have lately arrived at the Zoological Gardens from Agra for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Among these, we hear, are two tiger cubs, four gynees, and the most diminutive pony ever seen. Steady progress is being made with the works in the gardens, and Major Mant has been appointed an additional member of the managing committee.—*Englishman.*

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 16.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, March 17.

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*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
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4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		83½ 84
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3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	Co.'s Rs.	83½ 84
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	1,000 as	
4½ per Cent. of 1870	equivalent to	
4½ per Cent. of 1872	£100.	83 84½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		85 86

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Madras	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Bombay	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
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	India 4 per cent.		84
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		84 to 84
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 116
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	116 to 118½
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	118
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	113 to 115
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114½ to 115½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	113 to 115
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	112 to 114
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1¼
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	108
	BANKS.		
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25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	90 to 92
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	45
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7½ to 7¾
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	22 to 23
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2¾ to 3½
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20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 6
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
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50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5¼
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20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	5 to 6
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼ to 7¾
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106 to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	33
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

THE annual provincial allotment for Burmah from the Imperial revenue has been increased by two and a-half lakhs.

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THURSDAY Evening, March 16th, a PAPER will be read at 1, ADAM-STREET, ADELPHI, by HENRY BEVERIDGE, B.C.S., on EASTERN BENGAL.

Sir FREDERICK J. HALLIDAY, K.C.B., will take the Chair at Eight o'clock.

E. A. MANNING, HODGSON PRATT, } Hon. Secs.

THE INEXPEDIENCY of LEGISLATION on the SUBJECT of LAW REPORTING in INDIA is the Subject for Discussion at the Meeting of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, when a PAPER will be READ by DAVID SUTHERLAND, Esq.

The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock by J. SEWELL WHITE, Esq., late Advocate-general, Bombay.

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117, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W., 10th March, 1876.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the PALACE HOTEL, WESTMINSTER, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at Three P.M.

By Order of the Committee,

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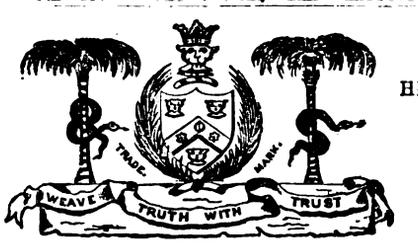
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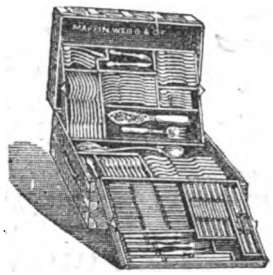


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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW ...	263
Casualties, &c.	266
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Queen's Title in India	267
The Viceroy and the India Office	267
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Royal Titles	268
Underground Telegraphs...	268
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Indian Staff Corps ...	268
The Armies of the Native States	268
East Indians as Soldiers and Seamen	269
Village Communities ...	269
BENGAL:—	
The late War in Malaya ...	269
Station Talk	270
Miscellaneous	270
Shipping and Commercial	271
MADRAS:—	
The Colar Gold Fields ...	272
Miscellaneous	272
Shipping and Commercial	273
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	273
Shipping and Commercial	274
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	274
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c.	275
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c.	278
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c.	278
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	279
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	280
Imperial Parliament ...	280
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	282
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	282
Shipping	282
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	283
STOCKS AND SECURITIES ...	283
ADVERTISEMENTS	284

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, February 28; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, February 26; Calcutta, February 25; Colombo, February 23.

THE week in India was one of unusual quietude, with a dash of excitement at the close, owing to a telegram from London which summarised Lord Salisbury's despatch on the Indian Tariff. The *Bombay Gazette* infers that this despatch and the mission of Sir Louis Mallet which it announced, were the determining cause of the Viceroy's resignation; and declares that the principal object of the financial policy of the Secretary of State for India is to reduce the import duties on Manchester goods, and to fix "a date for their final entire abolition." Warming to its work, our contemporary goes on to say that "the English people should be clearly warned that the determination of the Secretary of State to remove the particular class of import duties that affects the trade of Manchester will, if it be persisted in, excite the greatest indignation and discontent throughout India." Further on the same journal loses its temper and tact altogether, when it accuses the Secretary of State of an intention "deliberately to sell India to Manchester," in return for the support his party received from Lancashire at the last General Election.

THE Duke of Buckingham, who had been spending a few days with Lord Northbrook, was to leave Calcutta on February 28 for Madras. His Grace dined with Sir Richard Temple on the evening of the 25th, attended Miss Baring's picnic in the Botanical Gardens the next afternoon, and afterwards accompanied the Viceregal party to Barrackpore.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S scheme of municipal reform fails to win much way with the Calcutta public. An important meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held on Feb. 23, to protest against the haste shown in passing the new Municipal Bill without the Commissioners having an opportunity of expressing an opinion thereon. A resolution was unanimously passed, the chairman alone dissenting, in favour of appointing a Committee to obtain legal advice, to prepare a memorial against the Bill, and to apply for leave to appear before the Council by counsel.

A CALCUTTA telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* states that on the 26th February the new Calcutta Municipal Bill was referred back to a select committee after a long debate. With regard to the section bearing on Government control, Sir Richard Temple said that the elective system as promised by him must remain intact, as he could not give entire election. He instanced the municipalities of Bombay and Madras, where the system now proposed has been established with full success.

IT is settled that Major-General Donald Stuart will take over command of the Lahor Division from Sir C. Reid, Major-General Barwell taking the former's place in the Andamans. Sir D. Forsyth has resigned his seat in the Viceroy's Council, before setting out on his homeward journey by way of China, Japan, and America.

A CONFERENCE of officers connected with the Indian Railways has met in Allahabad to discuss a number of topics concerning their department. Mr. Roberts, the Officiating Agent, and Mr. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, represent the East Indian Railway; Colonel Jenkins, the Agent, assisted by Messrs. Payne and Hederstedt, C.E., the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway; Colonel Williams, R.E., Director-General, and Captain Pye, Manager of the Rajputana line, attend on behalf of the State Railways; and Colonel A. Fraser, C.B., Major Thomason, and Captain Shepherd, R.E., represent the Provincial Light Railway system, the first-fruits of which, to judge by the Hatrass and Mattra experiment, are full of promise. Colonel Taylor, Major Staunton, and Major de Bourbel, R.E., are found among the officers of the consulting staff, and it was said that Mr. Rendel would shortly join them.

WE regret to hear that Mr. C. W. Carpenter, Commissioner of Nagpur, has been seriously injured by a fall from his horse, and by latest accounts was still lying insensible from concussion of the brain. Mr. Carpenter had for the last few months been engaged with his colleagues in preparing the Report of the Puna Riots' Commission; and only the other day resumed charge of the Nagpur Division.

FROM Allahabad we learn that Colonel Michell, C.B., Commanding the Artillery at Ambala, has obtained the Brigade command at Sialkot, in succession to Brigadier-General Biddulph, who is transferred to the Rohilkand District.—It is also stated that Captain Jackson, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Northbrook, will fill the same post for the new Viceroy.—Mr. Ward is appointed Judicial Commissioner of Assam.

WE learn from Bombay that the Marquis of Salisbury declines to accede to the petition of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce asking for the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Acts. His Lordship, however, considers that the Act is very faulty, and he has, therefore, directed that it should be considerably and immediately amended.

IF it is good to "see oursels as ithers see us," we ought to be obliged to a native Indian paper for the following reply to Dr. Duff's rather foolish attack on the amusements of the Prince of Wales in India:—

Then spectacles had been witnessed which we are told have "produced a painful feeling not only in the hearts of all Christian people in the land, but of secular minded people." We are not admirers of spectacles such as were witnessed by the Prince at Baroda. But are not pigeon-matches held in England and innocent birds sacrificed simply for the plea-

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sure of gentlemen and ladies, patricians and plebeians? Then, again, the witnessing by the Prince of dances performed by *nautch*-girls seems, of all the unchristian incidents of his Highness's tour, to have been considered most shocking by the British public. But are the performances of ballet-girls and dancers, witnessed every day on the London stage, and occasionally performed by females almost in a state of nudity, a whit more decent or less shocking than the dances of *nautch*-girls? We detest *nautches* as much as any individual. But when indecent and amorous songs are avoided they are a much more decent affair than what is not unfrequently seen in London theatres.

It appears from the Assam Land-Revenue Report that the scheme of model-farms, planned by Mr. Hume in 1871, and of which great things were expected by Sir G. Campbell, has hitherto miscarried in a remarkable way. The late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal sanctioned the establishment of a model farm in the Kásia Hills for five years, at a cost of Rs. 31,500 for the entire period. A piece of ground of about 277 acres, near Shillong, was acquired in 1871, for this purpose, at a yearly rental of Rs. 50. In 1872 it was worked as a tree nursery under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kasia and Jaintiah Hills, but the English seeds sown never germinated. Australian seeds were next tried, but apparently with little more success. In January, 1874, Mr. W. B. Freeman, who had been appointed by the Bengal Government, took charge of the farm as Superintendent, and during that year he carried on experiments in the rearing of trees. Real farming operations were begun in 1875, but the Report states that "the progress made has been small." The actual cost of the farm in the year 1874-75 was Rs. 13,297, and the estimated expenditure for 1875-76 is Rs. 11,481. The cost far exceeds the original estimate, and the success is next to none.

It appears that the present value of the trade between British Sikhim and Thibet is about four and a-half lakhs of rupees. The cost of improving the route selected by Sir Richard Temple for this trade is estimated at Rs. 28,500, but Sir Richard and the Viceroy differ on the question who shall pay it. The Supreme Government insist on the money being provided by the Bengal Exchequer, although, as Sir Richard argues, the development of Central Asian trade would seem to be a matter for Imperial fostering.

The last report on the Assam plantations shows that the tea-industry in that province is steadily improving. Since the issue, in February, 1874, of the rules for the purchase of waste land, about 40,000 acres appear to have been taken up; but of the actual area already appropriated—a good deal more than 600,000 acres—there is only a sixth part under cultivation. One of the chief difficulties with which the planters have had to contend, has been the scarcity of labour; but this appears to have been greatly lessened by the late regulations regarding free immigration.

The Bengal Administration Report contains some interesting remarks on the amount of culturable waste in the Lower Provinces, and the possibility of colonising parts of it by emigration from Bahar. The basin of the river Kusi is first indicated as a promising field lying at the very door of Darbhanga. But nothing can induce the rayats to move there. Possibly they are influenced by a well-founded mistrust of that very erratic stream. Then there are great tracts of virgin soil in the Western Duars, but the climate would hardly suit the people of Bahar. Next we have the fine Pergunnah of Palamau. This is not very far from Gaya, and promises best for Hindustani immigrants. On the whole, it appears that Bengal can support, by its present cultivated area, ten millions more than it does now, and there are still in very many districts vast areas of fertile soil awaiting the necessary plough. Further inquiries are, it seems, being made to get precise figures and the latest information.

During the visit of the Prince of Wales to Indor on the 10th current, the Chiefs first and Holkar afterwards came to the Residency to pay their respects. The Prince also touched the swords of the troopers who charged, under Travers, on guns playing on the Residency on July 1, 1857, and inspected the surviving meritorious officers and non-commissioned officers of the Bhil Corps. A group of Bhil men and women—says the *Times* correspondent—"performed most graceful dances in the court below; the men, with bows and arrows, and green garlands in their hair, dancing together; the women, with their heads and faces covered, and their arms and legs ornamented with gold bands, also dancing in separate sets to the sound of rather harmonious native instruments." On leaving Indor the Prince was accompanied five miles by Holkar, who took a most friendly farewell, and sat in his chair to bid each member of the suite farewell. When the railway was reached a train was ready, which travelled all night with a break for dinner, which "afforded more amusement than nutriment, as there was an immense disproportion between the dishes set forth in the *menu* and those which could be put on the table." Lord Suffield proposed the health of the Princess, in honour of the anniversary of the day which had been the source of so much rejoicing to the country. The Prince, in reply, expressed his obligations to the members of his suite for all that they had done, and alluded in warm terms to the aid he had received from officers attached to his suite after his arrival in India. After his arrival next morning at Bombay the Prince went over to the *Serapis* with Admiral Macdonald, under salutes from the fleet in harbour. He dined with Sir Philip Wodehouse, whom he thanked for his hospitality, and said he should never cease to think with pleasure of the visit begun and ended at Bombay.

On the night of the 12th the Prince of Wales dined with Admiral Macdonald on board the *Undaunted*. Several cases of small-pox have appeared on board the *Doris*, and leave was stopped from all men-of-war's men some days back.

The Bombay address was presented to the Prince of Wales on board the *Serapis* on the 13th. At one o'clock Governor Wodehouse and his Staff, Admiral Macdonald, and General Staveley came on board and lunched with the Prince. The *Serapis*, amid a general salute from thirteen ships of war, sailed at four o'clock the same afternoon for England.

Two resaldars of the 12th Bengal Lancers, Mohammad Afzul and Anup Singh, accompany the Prince as native Aides-de-Camp. The former is said to be connected with the Amirs of Kabul; he was with Biddulph in Yarkand, and is a very gallant fellow. The second served under General Probyn; he had five horses killed under him and received six wounds.

The *Times* Correspondent prepares us to expect the arrival of many Native Princes in England, but he would have us remember that when the Prince of Wales visited them he and his suite were entertained by them, and that they paid for everything connected with the reception, not only of the Prince and his suite, but of hundreds of Europeans invited to meet him. He admits that the Indian Princes will have to undergo much opprobrium in breaking through the trammels of native prejudice, and must pay the Brahmans largely on their return before they can be readmitted to caste; but many of them, nevertheless, "look joyfully forward to such liberation, and are prepared to meet the results, expecting to acquire immense benefits to the country from the free intercourse with England." We thought the Pandits had lately ruled that a voyage across the "dark water" involved no loss of caste, at any rate for princes. But it may be that Brahman influence is still too strong even for the haughtiest Maharajahs to ignore with impunity.

Major-General Sir Samuel Browne, v.c., one of the newly made Knights of the Star of India, entered the Bengal Army in December, 1840, served with the 46th N.I. throughout the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, including the actions of Ramnagar, Sadulapur, Chilianwála, and Gujarat. From 1850 to 1869 he commanded at one time the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, at another the Guide Corps, in various expeditions against the frontier tribes. During the Mutiny Campaign of 1858 Captain Browne served with the former regiment at the siege and capture of Lucknow, the capture of Bareilly, and in several minor engagements. As Brevet-major he commanded a small field force against the rebels whom he defeated at Mohanpur and Sirpura, losing on one occasion his left arm, which was severed by a sword-cut at the shoulder. These services, for which he was repeatedly mentioned in the despatches, gained him a Brevet Lieutenant-colonelcy, the Victoria Cross, and finally a Companionship of the Bath. He became a Major-general on the Bengal Staff Corps in 1870.

Another of the new Knights is Major-General D. M. Probyn, v.c., Equerry to the Prince of Wales, whose first commission in the Bengal Cavalry dates from October, 1849. From

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1852 to 1857 Lieutenant Probyn served on the Punjab Frontier, especially in the Bozdar Campaign of March, 1857. During the Mutiny Campaign of 1857-58 Captain Probyn was present throughout the siege of Delhi, at the action of Najafgarh, and commanded the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the assault and capture of Delhi. With the same regiment he served under Colonel Greathead at the actions of Bolandshahar, Agra, and Aligarh, was four times mentioned in despatches, and gained the Victoria Cross "for distinguished gallantry and daring throughout this campaign." He was afterwards present at the battle of Kanauj, the second relief of Lucknow, the battles of Cawnpore and Kali Nadi, and the final capture of Lucknow, services for which he obtained his brevet and the lowest Order of the Bath. In 1860 Major Probyn commanded the 1st Sikh Irregulars, since known as "Probyn's Horse," throughout Sir Hope Grant's campaign in China, winning fresh renown and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He became a Major-General in 1870, after only twenty-one years' service.

SURGEON-GENERAL JOSEPH FAYRER, M.D., another of the new Knights, was an Assistant-Surgeon of 1850 in Bengal. During the Mutiny he bore a distinguished part in the defence of the Lucknow Residency. In 1860 he became Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Calcutta, and received medical charge of the Mysor Princes. Some years later he became a C.S.I., and was made Honorary Physician to the Queen. After the death of Sir Ranald Martin he was appointed Physician to the Council of India, and has since been placed on the Senate of the Army Medical School at Netley.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta telegram of March 14 the *Pioneer* states that the long-considered plan of reform of the Native Army was sent home by the last mail.

A CALCUTTA telegram of March 16 states that a public meeting has been held, at which it was resolved to erect a statue in commemoration of the services of Lord Napier of Magdala.

THE death of Dr. Milman, Bishop of Calcutta, at Rawal Pindi, has been announced by telegraph. The late Bishop, a nephew of Dean Milman, succeeded the lamented Bishop Cotton in 1867, when Lord Salisbury was Secretary of State. Under his Episcopate, the Church in India has made great progress among the natives, and the approaching consecration of two new bishops was mainly the result of his efforts and those of Bishop Douglas.

A LETTER from the Prince of Wales to Lord Northbrook, which was officially published in Calcutta yesterday, expresses in cordial terms the sincere pleasure which his Royal Highness has derived from his visit to India.

A DESPATCH from Achin, dated 10th March, announces that General Wiggers van Kerchen, the new Commander-in-Chief, has assumed command of the troops. The Imam of Tiade has submitted to the Netherlands authorities on condition of receiving protection.

A TELEGRAM from the Governor of the Straits Settlements has just been received at the Colonial-office announcing the capture of the Datu Sagor, the Chief who was present when Mr. Birch was murdered. Another telegram from Singapore states that Ismail and several other Malay chiefs, with 170 followers, have tendered their submission to the Rajah of Quedah.

AT last the old Uzbek Khanate of Khokan, the fatherland of the Emperor Babar, has ceased to exist as an independent or semi-independent State. The *Official Gazette* of the Empire publishes an Imperial ordinance decreeing that the newly-conquered territory, hitherto called the Khanate of Khokan, be incorporated with the Russian Empire; that it be formed into a province under the name of Ferghana; and that the Governor-general of Turkistan be entrusted with the task of organising the administration of the new territory. Ferghana was the name by which the Khanate was known in Babar's day. The absorption of Khokan by Russia began in 1865, after the capture of Tashkand, when a large part of the old Khanate was formed into the Russian Province of Turkistan. Three years later the adjoining Khanate of Bokhara virtually passed under the yoke of "the White Tzar," and in 1873 Khiva also underwent the same process. For the present, indeed, these two are only half swallowed; but their final absorption is only a question of time. Sooner or later they must go the way of Khokan, whose political extinction has been hastened by the shortsighted folly of its own people. Russia's last move has brought her up to the borders of Kashgar. Is that country also destined to undergo the process of absorption, or will Russia be content to keep on her own side of the Thian Shan Mountains?

WE hear that the Commission appointed by the Russian Government to consider the question of laying down a line of railway through Central Asia is busily engaged in preliminary inquiries as to cost, &c., and it has already arrived at some striking results. The length of the proposed railway, according to the plans of General Beshnossikoff, is about 3,300 versts, and its cost is estimated at upwards of £40,000,000. It would proceed from Ekaterinenburg through the towns of Cheljaba and Troitzk, and thence through Turkistan to Peshawar. Within Russian territory the cost would be 30,000 roubles a verst, and beyond it 80,000. Notwithstanding the enormous capital required, many Russian merchants are so strongly in favour of the plan that they offer to subscribe the amount among themselves.

INTELLIGENCE just received at Hong Kong from Mr. Grosvenor's party, to the 10th of February, states that all the members of the Yunnan Mission at that date were well.

THE Russian *Invalide* of March 14 announces that an Imperial Ordinance of that date appoints General Scobeleff as Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the newly-formed Government of Ferghana.

ON the night of March 16 Lord Lytton left Naples on board the *Orontes* for Suez.

Odds and Ends.

A GOOD-SERVICE pension has been conferred on Colonel A. Stewart, of the Madras Artillery, in the place of Colonel F. G. Kempster.

IBRAHIM KHAN is reported to be collecting a large force in Las Beyla, to attack the Khan of Khelat, in revenge for the murder of his brother, Nurudin Khan.

THE Allahabad Bank (Limited) has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year, and a bonus of 2 per cent.

RAIN is wanted in the Benares, Merut, and Bareli districts of the North-Western Provinces.

SIR S. HOGG goes on leave in June next, and the Hon. H. Bell will officiate for him.

THE average receipts per week of the Hattras Light Railway, since its opening in November, have been Rs. 43 per mile.

THE American officers—Generals Upton and Forsyth and Major Logan—have left Bombay for Bushir, for a tour in Persia.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MILLER succeeds Colonel Younghusband as Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab.

A COMMISSION has been appointed in Oudh to settle the disputes amongst the villagers as to their forest rights, which were becoming serious.

MR. MATTHEW, Chief Engineer, succeeds Mr. Currey as Agent of the Bombay and Baroda Railway.

CAPTAIN E. A. PEMBERTON goes as Assistant Commissioner to Damoh.

IT is reported that the Hon. T. C. Hope, at present in the Viceregal Council, will officiate as Collector of Customs at Bombay when Mr. L. Reid goes on furlough.

RAIN is badly wanted for the tea in Silhet and Kachar.

AN application has been made by the Madras Government to increase the garrison batteries in that Presidency.

MR. C. F. E. ALLEN, Barrister, has been appointed Lecturer on English Law at the Calcutta Presidency College.

THE rate of exchange for overland money-orders has been fixed at 1s. 8¾d. per rupee.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. J. PALMER has been appointed Medical Inspector of Emigrants in Calcutta.

THE latest reports from Bengal mention that in many districts the crops were withering, the cattle suffering from want of pasture, and the tanks drying up for want of rain.

MR. W. J. CURTOYS, merchant, and Mr. E. T. Roberts, solicitor, have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

THE Report on the Grievances of the Civil Service and the new Code of Precedence went home by the last mail.

THE Prince of Wales has sent Rs. 10,000 for distribution amongst the charitable institutions of Calcutta.

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THE railway from Ajmir to Nasirabad was opened for traffic on the 14th February.

THE HON. ASHLEY EDEN has resigned his seat in the Viceregal Council.

MAJOR F. H. JENKINS, Commandant of the Corps of Guides, is going on furlough for two years.

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS has addressed a large meeting of the Anjuman-i Punjab at Lahor.

DR. NORMAN CHEVERS, Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, will be succeeded by Dr. D. B. Smith.

ALL the model farms opened by Sir George Campbell in Bengal have been closed by Sir Richard Temple.

A NEW cotton spinning company is to be started at Allahabad.

MR. J. C. PARKER, of the P. and O. Company, has been appointed Officiating Director of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens for six months.

MR. JUSTICE WEST, of the Bombay High Court, is going on furlough for a year, and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas will officiate for him.

THE sea customs receipts for the first ten months of the official year have amounted to Rs. 1,95,18,169, as compared with Rs. 1,85,65,776 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE rate of exchange for Government transactions next year has been fixed at 1s. 9¼d. per rupee.

SIX boys from the Lawrence Asylum at Utakamand have been sent to Perth, in Western Australia, to try and obtain employment.

MR. GEORGE BATTEN officiates as Secretary of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce when Mr. Hume goes on leave.

MR. BULLEN SMITH is reappointed a Member of the Viceregal Council.

SURGEON O. T. DUKE is to be Medical Officer in Kashmir this season.

MR. PERKINS, from Rawul Pindi, officiates as Additional Commissioner of the Derajat.

LIEUTENANT H. F. TEMPLE is to be appointed an Attaché at the Foreign-office.

MR. G. W. STRETTELL, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Burma, has gone on furlough for two years.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. GARDEN officiates as Sanitary Commissioner in Oudh.

MR. J. MARRIOTT, Barrister, acts as Advocate-General in Bombay during the absence of Mr. Scoble.

COLONEL BARROW, Inspector-General of Police in Oudh, is going on leave for eighteen months, and Lieutenant-Colonel O. L. Smith will act for him.

COLONEL SLADEN officiates as Commissioner of Arakan in the place of Colonel Ryan, and Major Pemberton acts as Deputy Commissioner of Tenasserim for Colonel Sladen.

COLONEL J. REID, Commissioner of Lucknow, is going on furlough, and will probably retire, and Colonel Perkins succeeds him.

COLONEL ARDAGH succeeds Colonel D. Brown as Commissioner of Tenasserim; Colonel H. Browne is appointed Commissioner of Pegu, but Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Duff acts during his absence on furlough.

COLONEL A. LIGHT, R.A., has been brought on the Brigade Staff of the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills appointed Permanent Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.—The general report for the past official year on the administration of the Bombay Presidency has just been issued. It is, we read, devoted to a rapid general retrospect of the administration in all its branches, in the course of which reference is made to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit, and, in a marked manner, to the public rejoicings that notable event gave rise to. Then follows a glowing tribute to the memory of the late lamented Dr. Wilson, "intimately associated with the public and social affairs of this Presidency during upwards of half a century," and his Excellency the Governor's visit to Kattywar in the beginning of last year. Turning to the portion dealing with its relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs, we light upon the following:—"No event within the political cognisance of this Government attracted the attention that was given during the year to the attempt to poison the British Resident at Baroda in November, 1874, and to the subsequent deportation of the Gaekwar in the April following; but inasmuch as the superintendence of affairs at Baroda has since been conducted by the Government of India, further allusion to the subject is unnecessary. As, too, it has been found convenient that the Government of India should correspond direct with officers upon the Frontier on matters affecting the relations of the Empire with border tribes, external politics, except with respect to the Aden settlement, have ceased to be directed by this Government, and his Excellency has accordingly confined himself to a *résumé* of the progress made by the numerous Dependent and Tributary States of this Presidency in the various departments of a peaceful administration, avoiding, however, any allusion to debatable questions. The degree of authority exercised by the political officers attached to these States varies from an absolute control to the tendering of advice, and the extent of the interference of that authority is dependent upon the degree of civilisation and intelligence exhibited by the people. Measures that might be insisted on in the old-settled districts of the Southern Mahratta Country would be out of place among the rude hill tribes of Northern Guzerat, and a license that would be intolerable in the Konkan or the Deccan might be not altogether avoidable in Kattywar or Sind."

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN KOLAIR.—The first efforts at gold-mining in Southern India have not proved successful, nor do the proceedings of the Alpha Company, so far as disclosed to the public, hold out much encouragement to similar ventures. Nevertheless, we have it on the best authority that fresh discoveries have been made which give an altogether new complexion to this class of enterprise. A reef of gold-yielding quartz has been struck, and followed up for many miles; large concessions have been secretly, but conclusively, obtained from the Maisur Government; and an offer of £26,000 has been already made to the concessionaries for a single part of their grant. The whole affair has been transacted with a reticence and promptitude which speaks well for the practical capacity of the parties concerned, and looks as if they were very confident as to the value of their discovery. The quantity submitted in bulk for experiment yielded at the rate of 28¾ ounces of gold to the ton. This percentage has been reached by only one of the Australian mines; and it is stated that, at the local rates for labour, it would pay to extract the precious metal even if the yield were as low as half an ounce from the ton of crushed quartz. The concession lies in the Kolair district, and, like the rest of Maisur, is under the management of the Chief Commissioner, on behalf of the minor Prince. It forms the adjoining district to Bangalor, and its southern extremity is intersected by the railway from Madras. The concession lies about 180 miles from the Presidency town, and about fifty from Bangalor, the capital of the Maisur Province. We are informed that a well-known firm in Madras has entered into negotiations with the concessionaires on the basis of £10,000 down, and £16,000 in shares of a company to be formed for working a part of the grant. But as a condition is attached that the said firm shall have the right of pre-emption over the remainder of the grant, no arrangement has been come to, and the concessionaires are at present bringing over miners from Australia to commence experimental operations on a large scale for themselves. It is needless to enlarge on the importance of the discovery, if it should prove in any degree equal to the expectations which the grantees have formed. Easily accessible from Madras, and with a direct although more lengthy line of communication by rail with Bombay, Kolair District lies on the elevated Maisur plateau, within a few hours of Bangalor, and possesses one of the healthiest and pleasantest climates in India. The local labour-supply is quite adequate for operations on an ordinary scale, and can be increased from the Madras Districts. If anything like a rush took place, and gold mining developed on a great scale, it would alter, in more than one important respect, the existing basis of Indian trade. Such a discovery might arrest the further decline of silver, and, quite apart from the wealth which individuals obtained from the mining operations, it would place the Indian merchant in a permanently more favourable position as regards exchange than he has held for many years.—*Englishman*, Feb. 8.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Major A. L. Marsh, late 55th regt., at South Yeo, North Devon, March 8. Major H. B. Adams, late 71st (L.I.) Highlanders, at Dublin, March 9. Mr. W. C. Smith, of Selsdon-park, Surrey, late of the Rifle Brigade, at Paris, aged 34. Capt. James C. Hart, late 16th lancers, at Pau, March 13. Lieut. W. S. Hall, formerly 18th Royal Irish, at Colchester.

BENGAL.—Col. Sir Edward Leeds, Bart., Bengal staff corps, and exec. engr., P.W.D., at Kalka, Feb. 16. Lieut. col. C. F. Packe, of 3rd Bengal cav., at Cawnpore, Feb. 17. The Right Rev. R. Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, at Rawul Pindee, March 15 (advices received by telegram). J. D. Sayce, Esq., sub dep. Opium Agent, at Goruckpore, Feb. 17. Surg. P. Heffernan, Bengal Med. Service, at Malta, March 2. Dr. J. Cullen, M.D., civil surg., at Chumparun, Feb. 17.

MADRAS.—Capt. J. H. Graves, Master Attendant at Cochin, suddenly, in Madras, Feb. Mr. Richard Clarkson, late civil asst. Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, at Waltair, Feb. 10.

BOMBAY.—Col. J. Jackson, C.B., Bombay retired, at Canterbury, March 13. Lieut. H. James, Bombay retired, at Cheltenham, March 10.

INDIA OFFICE.—Lieut. col. Alexander Strange (late Madras Army), Inspector of Sientific Instruments in the Store Dept. of the India-office, at 91, Onslow-square (the residence of his niece), March 9, aged 57.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Peshawur, March 27.—From BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Bell and three children, Comdr. Wilson, Mr. Ghandy, Mrs. Lazarus and child, Mr. Hentz, Mrs. Winter and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Purnell and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Fox, Mrs. Fergusson, Col. and Mrs. Gulliver, Capt. Wood, Capt. French, Mr. G. Duff, Mr. Ommett, Mr. C. A. Broadhead. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Rangan. For GALLE.—Mr. Mann, Mrs. Simpson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Kashgar, March 15.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Sharkey, Mr. J. Macintosh, Mr. Stadd, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Spencer, Hon. A. Eden, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. J. Hennessy, Mr. Taylor.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Kashgar, March 18.—From BOMBAY.—Rev. S. Stead, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Gross, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Steinhal, Mr. H. John, Mr. Rendel, Capt. Barrow, Col. and Mrs. Silver. From HONG KONG—Mr. J. Hanna.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, March 18, 1876.

THE QUEEN'S TITLE IN INDIA.

By what title is the Queen to be known in documents intended for circulation among the natives of India and other Eastern countries? Shall it be Pádishah, or Málika, Maháráni or Adhirájni, Persian, Arabic, or Hindi? That is a point which seems to provoke as much discussion as the correlative question of Queen, Empress, or Sovereign Lady has done. Professor Max Müller contends stoutly for some Sanskrit form, such as *Rájádhiráj*, with its feminine *Adhirájni*, as best befitting the Paramount Ruler of many Native Indian States, and of peoples, the great bulk of whom are Aryan Hindus, alike by descent and language. To this it is objected that the very title he recommends has been used and therefore degraded by many a petty Rajah. But the same thing may be said of Málika, and of Pádishah, which turns up so often in the more familiar shape of *Pasha*. If numbers, wealth, and general culture count for anything, the Hindus, who outnumber the Mohammedans of India as four to one, might be allowed to choose the title that pleases them best. On the other hand, it is contended that no title would please Hindus and Mohammedans alike so well as Pádishah or Bádshah, the title always borne by the Moghal Emperors of Delhi, whose place has long been filled by the House of Hanover or its representatives. Can anyone tell us which is the right solution of this nice little problem? With regard to the Mussulmans there is no real difficulty, but who will answer for the Hindus? As to the proper English equivalent, we think it a pity that the question was ever stirred without some clear preliminary understanding between the two parties in the State. Our only comfort is that, whichever word be adopted, Mr. Gladstone will for the future cease to talk wildly about the independence of the Native Princes in any part of India between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin. Such talk surpasses even the "rubbish about the Antonines."

THE VICEROY AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

Two questions, one relating to the last Indian Tariff Act, the other to the proper limits of the control exercised by the India-office over the Indian Government, were raised by the debate of Tuesday last on Lord Halifax's motion for certain papers connected with the Indian tariff. With regard to the latter question Lord Salisbury, in his reply to Lord Halifax, went far to allay the uneasiness which his recent correspondence with Lord Northbrook had aroused in many quarters. He succeeded, we think, in making it pretty clear that, whatever fault might be found with the manner of his strictures on the Viceroy's conduct in the matter of the Tariff Act, his real aim was not that which the published letters seemed at first glance to indicate. It now appears that the despatch of March, 1874, proclaimed no new restriction of the Viceroy's legislative powers. Instead of seeking to render the Viceroy a mere mouthpiece or registrar of the India-office, Lord Salisbury merely "requested the Government of India, before they introduced a measure, to send it home first, in order that they might hear what suggestions I had to make upon it. In that there was no dictation; I did not indicate an intention to force them to accept any measure; I merely desired that I might know what it was, and that I might offer any suggestions which the experience of my Council, or which English and Imperial considerations might make it necessary to suggest. If, indeed, I had used that power for the purpose of ordering them to pass measures which had been arranged in the India-office, that would have been undoubtedly undertaking in England the legislation of India; but nothing of the kind was ever done or intended. It was only intended we should have an opportunity of offering our suggestions on any particular part of a law before that law was passed and was sent home for disavowal or approval." Looking at the question from the practical point of view, we may admit with his Lordship that it is "a much more simple, courteous, and dignified course to have the opportunity of pointing out to the Government of India what portions of a law you might object to than to wait until it is passed, placed on the statute-book, proclaimed in India, and then when it comes home to disavow it." Under the old system of passing a Bill first and then sending it home for the final judgment of the Secretary of State, it was likely enough that the Secretary's veto would be very sparingly used, and that of such likelihood the Indian Government might be tempted to take a little too much advantage. It appears, indeed, from the Duke of Argyll's own showing, that the Despatch of 1874 merely re-asserted the principles laid down by the Indian Government in 1863. His Grace denied that it "was conceived in terms objectionable to the Government of India, and it laid down a rule that may be of great use in the conduct of his Department. In fact it was merely enforcing a rule that was volunteered by the Indian Government many years ago, and which was practically to a large extent acted upon during the time I was in office, and, I believe, also under other Secretaries of State. I believe it was a wise rule, and that, on the whole, it will operate for the benefit of the Government both at home and in India." Nor can it be doubted that, in these days of telegraphs and weekly mails, the true way to the successful government of India lies, as Lord Salisbury holds, in "constant communication by the Government of India to the Home Government of all that they intend to do." At the same time no judicious Secretary of State will use his powers of interference so as to force the action of the Indian Government into slavish accordance with what he may consider the demands of English opinion. The time has not yet come when India can be properly governed from this country.

With regard to the Tariff question it must be admitted that Lord Northbrook laid himself open to criticism both as to the matter and the manner of his procedure. The Duke of Argyll indeed declares that "it has never been the custom of the Indian Government to send their Tariff Bills home for previous consideration." Lord Salisbury on the other hand pleads with much show of justice that a question of tariffs is an Imperial as well as a local question, and that the Indian Government has failed to show sufficient reason for hurrying through at Simla an Act which largely concerned the merchants of Calcutta and Bombay. We believe with him that Manchester will have none of the protection implied in an import duty on raw long-staple cotton; not because Manchester objects to the duty on principle, but rather because, to our thinking, she sees in such a move a new barrier to her assaults upon the old duty on piece-goods. But no fault can fairly be found with Lord Northbrook for the other changes made by him in the Tariff.

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The removal of so many export duties was a greater boon to India than any reduction of the duties on Manchester goods could be. It is only to be regretted that he could not see his way to remove them all. By reducing a number of import duties to the level of those on cotton goods, the Viceroy showed a stronger sense of justice than if he had sacrificed the prospects of other industries to those of Manchester alone. The importers of silks and woollens, of tea, metals, and other goods have equal claims with Lancashire on the consideration of the Indian Government. Lord Salisbury himself admits that "it was an exaggeration on the part of the Lancashire manufacturers to imagine that the falling off in their trade was due to the 5 per cent. duty." We would gladly see the whole of these import duties swept away, if the Indian Government could afford to let them go. But, to adopt Lord Salisbury's principle, the fiscal question in India should be considered as a whole, with special reference to the interests of the Indian tax-payer. There are still, for instance, export duties on rice and sugar which bear away the palm for theoretic badness from the import duties on cotton goods; nor can any of these imposts be mentioned in the same page with the salt-duties which still debar vast numbers of men and cattle from consuming their proper share of a prime necessary of life.

Correspondence.

ROYAL TITLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As there appear strong objections to her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India, I would suggest that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and successors should have some addition to his numerous titles having reference to India. Why should he not be styled the Grand Duke of Hindustan, or something reminding the native rajahs and nobles of his visit among them? I think this would be far more gratifying to the Oriental Princes and Chiefs than the Imperial title to the Sovereign. C. S.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I wish to remind the authorities at the India-office that without underground telegraphs in India our means of communication in that country may at any time be interrupted.

During the Mutiny, when the electric telegraph on the left bank of the Ganges had been destroyed, I was asked whether I could not establish a wire on the right bank. As the Hindoos on the right bank were in open rebellion for about forty miles of the river's course, I was compelled to reply in the negative.

Electric telegraphs hung upon poles can be destroyed in a few minutes, not only by successful swarms of rebels, but by roving bands of Pindaris and other robbers. In the most loyal provinces of India it will be impossible to preserve them during a time of anarchy and rebellion. The wires are constantly obtruding themselves on the notice of any one and every one who may be inclined to do mischief.

Out of sight out of mind. Underground telegraphic wires buried during a time of profound peace and ostentatious loyalty have some chance of not falling into the hands of rebels; the police in India will have some chance of detecting those who dig for them.

Underground telegraphs in India will no doubt be expensive, but the safety of our Empire may depend upon them.

They will be especially valuable in provinces where there is only one railway; I allude especially to the line passing eastward from Benares *viâ* Buxar, Arrah, Dinapore, and Patna, to the junction at Lukkee Serai. The authorities well know the trouble which the Ponwar Rajpoots of Bhojpoor and Jugdeespoor gave us during the Mutiny. Bengal is connected with the rest of India by the railway from Monghyr to Benares; an underground line of telegraph should at once be constructed from Monghyr, crossing the Ganges and passing through Ismaelpoor, Rajowly, Hajeepoor, Chuprah, Bulliah, and Ghazeepoor to Benares.—Your obedient servant, T.

March 16.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks it would be unfair to say that military men do not make able political officers, for they do so, and as the rule, we think, rather than the exception; but the fact of their having talents in this line is no apology whatever for their employment in it, since this is done at the expense of the army to which they more particularly belong. Indeed, when we hear of some very able military political in civil employ, we only take him as a more than ordinary example of the evils of the present system. For his talents are lost to his proper profession, and the Native Army is debarred the services of a class of officer it much needs—the class to which Outram belonged, in a word. The Native Army at present gets the dross of the Staff Corps for its regimental officers—at least, that is the arrangement the system plans, though we by no means think it is the case—and the system is a poor one which contemplates such an arrangement at all. Haply, perhaps, "interest" steps in to take some of the fools and to leave some of the wise, otherwise the idea of sacrificing the Army entirely to the Military Civil Service would be carried into effect. Of course, the present incumbents of civil appointments should be permitted to retain them; but from a certain date we would recommend the abolition of all civil employment in India for military officers, and the sooner that date is fixed the less will be the complications and expenses in the future. The Native Army cannot be reformed in any way worth mentioning without this most important step being taken first. Nor can the Staff Corps itself be either remodelled or abolished effectually until it is understood which of the two it is to be, a Military Staff Corps or a Civil Staff Corps. It might be made a useful public institution if it were to wash its hands of everything unprofessional and appertaining to the Civil Service. It might then be made to turn out some fine linguists, of whom we have very few just now, as well as that useful type of officer—such as Burton the traveller—whom competition can hardly supply us with. We have always thought the original notion of the Indian Staff Corps good, for it was calculated to give clever men without backstairs interest, or men too proud to toady their superiors, a fair chance of coming to the front; but the Staff Corps has been so spoiled and tinkered that its own mother would not know it now, and no wonder. It is, in fact, as a *corps d'élite*, totally demoralised, and, what between its connection with the Civil Service on one part and its tremendous weight of Field Officers on the other, it is perhaps the finest example of what officialism *can* do that was ever heard of. This time next year the numbers of Field Officers, as given above, will be largely increased at the expense of the Captains and Lieutenants, while the ninety annual retirements under special conditions must largely augment the host of General Officers now wandering about the British Isles, seeking nooks wherein to hide their half-pay shame and chop titles together. It has often struck us that something might be done to get rid of a number of the superior officers, so as to make way for reform, by giving a certain quantity of Government land, either in India or in the Colonies, along with a bonus or a pension; but, without stopping to discuss this supposition, we think it is quite clear that these same annual retirements of ninety Colonels a year will not do much towards preparing the Staff Corps for reform, while every year sees as many or more Captains promoted to Majors, and Majors to Colonels, Subalterns being absorbed altogether meanwhile. The Staff Corps is our White Elephant, and a sensible man would be eager to shoot the burden quickly and be done with the cost. A proprietor of a more timorous mind would hope to do something with it some fine day or other, and in the meantime would be ruined with the animal's expenses.

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

The *Pioneer* holds that the new Coinage Bill is an indication of the silent, slow, and almost imperceptible transition of the native princes of India from their historic *status* to that of nobles and country gentlemen. Meanwhile, it is but too evident that the kind of state maintained by many of these chiefs is anything but consistent with mere nobility. What explanation have they to offer for the maintenance of their armies. A single coinage for the whole of India would be extremely convenient; so would a single army, namely, the British army, English and native, which alone is the instrument on which the peace and security of the continent depends. Sindia, for instance, does not want his admirably-equipped and drilled army of twelve thousand men for the preservation of the internal peace of his dominions; a body of well-drilled policemen could secure that. Nor for mere purposes of pomp and show, as for guards, escorts, and the like; for which one or two hundred men would be amply sufficient. Sindia acting the general, whilst the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of Gawlior were reviewed before the Prince of Wales, strikes one as being in many respects the most singular and suggestive of the *tumashas* got up for his Royal Highness. Most likely the reason—and it is one which the reader will fully appreciate—of the indifference with which Sindia's soldiering is generally regarded,

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is the confidence of his loyalty, and the consequent unwillingness to interfere with his peculiar weakness. But Sindia's loyalty—about which nobody need doubt—has nothing to do with the question. In another revolt of the sepoys, Sindia might be forced to go with the wrong side, or run away—as he did nineteen years ago—from his own men. And the same would of course hold with respect to any and all of the other chiefs who waste on their armies so much of the wealth that might be devoted to road-making, education, and the general material improvement of their territories.

EAST INDIANS AS SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

The *Madras Athenæum* thinks that now that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has had an opportunity of seeing Eurasians at home and has met some of them in the character of heroes who assisted England in her hour of need, surely there need be no further hesitation about organising Eurasian regiments at once. We must have soldiers, and why not a proportion of Eurasians among them? As to the Navy, that branch of her Majesty's service would perhaps be the better branch in which to employ Eurasians, and a few training ships stationed along the coasts ought to provide a large number of trained recruits ready for employment in her Majesty's ships on the Indian Station or elsewhere as might be required. The men born in the country would suffer less from the tropical climate than men from home, and there is no lack of vessels in which they could be thoroughly trained. There are the two turret vessels in Bombay Harbour and Butcher's Island, with its fine barracks still unoccupied, which at one time was used for the training of seamen in John Company's days, and might be so used again. Those great ships are lying there manned only by a few native callassees, and with ample accommodation for a large crew each, doing nothing but expending paint and other stores instead of being utilised for the training of a body of seamen to work and fight them if required. Were those two ships called on to go into action their crews would either have to be drafted from the Indian fleet or sent out specially from England, where there would in such a case be a much greater dearth of hands than at present. The only question appears to be who is to pay the piper. If crews were put on board these ships and others to be trained for the Navy, the chances are that the cost would be thrown on the Indian revenues, and therefore probably the powers that be are backward to adopt so obviously wise an expedient for manning the Indian portion of the navy. But India has to pay for her naval defences as it is, and there appears to be no just reason why some of the money thus expended should not go to provide her sons with an honourable career. Why, it may be asked, should we not have a thorough Naval organisation in India? There need be no such distinction as an Indian fleet separate from the Navy as a whole, and both seamen and officers could be provided in plenty. There was no lack of Eurasians in the Company's Navy, why, then, should there be in her Majesty's? Are Eurasians less suitable now for seamen and officers than they were twenty years ago? Or is it that all these good things are to be kept for those at home, to the exclusion of the more distant parts of the Empire?

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The *Pioneer* admits it is quite true that village communities in their present state are close corporations, and that entrance into the brotherhood is barred to outsiders. None the less are they instructive examples of socialistic societies, and of the fate which awaits attempts to reorganise industry on a socialistic basis. There was a time in the history of village communities when a stranger found no difficulty in gaining admission into them by the mere fact of his settling in the village. He became one of the co-proprietors in virtue of a fiction of blood relationship to the original settlers. He was admitted to a share in the profits of the village lands. In the same way there was a period in the history of each mediæval guild when outsiders who were willing to follow the handicraft of the local guild had no difficulty in becoming members of it and sharing its privileges. But in the village community, and in the guild, the socialistic spirit of its infancy soon disappeared. Not only was entrance denied to new-comers, but among the members of the society itself individual rights began to grow up. The association took the form of a close corporation, which, if it wanted the services of more men, either hired them or placed them on an inferior footing. This is the invariable end of all societies which start on socialistic theories. Practice soon ceases to correspond with theory, and theory evaporates with success, till at last the society becomes as close a corporation as is the village community of to-day. The Rochdale Pioneers at the outset offered the full benefits arising from their co-operative society to any one wishing to join and willing to conform to its rules. The business prospered, and the members then refused to admit more members. The profits they preferred to monopolise for themselves, and it was by hired labour that they extended the business as opportunity offered. An intelligent traveller recently went the round of the communistic societies in the United States, and has published the result of his observations. He found in every case the tendency which we have mentioned at work. Those societies which had prospered no longer professed the principles on which they had been originally founded. In theory, every man who worked for them was entitled to a share in the profits of the Industrial undertaking. The test of membership was theoretically labour. In reality, the original members had ceased to work themselves. The work, whether agricultural or manufacturing, was carried on by labourers, receiving the ordinary market wages, and having no proprietary interest in the undertaking. There was little or nothing to distinguish many of the so-called communistic bodies from an ordinary trading company or business firm. The advocates for socialism are usually reasoners of such an advanced type that they refuse to accept the lessons of experience. *A priori* arguments as to the adaptability of human nature to socialistic arrangements will alone satisfy them. The past, however, teaches us that socialism has attractions for poor men alone, and these cease to believe in it as soon as they get a share in the good things of the world.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE LATE WAR IN MALAYA.

QUALLAH KANGSA, *Jan.* 29.—There has been no fighting since I last wrote. After the surprise the Kotha Lama Malays got on the 20th they shifted their quarters about twelve miles higher up the river. They must have been sadly scared, as they left several bodies behind, bearing on them the deadly effects of the shell and rockets. There has been no cutting off of servants and police since the exodus, and families who were frightened away are rapidly returning.

On the 22nd, the Quartermaster-General, with an escort of twenty men under Lieutenant Colvill, of the Buffs, went up the right bank of the river to a distance of about six miles, and found all peaceful on the opposite bank. A strong stockade has been constructed opposite to Kotha Lama, and is occupied by some of Speedy's Sikhs and the Mantri's police. On the 23rd the E-Company of the Buffs marched from this to Kampong Boyah and Gapes's stockade to relieve G Company, which had garrisoned these stockades since the arrival of the troops at Bukit Gantang. The S-Company, under command of Captain Graham, reached Quallah Kangsa in the evening.

On the 25th, our Political, Mr. Maxwell, with his Malays, went up the right bank of the river, and found the left side still deserted.

On the 26th, 200 Goorkhas, under the command of Colonel Clay, arrived at Matang, *en route* to Quallah Kangsa; they came from Malacca. Fifty Buffs, under Captain Kelly, are under orders for Blanja, to relieve the detachment of the 10th Regiment there.

On the 28th the Rajah Muda paid General Ross a visit of ceremony in the forenoon. In the afternoon General Ross returned the visit. He expected to see a good collection of the industrial products of the district, but was disappointed at their paucity. The Malays appear to be skilful in the manufacture of krises and *limlings* (spears). The women produce mats covered with a coarse sort of gold embroidery. The men also manufacture gold trinkets, and execute some rough castings in tin in the form of crocodiles and Malayan cocks. The wants of the Malays are few: a few yards of checked cotton, some rice, and fish. They are continually fishing on the Perak river, even by torchlight at night. Their method of fishing is ingenious. They construct a square of rattans with a very narrow entrance, about 20 feet out in the stream; a rattan fence reaches from this to the bank. They put a rope about 300 or 400 yards long, having pieces of heavy yellow wood attached at short intervals, into a dugout. Two men pole the dugout about half a mile up the edge of the river. A man walks along the bank; he catches hold of one end of the rope and wades a little way into the water. Meantime the men in the boat cross the river, paying out the rope. When they are three parts across, they pole down the river, the man with the end of the rope keeping up with them until both meet at the rattan square. The rope is then hauled into the boat, and the circle formed, gradually contracting as the rope shortens, frightens the fish into the trap, where they are all secured. They sometimes get very large takes, and all not required for present consumption are dried in the sun and stored.

On the 28th word reached that Lieutenant Armstrong, of the Buffs, who had been suffering from dysentery, and sent for change of air to Penang, had died at Penang on the 23rd. Mr. Chippindall, who was also suffering from dysentery, and who accompanied Mr. Armstrong to Penang, has been sent on to Calcutta. The climate here has been trying to the Buffs, and a large proportion of them have suffered from diarrhœa, and a considerable number from dysentery. There have been several fatal cases of the latter disease. As the military exigencies do not now require the troops to work between the hours of half-past eight A.M. and half-past three P.M., dysentery and diarrhœa have greatly abated. I may state that the Goorkhas and Madras Sappers here have suffered in even larger proportion than the Buffs. As, relatively speaking, the Buffs have experienced two hot weathers running, I think it would only be just to send them on return to India to some station reported more healthy than Cawnpore, say Sealkote or Jullundhur, in the Punjab.

Although everything is quiet, the measures for strengthening the position have not been relaxed. The troops under covering parties are clearing jungle and cutting wood for pallisading. The Madras

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Sappers have nearly completed a substantial bridge across the Kangsa, and the road from that to Matang is now in fair order.

A great many of the soldiers employ their spare time in fishing, and they are encouraged in this pastime by the large number they manage to kill.

On arrival of the 80th at Malacca it is stated that the 10th Regiment will proceed in the *Himalaya* to Gibraltar. One hundred Goorkhas arrived here yesterday, and 100 more are expected to-day. This scarcely looks like leaving the country, but we all sincerely hope that it is the first step towards it.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA, *Feb.* 14.—The difficulties that beset Indian legislators were well instanced the other day in the case of the Abkarree Act passed by the Bengal Council. A clause is inserted in this Act, modelled on those of the Tippling Acts at home, to prevent sellers of spirits and intoxicating drugs giving credit for small sums. The Bengal Act says that if they do so they shall not be able to sue in any court of law for the amount. When the Act came up to be confirmed by the Governor-General, the question arose as to whether the clause referred to was not *ultra vires*, on the ground that it interfered with the jurisdiction of the High Court. Forthwith the opinion of four great legal luminaries was taken on this point, to wit, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Whiteley Stokes, the Advocate-General, and the Standing Counsel, and they have all recorded notes on this subject, which is one of great difficulty. There was the Indian Councils Act, the High Courts Act, and the Letters Patent to be carefully considered and reconciled, if possible. The lawyers also found themselves compelled to go into the question as to whether the Governor-General's Council could interfere with the jurisdiction of the High Courts. This, some of your readers may remember, had been decided in the affirmative by the late Chief Justice of Bengal in the famous Meares' case; but the decision I believe was never unanimously accepted by the profession. The matter is, of course, of too technical a character for discussion in the columns of a newspaper; but the opinion of the law officers consulted shows how obscure and doubtful the question is. Two of the legal gentlemen agreed that the Governor-General's Council and the Bengal Council could affect the jurisdiction of the High Court, while they denied that the disputed section did so affect it; while the two others were, on the other hand, unanimous that this section did affect the High Court jurisdiction, and that the Bengal Council had no power to pass it. One of the latter also contended that it would have been equally beyond the power of the Governor-General's Council to enact it. The Viceroy, I may mention, has been guided by the opinion of the first two gentlemen, and has assented to the Act. In neither view of the case is the result entirely satisfactory. If the view endorsed by the Viceroy be right, the Bengal Council is armed with enormous powers hitherto unsuspected by the community. If the opposite view be the correct one, on the other hand, the difficulty of framing laws in this country must be greatly increased, and the question whether such or such Act is *ultra vires* be constantly raised in these Courts.—The new Municipal Bill has been made the subject-matter of consideration at two important meetings on Saturday afternoon. The first, by the British Indian Association, where the speakers indulged at great length in an examination of the sections of the new Bill. As might have been supposed, sections twenty-two and fifty eight, by which the local Government attempt to secure an absolute control over the acts of the proposed commissioners, were freely discussed, and universally condemned. In my last letter I described with some minuteness the main provisions of the Bill, and am glad to find that my views are shared by the majority of the speakers, European and native, who addressed the meeting. The chairman of the meeting is plain spoken enough in his comments, and does not hesitate to brand the Bill as a delusion and a gigantic snare. The present justices are for the most part men who have been appointed to the office on account of the weighty interests they represent in this city, and it is only too apparent that the present dissatisfaction with the conduct of municipal affairs arises for the most part from the well-grounded feeling of irritation against the manner and extent of Government interference. The most able apologist for the Government scheme must acknowledge that the new Bill, if passed, practically leaves all the power in the hands of the authorities. The commissioners at best are mere puppets, controlled absolutely by supreme will. It is small consolation to be told that this power will only be used on rare occasions. The very fact of its existence, or its present arbitrary form must in itself be a continuous cause of apprehension to the new commissioners, and cannot fail to paralyse their best efforts at independent action, while the first attempt at the exercise of such power would infallibly be a signal for a general resignation.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has returned to Allahabad from Agra, after inspecting the new Mattra and Hattras Railway, and the inscriptions of the temple at Brindaban, on the way.

THE CALCUTTA CENSUS.—The Justices have resolved to take the census of Calcutta in March. The superintendence of the Census operations has been placed in the hands of Mr. Beverley, who took the general census of Bengal on a consolidated salary of Rs. 1,500.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.—In December last 994 emigrants left the port of Calcutta for Demerara and the French West Indian Colonies, there having been no emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during the month. Nearly all the emigrants came from Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, 846 of them being Hindus, and 148 Mohammedans.

THE MINT.—It appears that during the last few months a pretty large amount of small silver coins, viz., four-anna and two-anna pieces, which are generally in great demand in the market, have been issued by Government. We now read that instructions have lately been issued to the Calcutta Mint authorities to strike off half-rupee pieces to the extent of about seven lakhs of rupees.

KUCH BAHAR.—Advices from Kuch Bahar, dated February 10, state that both Captain T. H. Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner, and the State Surgeon, intend shortly to proceed on leave, the former for six months, and the latter for two years; and that the Assistant Surgeon is talked of as likely to be appointed to officiate as State Surgeon during the absence of the permanent incumbent.

LEGISLATIVE.—At the meeting of the Bengal Council on Saturday, February 12, Babu Ram Sankar Sen took his seat as member. The report of the Committee on the Registration of Possessory Titles Bill was presented, and after some discussion, the Bill was ordered to be republished as amended. The report on the Mufasal Municipalities Bill was also presented, but the consideration of it was postponed, as the members had not had time to consider the alterations.

JUDICIAL.—Sir Richard Temple proposes to do away with ameens as the agents of civil courts in local investigations. He would have additional munsiffs for work of this kind, which is eminently judicial in character, and at present very badly performed. Only for the investigation of accounts would he permit the employment of non-judicial commissioners. A licensed class of accountants, such as flourishes in connection with the Scotch Bar, is what we want in India. These suggestions are deserving of much consideration.—*Pioneer.*

CIVIL PROCEDURE.—One of the proposals made by Sir Richard Temple in his recent Administration Report in connection with Civil Procedure is, that the English practice of taking evidence by affidavit before some official other than the judge of the Court should be extended to the mofussil. This may be convenient at times; but looking to the well-known habits of native judges who, even to this day, frequently leave the examination of witnesses to their amlah, and carry on thus two or three cases at a time, the temptation of demanding affidavits would, we fear, be serious. Oral examination would be unduly shirked.

A NEW INVENTION.—The capacity of the natives for invention is usually considered to be not very great; but the *Madras Times* says a native weaver in Bengal has just made an invention, which bespeaks considerable ingenuity. It is "a sort of a loom in which he can sew coats and pantaloons, and other dresses whatever," and the process by which this is done is thus described by one who has personally inspected the invention:—"At first he cuts the cloth into shapes, and puts them into his loom; and they come out well sewed; and the seams are quite unperceivable unless we touch them by our hands, and they are like thick threads. The cloths are sooner and better sewed into than in the sewing machines."

DEATH OF COLONEL LEEDS.—We regret to hear of the death of Colonel Sir Edward Leeds, Bart., of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, at Kalka, on the 16th Feb. The deceased officer joined the Bengal Army in 1844, being posted to the 47th Regiment N.I., and was present with his corps throughout the Satlaj campaign of 1845-46, including the affair at Baddiwal and the actions of Aliwal and Sobraon, for which he had the medal and clasp. His remains were interred at Kussowlie cemetery with military honours on the 17th Feb. Lady Leeds is left with a youthful family, the eldest son succeeding to the baronetcy.

FORTUNE-TELLING.—An exceedingly curious instance of fortune-telling by a fakir, known as Jan Sahib, well known to the superstitious of Calcutta as well as Howrah, appears in the columns of the *Englishman*. A person who had lost sundry gold ornaments was advised to go to Jan Sahib, with a view to discovering the person who had stolen the articles, as also the whereabouts of the lost property itself. The fakir, upon being informed of the case, consulted a chart, on which were traced, in representation of the heavenly bodies and the signs of the zodiac, a number of stars, rudely painted figures, and hieroglyphics; then, turning to the person who had come to seek his aid, deliberately, and in a most confident manner, informed him that the person who had committed the theft was in his employ, and would be known by a particular mark on his back, bearing similarity to one of those represented upon the chart. As to the lost property, it was shown as being mortgaged in the shop of a certain *poddar*. Strange to say, the information thus received, at the small cost of two pice, was in every particular found to be correct, and the property was easily recovered.

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BENGAL COUNCIL.—The *Englishman* states that Mr. Fitzgerald, barrister-at-law, a nephew and pupil of Sir Henry Thring, the well known parliamentary draftsman (not Mr. Fitzpatrick, as stated by the *Indian Daily News*), has been offered the appointment of Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council, with the promise of the reversion of the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department should Mr. Whitley Stokes go on leave, or retire. The object of the appointment is said to be to provide a competent successor to Mr. Stokes, when that gentleman relinquishes his post, as a draftsman brought straight out from England would necessarily be deficient in Indian experience, which Mr. Fitzgerald will gain by his connection with the Bengal Council.

DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER.—We *(Darjiling News)* must enter a protest against what we cannot help calling the utterly wanton destruction of ornamental forest and jungle in this district. A few years ago there were many roads in this district which were noted for the picturesque beauty and striking luxuriance of the vegetation which bordered them and afforded grateful shelter to passengers; amongst others might have been noted the road from Kurseong to Punkabaree, and a portion of the Eastern Lebong road. Unfortunately, the land on, at all events, one side of each of these roads is owned by tea companies; and as these corporate bodies have neither a soul to be saved, a *corpus vile* to be punished, or an eye for the picturesque, everything has been sacrificed, and we think without any reason, to tea, or either to charcoal and tea combined.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 17th February, 1876, that the only rain reported during the week is a light fall in Delhi, Umballa, Jullunder, Lahore and Rawulpindi in the Punjab, slight showers in Bhurtpore, Ajmere and Jeypore, and a few drops in Sylhet. In Madras and Mysore prospects continue unimproved. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is in progress; the outturn is expected to be fair. The *rabi* harvest has also commenced in the Central Provinces and Berar; prospects are good. In Rajpootana and Central India the crops promise well. In Bengal the rice crop is now all reaped, and the harvesting of the *rabi* has begun; rain is much required for such crops as remain on the ground. Rain is said to be urgently wanted in Upper Assam. Prospects are reported good from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but rain is required, and in the Punjab more rain would also be beneficial.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.—We *(Indian Daily News)* have good reason for stating that the Presidency Banks Bill has been finally considered in Select Committee, and will be passed into law at the next sitting of the Council. The new Bill does not appear to have attracted much notice, or to have caused much discussion, and yet there are points connected with the extension of business of these banks which deserve looking into. In reference to them the practical remarks and suggestions of the Hon. Rajah Narendra Krishna Bahadoor, in his speech when the Bill was introduced into the Council, are very suggestive. There is no doubt there should be a Government element associated with the management of these banks. We have good reason for stating that such an association would be satisfactory to the non-official classes connected with their management. The Bill is now passing through the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and will, we believe, be passed into law at an early date. If the Rajah's suggestion is to have the support it merits, those interested have no time to lose.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.—A somewhat important conference of officers concerned in the administration of Indian railways was to assemble in Allahabad on Wednesday last, the local paper says, to discuss a variety of subjects of interest in connection therewith. Mr. Roberts, the Officiating Agent, and Mr. Batchelor, the Traffic Manager, will represent the East Indian Railway. Colonel Jenkins, the Agent, assisted by Messrs. Payne and Hederstedt, C.E., the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. Colonel Williams, R.E., Director-General, and Captain Pye, Manager of the Rajpootana line, will attend on behalf of the State Railways, and Colonel A. Fraser, C.B., Major Thomason, and Captain Shepherd, R.E., as exponents of the provincial Light Railway system, the first fruits of which are represented by the Hatrass and Muttra experiment, of good promise. Colonel Taylor, Major Staunton, and Major de Bourbel, R.E., will be among the officers of the consulting staff present; and there is a prospect of Mr. Rendel also joining the fray.—*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 28.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S COUNCIL.—The Lieutenant-Governor is not obliged to select all his Councillors from any particular class of the people, and no special objection, therefore, can be taken to his Honour's last nominee, Babu Ramsanker Rao, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs. But, we apprehend, the Bengal Legislative Council, as at present constituted, is not strictly in accordance with the law under which it is established. The Indian Councils Act of 1867 distinctly provides that not less than one-third of the number of Councillors of the Provincial Legislature shall be non-officials, and the term "non-official" is described elsewhere in the Act as meaning a person who is not in the Civil or Military service of the Crown in India. Of the eleven members who now compose the Council only three are non-officials, and, therefore, it may be a question whether the proceedings of last Saturday's Council are valid. Fortunately, however, no Bill was passed last Saturday—in fact, only one was provisionally considered—otherwise the Government might have found itself in a rather awkward predicament.—*Englishman*.

HANDBOOK OF LAHOR.—One of the novelties on the occasion of the Prince's visit—how very stale that phrase has become—was a handbook of Lahor, published the day before the arrival of the illustrious guests, and of which a copy was presented to each on arrival. It is partly a reprint of a little work published some ten years ago by Mr. Thornton, the Secretary to the Punjab Government; but it is edited and continued up to the present day in a manner of which it is hard to speak too highly. A book of the sort cannot be reviewed; it can only be praised or blamed—more generally the latter. Guide-books in general, and more especially local guide-books, seem to contain a maximum of what you do not, nor could possibly want to know, and an almost imperceptible minimum of what you do. Now, the present little volume in the brief compass of eighty pages, entitled "Lahore as it Is," seems to give all the information that could be interesting, not only to a traveller, but even to a resident, about Lahor; nor am I aware that a single object of interest is left unnoticed. Sixty pages more, entitled "Lahore as it Was," gives a succinct epitome of the history of the city and of the province, while some twenty introductory pages on vernacular literature, verses, and proverbs, deserve more extended notice, and I hope to return to it at some future time.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO DR. F. N. MACNAMARA, F.R.G.S., F.C.C., &C., ON HIS LEAVING CALCUTTA.—The students and graduates of the Medical College, Calcutta, presented Dr. Macnamara, on the occasion of his retiring from the service, with an address and testimonial, in remembrance of his long connection with the college. In the address allusion is made to the deep sorrow which they feel at the prospect of his final departure from India, and to his long and useful career in the country, and they express their admiration and gratitude at the very high tone of morality, and the heartfelt sympathy and kindness which have uniformly characterised all his actions towards them. Reference is also made to the Doctor's high qualifications as a chemist, and to his thorough devotion to the welfare and progress of the College, as well as to his able report on the utilisation of the Sealdah Pauper Hospital for the chemical instruction of the vernacular class, which has resulted in the establishment of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, to the introduction by Dr. Macnamara of a systematic course of analysis of drinking waters, which has gradually led to better supplies, and thus effected improvements in one of the primary necessaries of life, and to the use of his filter by the Government for barracks and hospitals, which has not only contributed to the comfort of the inmates, but, by stopping preventible diseases, has been the means of saving thousands of human lives. The address concludes by hoping that Dr. Macnamara's memory will be inseparably connected with the institution in which he has worked so long and so admirably, by his permitting them to found an annual medal for chemistry in his name; and as another act of favour, the acceptance of a remembrance in the shape of a small silver tea-service. Dr. Macnamara made a suitable reply, thanking the students and graduates for their kind and flattering address, and for their beautiful present, which would remind him most pleasantly of them all; and he also expressed his gratification at their intention to connect the occasion with a prize for first year's students in chemistry. He took leave of them all with many expressions of goodwill.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; str. T. Yeen Byan, Rangoon; Peterborough, Cardiff; City of Paris, London.—18. War Spirit, London; str. Mecca, Moulmein. —19. Dryad, Liverpool; str. Indus, London.—20. Clyde, Melbourne; str. Goa, Bombay; Nagpore, Liverpool; Ellen Isabella, Bombay.—21. Str. Duke of Argyll, London; str. Queen Anne, London.—22. Str. City of Carthage, Liverpool; str. Potomac, Jedda.—23. Str. Merkara, London; Merchantman, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mecca.—Mr. C. A. Alexander, Mr. G. Bosio, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Connew.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Indus.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA—Mr. G. V. Ravenshaw, Mr. B. Carter, Mr. Hayard, Miss Rainey, Mr. Leat, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Dowson. From VENICE.—Major and Mrs. A. E. Campbell, Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lerdurg, Rev. A. C. Celauzi, Mr. Gosta, Rev. and Mrs. B. T. Atlay. From BRINDISI.—Mr. H. S. Jeffery. From GALLE.—Mr. H. C. Bary and Mr. DeBoos. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lacay, son and child, Dr. D. Murdoch, Mr. J. Matthew, and Major Campbell.

Per Clyde.—Mr. F. Marden, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Byrne, Mr. P. Monfield, Mr. R. Jerdin, and Mr. J. Brown.

Per Goa.—Mr. Day, Major G. M. Bowie, Mrs. Gomes and child, and Mr. Tobin.

Per Duke of Argyll.—Miss J. M. Butler, Mr. F. P. Goddard, Mr. Brook, Miss B. Best, Mr. G. L. Nash, Mrs. A. Daunt and two children, Mr. C. H. Morgan, Miss J. Walker, Miss M. Gray, Mr. Griffith, and Capt. Howie.

Per City of Carthage.—Mrs. Grant, Mr. J. A. Reid, Capt. Elwes, Mr. E. Bryden, Mr. J. Hepburn, Mr. E. Burns McDonald, Mr. D. Hutchins, and Mr. A. S. Wallace.

Per Merkara.—Rev. and Mrs. Durrant, Mr. D. Orr, Mr. Toch, two Misses Farquhar, Mr. Henderson, Miss Bartle, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. A. White, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney, Miss Hatersby, Mr. and two Misses Jebb, and Mr. and Mrs. Hutton.

Per Latona.—Dr. A. Noch and son.

Per Teviot.—Rev. W. E. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Newmarsh, and Miss Shum.

Per Satara.—Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, Capt. Young, Surg. major Collis, Miss Mason, Mr. J. Lindesay, Mr. J. Ogilvie, Rev. W. McBurthy, Mr. O. Igogert, Mrs., Miss and Master Clarke, Miss Bacon, Mr. Vetch, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. Boaden.

Per Burmah.—Mr. Howell and Mr. A. Gray.

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Per Rangoon.—Col. and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Louis and four children, Mr. Blissett, Mr. Fontenoy, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Dias, and Mr. Cardigo.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17. Str. Pleiades, London; str. Roma, Genoa; str. Duke of Devonshire, London; Rohilla, Demerara; Plassey, Dundee; Carbet Castle, Dundee; Fez Robance, Jedda; Middlesex, Jamaica.—18. Str. City of Oxford, London.—19. Str. Almora, Galle; Rajpootana, Bombay; Hamoody, Gulfs; S. R. Mead, New York; Tythonus, London; Waterloo, Jedda; Empress of India, Muscat.—20. Str. Precurseur, Marseilles.—21. Str. Venice, Hong Kong; str. Arratoon Apcar, Hong Kong.—22. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; str. Abyssinia, Rangoon; Ranee, New York.—23. Shellomith, Jedda; Ghazepore, Liverpool; Lincelles, Demerara.

Commercial.

Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 0
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	105 12 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9 3-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to 1415
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company...	— ...	1440 to 1450
Coal Company	1440 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	134 to 135
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
B. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	172 to 173
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	440 to 450
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	109 to 110
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67
Simla Bank	500 ...	530
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £2 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

THE COLAR GOLD FIELDS.

The daily increasing demand for information respecting these gold-fields led us the other day to book ourselves per Madras Railway to Colar-road Station, which is no doubt in the future destined to become a very busy depot. The town of Colar is some twelve miles distant from the station, but there is a small village, Bowring Pett, close by. Leaving this place to the left we strike on to the Bangalore-road, which being very good nearly the whole way to the fields affords great facility for the transit of plant, machinery, timber, &c. In several places may be seen huge boulders piled up in majestic grandeur, evident proofs of the violent convulsions of nature, which in ages past have assisted in forming the different strata, of which we shall hereafter have occasion to speak. About five miles from Bowring Pett we leave the road, and crossing a wild and rugged country, which is mountainous and gully riven, we begin to find marked indications of the auriferous quartz reefs, which seem to form a perfect net-work extending in a N.W. direction as far as the Mulvagol range, a distance of nearly twenty miles. The large concession which the present company have been fortunate enough to obtain from the Mysor Government will find employment for a large party of prospectors for many years to come. About eight miles from the starting point we come to the spot selected by the Ooregum Gold Mining Company for the commencement of their operations. Here the tents of the mining engineers are pitched, and with the surrounding blacksmiths' shops, coolie huts, and other erections, form quite a lively picture in contrast to the barren and parched up appearance of the surrounding country, which from the recent drought looks literally scorched up.

The accumulation of machinery, timber, stores, &c., struck us as being indicative of the energetic manner in which the Company intend to carry out this undertaking. Three shafts are already being sunk, one main and two auxiliary; the main shaft will, it is expected, cut the reef at about sixty feet. The formation of this field was after the great upheaving of the chain of hills which now stand over the plains of the Carnatic. It is of an aquous formation, and was thrown into its present position by magnetic forces, the current passing from E. to W. until it met with a point of resistance in the granite, where it disrupted and threw up a slight barrier of hills. The auriferous quartz reef running parallel to the geological axis or zone of the field, which runs nearly N. and S., the dip of the reef being in all cases to the W. above the water line. The chloride spish slate strata is decomposed, and judging from the hills on the W. becomes very hard at a depth of eighty feet. The field contains magnetic iron ore, magnesium, lime stone, blue slate, and towards the N. boundary thin seams of bitumous shale, lying in the cleavage of sandstone, clearly showing that heavy foliage existed on the hills at some remote period, at a distance from the large lake, as the shale is found in regular layers of foliage in the sandstone, the shale being formed by the leaves and smaller branches which were brought down by the storm water with the debris from the hills each year.

These gold fields are not, as many people seem to imagine, a new discovery, for on tracing back the history of the gold fields of Mysor we find that in the year A.D. 1293 Allariddin, the commander of the Emperor of Delhi, in invading Mysor in that year, returned with his army to Delhi literally laden with gold, which incited him after, when Emperor of Delhi, to send a force to make a second incursion on Mysor, with similar results. It was on this very spot that the celebrated Hyder and his son Tippoo erected their mints, the ruins of which are to be seen to this day. The native workmen employed by these princes and their predecessors could never have worked to a greater depth than seventy feet. These natives worked without timbering or pumps in large open workings, keeping down the water by the passing of chatties from hand to hand, and in almost every case where they made an attempt to go to the depth of eighty feet, one or more fell a victim to their ignorance of mining. In one old shaft, called by the natives Iniagunning, lay the bones of two natives who were buried beneath by a fall of the foot or hanging walls of the reef. Only a short distance from this is another shaft, called Boodthy gunny, meaning alluvial shaft or pit, in which four natives were killed. In consequence of these and other fatalities General Sir Mark Cubbin, when commissioner of Mysor, issued a strict prohibition against any further subterraneous workings by the natives, but granted permission for alluvial washings and sweepings of the surface with brooms which is the only means which have been employed by the natives to collect gold for the past twenty-seven years; but still with this very primitive method of gold finding we hear of some natives who have amassed considerable quantities. In the village of Ooregum, which is only about a mile distant from the gold field, the wife of the former gowda of the village, the present Gowdsance is well-known to have in her possession an enormous amount of gold—the quantity is stated in maunds—and she is now the great sowcar or money-lender to the town of Colar. There is, therefore, every prospect that with thoroughly practically miners and an energetic manager this company will in a short time be paying a very handsome dividend. The works at present being only quite in their infancy it is almost impossible to form any idea as to the actual result of this speculation, but from the report of the Australian gold assayer to whom a portion of the quartz taken from this field was sent, there is every reason to believe the field is one of great richness; and the fact of its being 3,800 feet above the level of the sea makes the climate everything that could be desired for Europeans.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Miscellaneous.

FANCY BALL.—A fancy dress ball was given by Lady Grenville at the Banqueting Hall on the night of Feb. 25, which was numerously attended by the *elite* of Madras society.

TRIAL BY JURY.—The Chief Commissioner of Burmah has directed that in all trials by jury before the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and of the Judge of the town of Moulmein, the jury shall consist of five persons.

WOODS IN TENASSERIM.—Messrs. Lee and Whittal are at present engaged examining the Lenya District woods. The former gentleman is said to have collected specimens of 309 species of wood in and around the Tenasserim District.

THE BANK.—At a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Madras, held at the Bank's offices in Popham's Broadway, on Wednesday last, Mr. Ernest Barclay was elected a director in the room of the late Mr. H. G. Prichard.—*Madras Athenæum*, Feb. 26.

BANGALOR BEER.—Bangalor beer, the *Bangalor Examiner* tells us, manufactured at that place, is finding favour with native consumers, and gradually though certainly displacing the consumption of date-toddy, which latter has hitherto yielded a large revenue to Government, while the former is very lightly taxed, namely, two annas a gallon. The toddy contractors of the Nundidroog Division, having at last awakened to the above fact, have applied for a licence to have a brewery of their own.

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COCHIN.—Mr. Henry Hudson has been appointed Chief Engineer of Cochin, in succession to Mr. Macdonald, who held charge for a few years. The Cochin State, with a revenue of twelve or thirteen lakhs, spends Rs. 250,000 for public works in each year. The newly-appointed Engineer is likely to undertake some large works which are necessary for the improvement of communications between one part of the province and another.

THE GOVERNOR.—Madras is still without its Governor, who has now gone on a flying visit to Benares and Delhi. His Grace comes back to Calcutta, whence he returns to Madras by sea. Calcutta society is said to have received a great accession of strength in the arrival there of the Duke of Buckingham and Lady Anna Gore Langton, and it is a great time for local engineers, civil and military, for his Grace is partial to their profession and eager to receive information. Several dinners, an evening party, and a ball are to be given at Government House in his honour, and at these entertainments engineers are to muster strong. His Grace leaves Calcutta or Madras on Tuesday.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 26.

SANITARY.—The heat of the weather is sensibly increasing, and we shall not long enjoy even the cool mornings which we now have. There is no sign of rain, and a little just now to keep down the dust will be appreciated. Thursday was a remarkably hot day, and in the afternoon there was a dust storm. Regarding the public health we have still to report unfavourably. Small-pox is on the increase, and cholera continues to commit ravages; one of its victims during the week has been the young man Leigh, the accused in the Accountant-General's Office theft case, the prosecution in which has come to a sudden termination by his death. The case involved important interests, and the result was anxiously looked forward to by more than one party; but whether the investigations into the daring theft that has been committed will be allowed to thoroughly collapse with the death of Leigh we cannot say, though, as far as we can see at present, there seems to be no help for such a result.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 26.

CHURCH CONFERENCE.—An important as well as interesting event, which took place on Thursday evening, was the Madras Church Conference, at which the Right Reverend the Bishop presided, and several addresses were delivered by various clergymen. The first subject that was brought forward was, Caste in the Native Church, should it be ignored or tolerated? Dr. Bower read an able and elaborate essay on the subject, in which, after dwelling on the advantages and disadvantages of tolerating caste, he concluded by expressing his opinion in favour of toleration. Dr. Pope, who next addressed the Conference, took an opposite view, and was followed by other speakers, some of whom were for, and others against the toleration of caste in the native church; and the discussion on this subject ended in the Reverend Chairman coming to the conclusion that there were difficulties in connection with the question, and that it should be left to each person to use moral persuasion in putting down the evil; but his lordship could not see that, when a person embraced Christianity, he should at once be required to renounce caste. The next subject for consideration was Parochical Missions, and how they may be conducted with a view to reach the non-church-going classes of the English-speaking population. The Revds. Messrs. Fenn and Rivington spoke on the subject, and offered suggestions as to how the mission should be got up and conducted so as to prove successful. There was a third subject also for consideration, which, however, was put off for another meeting.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 26.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18. Str. Duke of Argyll, London; str. Teviot, London.—19. Str. Tibre, Calcutta; str. Africa, Calcutta; str. Khandalla, Bombay.—20. Str. Merkara, London; str. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta; Backia Lutchmy, Cocanada.—22. H.M. str. Tenasserim, Rangoon; Princess Somawatty, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Duke of Argyll.—For MADRAS.—Miss Hicks, Mrs. McLean and two children. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Walker, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Griffiths, Mrs. Daunt and two children, Miss Butler, Miss B. Best, Capt. J. Howie, Mr. Brocke, Mr. G. Nash, and Miss M. Gray.

Per str. Khandalla.—From PONDICHERRY.—Miss Lippman, Mrs. Green and child, Mr. Lochout. From COLOMBO.—Mr. Johnstone. From BOMBAY.—Dr. Nanney.

Per str. Africa.—From GOPAULPORE.—Major and Mrs. T. E. Tennant, Mr. R. Brett, Mr. Jones, Mr. J. W. Arbuthnot. From BIMLIPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Chitts and two boys, Mrs. Hacket and two children. From COCONADA.—Mr. R. R. Eaton. From FALSE POINT.—Mr. Tobin. From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Rowlandson.

Per str. Merkara.—From LONDON.—Rev. J. Stone, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Gerard, and Mr. Addis.

Per str. Duke of Devonshire.—For MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Steel and child, Mrs. Tanner and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Orton and children, Mr. Houston, and Mr. Dawson.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 17. Lombardan, Calcutta; Lord Clyde, Penang; Merchantman, Calcutta.—19. Str. Tibre, Pondicherry and Galle.—20. Str. Africa, Bombay; str. Merkara, Calcutta.—21. Str. Asia, Rangoon; str. Khandalla, Calcutta and N. Ports; str. Teviot, London, via Calcutta.—22. River Clyde, Rangoon; Pride of Wales, Gopaulpore; str. Duke of Devonshire, London; Anyone, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Khandalla.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. Stuart.

Per str. Teviot.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. P. Wyse and Mr. Albert Burgess.

THE expenses of the Prince of Wales's visit to Madras are estimated to cost India two lakhs.

Bombay.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Monday, Feb. 14, a meeting of the National Indian Association was held in Bombay. The object of the Association is to aid in promoting social progress by spreading in England a knowledge of India, and introducing as far as possible English customs into India. Miss Carpenter explained its objects, after which a Bombay branch was formed, and an influential committee appointed.

CIVIL.—Our Berar correspondent informs us that the Secretary of State has just sanctioned the formation of the Bassein sub-division into a district, and Captain K. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class. Captain Mackenzie is a very able and energetic officer, and of long standing in Berar. His promotion, we are informed, will be hailed with universal satisfaction in the province. Captain FitzGerald will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Bassein during the time the former officer holds charge of the Oomrawuttee district.—*Times of India.*

MILITARY.—The 55th (Westmoreland) Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Hume, embarked on Feb. 27th on board the troop-ship *Euphrates* for Aden, to relieve the 25th Regiment 2nd battalion proceeding on to England. The 55th landed in India in October, 1863, and has now completed its third tour of service in that country. Its last tour of service was in the Madras Presidency, from whence they served in the Coorg campaign in 1834, and afterwards went on to China, where they served in 1841-42, under the command of Colonel Sir James Schoodde. From Aden the 55th will proceed home next year.

PILGRIM VESSELS.—The Bombay Government is known to be very careful about the admission into its ports of pilgrim vessels from Mecca. It was perhaps owing to the prompt measures taken by it some months ago that western and south-western India escaped a visitation of the plague. But the letter recently published by the famous traveller, Captain Burton, seems to prove that a little more might be done in the way of inspecting vessels before they leave the Indian ports. In the first place, they appear to be, as a rule, by far too crowded. In the vessel mentioned by "Hajee" Burton, there were about 800 people in a ship fit only to accommodate a third of the number. The skippers and owners may very forcibly contend that the human cargo is always pretty sure to grow considerably lighter in the course of the voyage; and in the above-named vessel twenty-two persons, it seems, died in the space of about a fortnight,—a rather small number, however, considering the favourable conditions for high mortality.—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "SERAPIS."—H.M.S. *Serapis*, Captain the Hon. Carr Glynn, arrived in harbour on Monday morning from Calcutta. She left Calcutta on Wednesday, the 9th of February, but remained at the Sandheads until Friday, the 11th, for the arrival of the captain. She left the Sandheads the following evening, accompanied by the *Osborne* as far as Trincomalee. She arrived there on Monday, the 14th, where the *Osborne* put in for coals, the *Serapis* proceeding on her way. On Wednesday evening she passed Galle, having been abreast of the P. and O. steamer from Calcutta all that day. On Friday night she passed the *Narcissus*, *Immortalité*, *Newcastle*, and *Topaze*, H.M.'s ships belonging to the Flying Squadron, standing southward, bound for China. On Sunday evening she arrived off the outer light vessel, and came into harbour on Monday morning. The *Serapis* has enjoyed beautiful weather all the way round. The *Osborne* left Trincomalee on Tuesday last, and arrived in harbour on Wednesday. The *Serapis* has on board a small menagerie, consisting of a couple of remarkably handsome young tigers, two elephants, some spotted deer, some peculiar specimens of the canine race in the shape of dogs without tails, also a fine fellow belonging to the same species from Bhotan. Besides these, there are on board a diminutive pony, some small Neilgherry bullocks, monkeys, and a host of other things, all presents to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his travels in India.—*Times of India*, Feb. 28.

NAVAL.—H.M.S. *Diamond*, Captain Bosanquet, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday last from England, having come out to take the place of H.M.S. *Briton* on the Indian station. The *Briton* recently returned home, after having spent five years on the station. The *Diamond* came out round the Cape, and had fair weather, and made a good voyage. Some little excitement was caused on her arrival, as she came under sail and seemed likely at one time to collide with some of the men-of-war at present in the harbour, but by excellent management she weathered her difficulties, and finally brought up in proximity to the buoy she aimed for. The Royal Yacht *Osborne*, which left Calcutta on the 11th inst. in company with the *Serapis*, but was detained at Trincomalee, in order to coal, arrived in Bombay Harbour at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The *Osborne* has on board a small menagerie, consisting of a full grown panther, two fine hog deer, two Burmese ponies, two cheetah cubs, and four couples of hounds; and it is expected that additions will be made to it before she leaves Bombay, which she is expected to do, with the *Serapis*, on the 12th of March. H.M.S. troopship

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Malabar, 4,173 tons, Captain E. Kelly, arrived in harbour on Tuesday last from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 21st January, Malta 1st and Suez 7th instant. She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage, and during the voyage there were three deaths. She brought 72 officers, 13 ladies, and 10 children ; 1,053 men, 123 women, and 140 children.—*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 28.

MR. C. CURREY.—Mr. Charles Currey, who succeeded Mr. J. B. Lane as general managing agent of the Bombay and Baroda Railway in 1865, goes home on the 13th March in the *Hydaspes* to take up the appointment of secretary to the company. During the ten years of his administration in this country he has given abundant proofs of that intimate acquaintance with the details of railway work to which he originally owed his selection for the post of agent ; and it is just possible that General Sam Browne, who recently denounced with so much fury the alleged shortcomings of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, does not know so well how to manage a line as the object of his objurgations admittedly does. The Government of India holds a different opinion, as we all know, but then the Government of India is occasionally wrong in its views of matters in this Presidency. Mr. Currey, who is now going to England to become the secretary to an Indian railway company, some years ago very nearly obtained the position of secretary to one of the great English railway companies. There were forty-five competitors for the responsible and lucrative post, and by a process of selection the number was reduced to twenty. Mr. Currey was in that number ; it was reduced to ten ; he was one of the ten ; to five, and he was one of the five ; to two, and he was one of the two. But then his good fortune failed him ; he was not the one of the two that succeeded. Still the fact that he distanced forty-three competitors in such a competition showed that his qualifications for railway administrative work were even at that time very high indeed, and now that ten years of Indian experience has been acquired, it must be allowed that the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company has got a very competent secretary in succession to Mr. Baynes. As our readers are aware, Mr. Currey was the first chairman of the Bombay Town Council, the Government having conferred that honourable civic post upon him when the Town Council was called into existence. He held the office until he went home last year on leave, when Captain Henry succeeded him as chief of our Municipal Senate. We wish Mr. Currey a pleasant voyage, and many happy years in the country to whose temperate bosom he returns.—*Times of India*, Feb. 28.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19. Str. Stephenson, Jeddah.—21. H.M.S. Serapis, Calcutta ; str. Calcutta, Bussorah ; str. Mongolia, Melbourne ; Lakefield, Liverpool.—22. Str. Madura, Calcutta ; str. James Farrass, North Shields ; str. Ceylon, Hong Kong ; H.M.S. Malabar, Portsmouth.—23. Str. Bangalore, Suez ; H.M.S. Diamond, Aden ; Lauderdale, Singapore ; Havelock, Liverpool ; str. Alabama, Cardiff ; H.M.S. Osborne, Trincomalee.—24. Berteaux, Cardiff ; str. Puttialla, Kurrachee ; str. Pehlwan, Goa ; str. Utopia, Glasgow ; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin ; Dominion, Liverpool.—26. Timor, Boston ; Phineas Pendleton, Liverpool ; Northbrook, London ; str. Trafalgar, Liverpool.—27. C. H. Southard, Cardiff ; Bulwark, Liverpool ; str. Halley, Shields ; Helen Scott, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Stock, Major Watson, Mr. Close, Capt. Beville, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Green, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Thorley, and Mr. Parr. From VENICE.—Capt. Alderton, Mr. Mudie, Major Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. G. Jackson, Mr. Tause, and Mr. A. L. Weber. From ADEN.—Capt. Hunter and Mr. Chambers.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21. Str. Kashgar, Aden, Suez, &c. ; str. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrachee ; str. Stephenson, Kurrachee.—22. Str. Bellona, Liverpool, via Suez Canal ; str. Geelong, China, &c.—23. H.M.S. Euphrates, England ; str. Eshcol, Havre ; Simla, Madras.—24. Str. Europa, Liverpool, via the Canal.—25. Str. Mars, Marseilles ; str. Calcutta, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.—26. Str. Menzaleh, Liverpool, via the Canal ; str. Puttialla, Coast and Calcutta ; Nemesis, Belle Isle, via M. Coast ; Nellie M. Slade, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Kashgar.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. S. Birch.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Flavelle, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Gordon, Miss Daniell, Mr. W. Rangan, Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, Mr. Mann, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. E. K. and Mrs. Purnell and two infants, Commander A. K. Wilson, R.N., Mr. Thomas Crossman, Mr. C. Harding, Mr. J. Lucas, Mrs. Lazarus and child, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Gregson, Mr. A. Wellman, Mr. J. H. Bellary, Mr. W. Carter, Mr. K. D. Ghandy, Mr. B. Baker, Capt. W. C. and Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. Hill and infant. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, two Messrs. Wood, Dr. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. West Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Miss Spence and two children, and Mr. G. Greig. For VENICE.—The Rev. S. Stead, Mr. L. A. Tallerman, Mr. and Mrs. Kelley, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Reid, Mr. Watherston, Mr. Crompton, Mr. G. Armytage, Mr. F. Armytage, Mr. R. N. Fowler, and Mr. R. Gross. For SUEZ.—Mr. E. Morton, Mr. H. J. Case, Brigadier gen. Gaye, and Capt. Gallwey.

Commercial.

Bombay, Feb. 28, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	... ls. 8 9-16d. to ls. 8⅝d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	... ls. 8¾d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto	ditto	...	... ls. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	95
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3300
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1090
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3200
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2000
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1090
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	269
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	275
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	696¼
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	730
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1085
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 11-9
Spanish Dollars	per 100	290
Mexican Dollars	Do.	224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	221
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		106-11
Sycee Silver		109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

Ceylon.

REVENUE.—The actual revenue of Ceylon for the year 1875 was £1,444,134, giving a net increase of £119,805 over the revenue of the previous year.

WATER SUPPLY.—Definite action is being taken in regard to the water-supply of Colombo. At a recent meeting of the Council it was found that extra taxation would not be required this year, and the subject of further taxation has been postponed. The limit of supply of water for each individual, in the original estimate, has been reduced from thirty gallons per diem to twenty.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The stagnation of promotion which exists in the upper circles of the Civil Service, caused to a great extent by the introduction of "fresh blood" into the best posts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now attracting attention in Ceylon. The belief that a stranger is to be called in to fill the Auditor-General's (soon-to-be-vacant) place, instead of a step being given to the service, has directed renewed attention to the subject. Attention to the question of salaries is also drawn from the fact that to those who have to remit to England a rupee represents less than 1s. 9d.

MR. W. BOWDEN SMITH.—Another resident, highly esteemed for many good qualities, has left our shores—Mr. W. Bowden Smith. He is, with his family, a passenger by the *Malda* to Galle, on his way to Europe by Messageries steamer *Anadyr*. His place in Council will be filled by an untried man ; his place in society will not be so readily occupied. We will hope, however, to welcome him back again to Ceylon, when twelve months of rest amongst friends and familiar scenes shall have prepared him for another period in the tropics.—*Ceylon Times*, Feb. 23.

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Planters' Association was held at Kandy on Wednesday, and was the largest that has ever been. The principal feature in the gathering, and in the direction of the resolutions adopted, was probably the preponderating influence of the younger coffee districts, and the younger members of the planting community. A new chairman was chosen in the person of Mr. H. S. Saunders, under an idea that that gentleman was more thorough in his desire for railway extension to Ouvah and Dimbulla than Mr. Wall, which appears to us removed by Mr. Wall's utterances on the occasion. For the Planters' seat in the Legislative Council three gentlemen were proposed :—Mr. Northmore, the Chairman, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Downall. The Chairman withdrew, and only the mover and seconder voted for Mr. Northmore, Mr. Downall's election was therefore almost unanimous. The resolution carried on the question of the day—railway extension—was that a memorial showing the feeling of the planting community concerning railway extension be presented to the Governor, with a request that he will forward the same to the Secretary of State ; the memorial to embody the imperative necessity of immediate extension to Matale on the one hand, and Ouvah, *via* Dickoya and Dimboola, on the other, there being no question amongst the engineers that Ouvah should be reached by the districts named. The Chairman, Secretary, and planting member were appointed a Committee to draft such memorial and circulate it for signature among planters generally.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 19.)

ALPIN, W., is app. to offic. as Postmaster of Calcutta during the abs. of Mr. E. C. George on furlough.

BEESTON, R. C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Fatehabad div. to the Barnagar div.

BONNAUD—NELSON.—The foll. permanent proms. are made in the engr. estab. in Central India, from Dec. 27:—Mr. W. H. Bonnand, from asst. engr., 1st grade, to exec. engr., 4th grade, v. Baboo Beharee Lall, exec. engr., 4th grade, deceased. Mr. R. E. Nelson, from asst. engr., 2nd grade, to asst. engr., 1st grade, v. Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, prom.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. col. H. A., R.E., supt. engr., 1st grade, Punjab irrigation branch, is app. to offic. as chief engr., and joint sec. to the Govt. of the Punjab in the P.W.D., from such date as Col. Gulliver may avail himself of privilege leave.

CAMERON, H. L., to be dist. supt. of police in the Kaladgi dist.

COCKERELL.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to nominate Mr. F. R. Cockerell, Bengal C.S., to be an addl. member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

DALRYMPLE—DICKSON.—Capt. R. G. E. Dalrymple reverted to his substantive appt. of boundary settlement officer, Bhopal, from Feb. 1, on which date Col. W. D. Dickson resumed the duties of polit. agent, 3rd class, and canton. mag., Neemuch.

DAVIES—LALL.—Mr. J. D. Davies, asst. engr., 2nd grade, made over, and Raja Lall, overseer, received over charge of the Mooltan sub div., Feroze div., military works, on Feb. 6.

DOUGALL, Dr. J., Madras army, having reported his arrival at Port Blair on Jan. 31, took charge of the duties of senior medical officer from Dr. Rean.

DOWN, J. E., to be 1st asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist., v. Mr. Vincent, but to continue to act as dist. supt. of police in the Ratnagiri district.

FANSHAWE.—The appt. of Lieut. E. C. Fanshawe, R.E., as an asst. engr., 1st grade, is from Oct. 15.

HENDERSON, H. J. H., is confd. as 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police from the date of Col. Harpur's vacating his appt. in the police, and to be asst. dist. supt. of police in the Kurrachee dist.

KENNEDY, H., to continue to act as dist. supt. of police in the Kaladgi dist.

LARPENT, F. de H., is apptd. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Bengal.

LINCKE—RIGBY.—Mr. J. E. P. Lincke, asst. engr., 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, having reported his arrival at Dinapore on the 6th ult., is posted to this office as asst. to engr. in chief. Mr. V. Rigby, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the Durbhunga div. to the Kosee Extension Surveys, from the 1st inst.

MOORE—WYATT.—Lieut. F. Moore, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 1st Peshawur div., mil. works, to the Lahore div., mil. works; and Mr. J. C. Wyatt, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the latter to the former div.

PAYNE, Capt. C. D. P., is confirmed as dist. superint. of police in the Colaba dist.

PRINCE, H., suptdg. engr., 3rd grade, is prom. to temy. suptdg. engr., 2nd grade, from Oct. 18 last, v. Mr. Nethersole.

RAYNE—PRINCE.—Consequent on the return from leave of Major F. S. Stanton, R.E. suptdg. engr., 1st grade, on Oct. 28 last, the following reversions will take effect from that date:—Mr. M. Rayne to his substantive rank of suptdg. engr., 2nd grade. Mr. H. Prince, to the rank of suptdg. engr., 3rd grade.

TURNER, Lieut. S. C., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Meerut div., mily. works, to the Agra div., mily. works.

SAVI, Capt. T. B. B., R.E., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is granted privilege leave for three months, from March 1.

SMITH.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. is pleased to nominate J. R. B. Smith, C.S.I., to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. Gen. of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

SMITH, T., is tempy. app. to be asst. director gen. of the post office of India.

VINCENT, R. H., is confirmed as dist. superint. of police in the Shaikarpur dist.

WALKER, Major D. C., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, resumed executive charge of the Dinapore div. on Feb. 10.

WILLIAMS—HEWSON.—The following transfers have been made by suptg. engrs. Indus Valley State Railway:—Mr. R. C. Williams, engr. apprentice, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad div. Lieut. J. F. Hewson, R.E., asst engr., 2nd grade, from the Sutlej Bridge div. to the office of the suptg. engr., Mooltan dist.

WESTLAND, J., received charge of the office of accountant gen., Central Provinces, and deputy comr. of Paper Currency, Nagpur circle, from Mr. F. de H. Larpent, on Feb. 5.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Mr. P. Duncan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on Dec. 16.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following engineers, transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway by the Director of State Railways, reported their arrival on the dates named:—

Mr. F. M. Weedon, exec. engr., 3rd grade, on Jan. 26.
Lieut. col. M. G. Clerk, asst. engr., 1st grade, on Jan. 24.
Mr. R. F. Coppin, asst. engr., 2nd grade, on Jan. 26.

The undermentioned engrs. are posted to the Assam Extension Survey:—

Mr. J. M. Luff, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Goalpara Survey Party.
Mr. J. Watkin, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Goalpara Survey Party.
Mr. R. F. Coppin, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Goalpara Survey Party.
Mr. F. M. Weeden, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Cooch Behar Survey Party.
Mr. J. M. Luff, exec. engr., 2nd grade, having reported his return from the leave granted him, rejoined this line on Jan. 18.

BERAR COMMISSION.

Consequent on the departure on furl. of Mr. C. Hordern, dep. comr., 3rd class, Hyderabad assigned districts, the following temp. proms. are made in the Berar Commission, from Dec. 12, 1875:—

Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

Capt. R. S. Thompson, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to raise the sub div. of Bassim, in the Hyderabad assigned districts, to the status of a district or charge of a dep. comr.

Consequent on the above arrangement, the following proms. are made in the Berar Commission from this date:—

Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie, asst. comr., 1st class, and offieg. dep. comr., 3rd class, to be dep. comr., 3rd class.

Major C. T. O. Mayne, asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 1st class, v. Capt. Mackenzie, prom.

Capt. F. W. Grant, asst. comr., 3rd class, and offieg. asst. comr., 2nd class, to be asst. comr., 2nd class, v. Major Mayne, prom.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, offieg. asst. comr., 3rd class, to be asst. comr., 3rd class.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb. 23.)

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, asst. mag. and coll., Pubna, is app. to have charge of the Serajgunge div. of the dist.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, M.A., C.S., reported his return from furl. on the 6th instant.

Mr. W. C. Taylor, dep. coll. and settlement officer, on special duty in the Khoorda sub div. of the Peoree dist., is app. to be a supt. of survey.

The services of Mr. F. R. Cockerell, comr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar div., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Legislative dept. from the 14th inst.

Lord H. U. Browne, comr. of the Presy. div., is app. to be comr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar div. during the abs. on duty of Mr. F. R. Cockerell.

Mr. C. T. Buckland, comr. of the Burdwan div., is app. to be comr. of the Presy. div. during the abs. on duty of Lord H. U. Browne, and also retain charge of the Burdwan div. until relieved by Mr. H. A. Cockerell.

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, comr. of the Dacca div., is app. to be comr. of the Burdwan div. during the abs. on duty of Mr. C. T. Buckland.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, C.S., on leave, is app. to act as comr. of the Dacca div. during the abs. on duty of Mr. H. A. Cockerell.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Sewan div. of the Sarun dist., is vested with powers of a coll.

Mr. E. M. Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Jamooe div. of the Moonghyr dist., is app. to be manager of the zemindaries of the minor Rajah of Cooch Behar.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Rungpore, on leave, is app. to have charge of the Jamooe div. of the Monghyr dist.

Mr. W. R. Miler, asst. mag. and coll., Dacca, is transfd. to Shahabad.

Mr. G. C. Kilby, barrister-at-law, is app., on probation, as dep. supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs under the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham, offieg. dist. and sessions judge of Midnapore, is app. to be dist. and sessions judge of that dist.

Mr. W. V. Bertelsen, asst. supt. of police, Backergunge, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police of Noakholly during the absence on leave of Mr. G. H. French.

Apptg. Mr. F. A. Dawson to act as dist. supt. of police, Noakholly.

Mr. H. Woodrow, M.A., offieg. director of public instruction, is confd. in that app., from the date of Mr. W. S. Atkinson's death.

Surg. E. Lawrie, resident surg. of the Med. College Hospital, is app., in add. to his other duties, to act as Professor of Physiology in the Med. College, during the abs., on furlough, of Surg. major J. Ewart.

Capt. W. H. Rathborne, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is app. to the special duty of inquiring and reporting upon proposed light railways in Central Bengal; he joined his app. on Feb. 1.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 12.)

Mr. A. C. Tupp, asst. mag. and coll., is posted to Allahabad.

Mr. J. White, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Benares to Agra as a tempy. measure.

Mr. J. White, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Agra to Moradabad as a tempy. measure.

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Mr. H. M. Bird, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Shahjeehanpur to Moradabad as a tempy. measure.

M. A. H. Mackenzie, asst. engr., 3rd grade, tempy. in charge of the Muttra dist., is transfd. to the charge of the Mainpuri dist., Agra div., on his being relieved by Mr. C. J. Hind.

Mr. C. J. Hind, asst. engr., 1st grade, is retransfd. to the charge of the Muttra dist., Agra Provincial div., from Jan. 31.

The services of Mr. A. C. Crampton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Archæological div., are placed at the disp. of the engr. in chief, Light Provincial Railways, from Feb. 3.

Lieut. F. V. Corbett, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Etawah div., Ganges Canal, is app. to special duty in connection with the Etawah div., Ganges Canal.

Mr. C. G. Palmer, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Etawah div., Ganges Canal.

Lieut. col. G. D. Pritchard, R.E., exec. engr., resumed charge of the Agra Canal, 2nd div., from Mr. C. T. Evans, asst. engr., on Jan. 25.

Col. A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., will continue to carry on the current duties of chief engr. and secy. to Govt. in the Irrigation Branch, during the abs. of Col. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., on priv. leave, and Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., will continue to act as special asst. in the Irrigation Branch.

Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, made over, and Mr. A. H. Barron, offieg. exec. engr., 4th grade, received charge of the Bulandshahr div., Ganges Canal, on Jan. 6.

Mr. A. W. Brind, exec. engr., 1st grade, Meerut div., Ganges Canal, is transfd. to the Deoband Branch, from the date of Mr. A. Grant's availing himself of the furl.

Mr. M. King, exec. engr., 4th grade, and personal asst. to the suptg. engr., 4th circle, Irrigation Works, is transfd. to the 1st circle, Irrigation Works, and posted to the Meerut div., Ganges Canal.

Mr. N. A. Graydon, asst. engr., 1st grade, on special duty in the office of the suptg. engr., 1st circle, is transfd. to the suptg. engr.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

The services of Mr. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., sec. to Govt., Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign dept.

Mr. A. R. Shaw, coll. of customs, Mooltan, is prom. from the 4th to the 3rd grade, v. Mr. J. S. McGowan, retired, with effect from Nov. 2.

Mr. F. D'A. Vincent, asst. conserv. of forests, Punjab, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard.

Mr. W. S. Hillier, asst. conserv. of forests, Punjab, is, on return from furl., posted to the Fuel Reserve, Central div.

Mr. Hillier joined his app. at Lahore on Jan. 25.

Mr. W. J. Buchanan, offieg. head master of the Lahore dist. school, having reported his return to duty on Dec. 30, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Order No. 67, dated Jan. 5, is hereby cancelled.

Surg. major E. McKellar, 1st Bengal cav., is app. civil surg. of Sialkot, in succession to Surg. major H. Potter, 17th Bengal cav.

Surg. J. Bennett, late offieg. supt. of vaccination, Punjab, reported his arrival at Bombay on Jan. 27, on return from sick furlough to Europe.

Mr. G. W. Rivaz, asst. comr., from the Lahore to the Jullundur dist.

Mr. C. R. Stulpnagel, M.A., Ph.D., asst. professor, Govt. College, Lahore, is app. professor, v. Mr. W. T. Lindsay, deceased, with effect from Jan. 1.

Mr. Stulpnagel will continue to offic. as principal, Govt. College, Lahore.

Mr. Lepel Griffin, supt. of the Kapurthala State, is app. to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of the Punjab, v. Mr. T. H. Thornton, app. to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign dept.

Mr. C. M. Rivaz, under sec. to the Govt. of the Punjab, is app. to offic. as supt. of the Kapurthala State, v. Mr. L. Griffin.

Mr. F. E. Moore, judicial asst., Amritsar, is app. to offic. as dep. com. of Rohtak, with effect from Feb. 3, v. Mr. G. Knox, proc. on furl.

Major C. Beadon, judicial asst. of Jullundur, is app. to offic. as deputy comr. of Jullundur, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from Jan. 31.

Major E. A. C. Lambert, cant. mag. of Peshawar, is app. to offic. as cant. mag. of Meean Meer as a temp. arrangement, v. Major M. Ramsay, proc. on furl., with effect from Feb. 2.

Mr. W. McG. Drysdale, asst. dist. supt. of police, Umballa, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Hoshiarpur.

Mr. J. Rawlins, offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Lahore to the Rawalpindi dist.

Mr. L. N. Broome, asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Delhi to the Umballa dist.

Mr. H. S. Dunsford, offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Shahpur to the Karnal dist.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Brigade order, Punjab frontier force, dated Jan. 31, app. Surg. T. Robinson, M.B., to offic. in med. charge of the 2nd Sikh inf., v. Surg. major H. Cookson, transf. to the civil dept.

Peshawar dist. order, dated Jan. 29, app. Surg. major W. C. Smith, M.D., 27th regt. Punjab N.I., to the med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Nowshera, from the date on which he may relieve Surg. T. Robinson, M.B.

Mr. D. C. Gordon offic. as controller, P.W. accounts, Punjab, from the forenoon of Sept. 27, 1875, to the forenoon of Nov. 15, 1875.

The following tempy. promotions are made by H.H. the Lieut. gov., with effect from April 9, 1875, consequent on the departure of Mr. L. B. Bean, on furl.:—

Mr. J. H. Lyons, exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Capt. E. T. Wynne, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. T. B. Morris, asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. B. G. Wallis, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

Consequent on the return of Mr. T. H. Willson from furl., the above officers reverted to their former grades on May 30.

The following permanent promotions are made, with effect from Dec. 4, consequent on the departure of Capt. E. T. Wynne, R.E., to England, on completion of his tour of service in India:—

Mr. T. B. Morris, asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. B. G. Wallis, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. T. B. Morris, asst. engr., on return from special duty in Ladakh, is posted to the 2nd div., Lahore and Peshawar Road, which he joined on the forenoon of Dec. 5.

Tempy. sub overseer Thakoor Das, Derajat div., having been convicted by a criminal court of criminal breach of trust, is dismissed from the P.W.D., with effect from Oct. 25, and is proscribed from further employment under Govt.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 12.)

Mr. J. F. Beddy, asst. comr., received charge of the Burhanpur sub div. from Mr. S. H. Hennessy, asst. comr., on Jan. 29.

Capt. T. W. Hogg, offieg. cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, returned from the priv. leave granted to him, and assumed charge of his office from Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., offieg. cantonment mag., on Feb. 1.

Capt. E. A. Pemberton, offieg. cantonment mag., Saugor, on being relieved by Capt. W. L. Noverre, offieg. cantonment mag., on his return from special duty, is posted to the Damoh dist. as asst. comr.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Feb. 12.)

The Revs. M. C. Mason and E. G. Phillips are app. to be marriage registrars, under Act XV. of 1872, in the districts of Goalpara and Garo Hills.

Lieut. M. A. Gray, offieg. asst. comr., is vested with the powers of asst. inspector of emigrants under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, in the dist. of Darrang.

Mr. R. Lea, extra asst. comr., is app. to be sub registrar of assurances of the Sadar sub div. of the dist. of Sibsagar.

Mr. H. A. Coombs, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, Sibsagar, is transfd. to the dist. of Darrang.

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., offieg. asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, Sylhet, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, and with powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 19.)

KENNEDY.—With reference to G.G.O. notifying an exchange between Capt. J. B. Dickson, Bengal S.C., and Capt. R. G. Kennedy, 1st dragoons, Capt. Kennedy is admitted to the Bengal S.C. from Oct. 23, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India.

RENNICK, Capt. R. H. F., of the Bengal S.C., to offic. as 2nd in comd. of the Erinpoorah irregular force, from the date of receiving charge, during the absence of Capt. Conolly.

SANFORD, Major G. E., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, on his return from the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, received over charge of the div. mily. works from Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, on the 8th inst.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. in the Dept. of the Qrmr. gen.:—

Major M. H. Heathcote, asst. qrmr. gen. and offieg. 1st asst. qrmr. gen. (with Perak Field Force), to offic. as dep. qrmr. gen. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col. C. C. Johnson.

Capt. W. S. A. Lockhart, asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as 1st asst. qrmr. gen., v. Major Heathcote.

Capt. R. H. Grant, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen., v. Capt. Lockhart.

Capt. W. J. Boyes, of the 2nd batt. 12th foot, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., v. Capt. Grant.

Major H. A. Little, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to offic. as asst. qrmr. gen. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major H. Collett.

Capt. R. G. Kennedy, Bengal staff corps, A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C. in India, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., v. Major Little.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

3rd Punjab inf.—Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, 54th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be 1st wing sub., on prob., v. Lieut. H. F. V. Galtskell, apptd. qrmr.

Lieut. T. C. Pears, 70th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub., on prob.

Hyderabad Contingent.

5th Inf.—Lieut. C. C. Whistler, 76th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be wing sub., on prob., v. Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, apptd. to the 4th cav., Hyderabad Contingent.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. M. Cripps, Bengal staff corps, 1st class, dep. comr., Punjab.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. F. Richardson, C.B., Bengal staff corps, comdt. 6th Bengal cav.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. H. Paliser, C.B., staff corps, comdt. 10th Bengal lancers.

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Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. Alexander, Bengal staff corps, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, and sec. to Resident, Hyderabad, P.W.D.

Lieut. col. W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major F. P. W. Freeman, Bengal staff corps, 3rd squad. officer, 4th Bengal cav.

Capt. and Brevet major C. E. Bates, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. A. H. S. Neill, Bengal staff corps, adjt., 1st regt. Central India Horse.

Capt. A. Gaselee, Bengal staff corps, qrmr., 4th Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force.

Capt. A. J. Shepherd, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 4th Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force.

Capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes, Bengal staff corps.

Surg. J. Bennett, M.D., Med. Dept., in med. charge 5th Punjab cav., Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut. R. N. Harington, Bengal staff corps, qrmr. 29th (Punjab) N.I.

Lieut. J. W. Ottley, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., Punjab.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Feb. 1.)

ANGELO.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 14, app. Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo, 2nd wing subalt. 12th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. A. F. Barrow, app. to offic. as deputy asst. qrmr. gen., Peshawar dist.

BRIND—BARROW—COBBE.—The following orders are confd.:—Peshawar dist order, dated Nov. 19, app. Capt. F. S. S. Brind, brig. major, to offic. as deputy asst. qrmr. gen., in add. to his own duties, v. Major H. Collett, directed to proceed, at the public expense, to join army headquarters at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi; dated Dec. 14, app. Lieut. A. F. Barrow, qrmr. 12th N.I., to offic. as deputy asst. qrmr. gen.; dated Jan. 26, directing Col. A. H. Cobbe, 1-17th foot (returned from duty at the Camp of Exercise), to assume com. of the dist.

FISHER, Major H. S. V., staff corps, is, at his own request, transfd. from Meerut to Roorkee for general duty.

HEWETT, Capt. C. L. K., now attending a course of garrison instruction at Umballa, will, on the close of the course, revert to his app. as brig. major, Meerut.

MACLEAN—COOK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 25, making the following apps. from Dec. 22, v. Capt. F. H. Woodgate, 2nd in com., absent on furlough:—Capt. J. G. Maclean, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. J. Cook, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

NICOLAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 25, directing Capt. F. W. Nicolay to offic. as 2nd in com. 35th N.I., in add. to his other duties as adjt., consequent on the app. of Lieut. F. F. R. Burgess as an asst. in the Pay dept.

PALMER.—Dacca station order confd., dated Jan. 11, directing Capt. C. H. Palmer, 1st wing subaltern 10th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in add. to his own duties.

ROSS, Brig. gen. C. C. G., is transfd. from the com. of Mooltan brig. to that of the Peshawar dist.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, Feb. 7 to Feb. 10.)

BATES, Major C. E., staff corps, recently returned from furl., is posted to Fort William for general duty.

GOLDNEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 26, app. Lieut. F. C. N. Goldney, offic. 2nd wing subalt. 42nd N.I., on prob., to offic. as 1st wing subalt., with effect from the 23rd item, v. Capt. W. E. Rutherfurd, transfd. to the 16th N.I.

HARRIS, Lieut. col. J. T., is confd. in com. of the 33rd regt. N.I.

JONES, Major H. H., R.E., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C. in C., is posted to Meerut for general duty.

MCCAMPBELL, Lieut. col. J. R.A., to be comdt. Convalescent Depot, Landour, v. Evans, app. to a regtl. com.

MORTON, Major H., wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. 40th N.I., during the abs. on furl. of Lieut. col. Scott.

ORMSBY, Capt. J. B., R.A., is directed to proceed to England, he having been app. instructor in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

SEAGRIM, Major A., staff corps, is transfd., at his own request, from Rawal Pindi to Allahabad, for gen. duty.

STEPHEN, Capt. (local major) FitzR., 4th batt. rifle brigade, to be station staff officer, Pachmarhi.

WHITE, Capt. G. A., 40th foot, is app. to offic. as brig. major at Allahabad.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Capt. and brevet major D. W. Martin, 1st batt. 8th regt., to be lieut. col. from June 16, 1874.

Major G. S. Hallowes, 1st batt. 25th regt., to be lieut. col. from Feb. 16, 1875.

Major J. R. Harvey, 1st batt. 25th regt., to be lieut. col. from March 9, 1875.

Capt. S. R. B. Partridge, 1st batt. 25th regt., to rank as capt. from July 3, 1872.

Lieut. col. B. J. Hughes, 63rd regt., to rank as lieut. col. from Jan. 7, 1868.

Capt. J. M. Tingcombe, 72nd regt., to be major from Dec. 7, 1875.

DISTINCTIONS CONFERRED ON NATIVES.—The *Gazette of India* notifies that the Viceroy and Gov. gen. is pleased to confer upon Sir Lakshmi Chellavya, zemindarni of Bobbili, in the Vizagapatam district, the title of "Rani," as a personal distinction. Yar Mahomed Khan is appointed to be an attache to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajpootana.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. T. Simson as Acting Consul for Germany at Coconada during the absence of Mr. J. A. Will. Mr. J. O. Hay, Consul General for Denmark at Akyab, assumed charge of his office on Jan. 14. Mr. J. O. Hay, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on Jan. 14. Mr. J. O. Hay, Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on Jan. 14.

ADMISSION TO THE SERVICE.—THE STAFF CORPS.—The Government of India have decided that an officer already in this country when gazetted into the service in a regiment borne on the Indian Establishment, shall be entitled to Indian pay and allowances from the date of the publication in India of the *London Gazette*, announcing his appointment; and that should such officer subsequently enter the staff corps he will reckon service for furlough and pension from the same date.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. S. Drummond, of the Bengal Civil Service, for six months. Lieut. col. J. Burn, senior captain of the Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifles, for twenty months, from March 20. Mr. H. J. Reynolds, officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, for one month, from March 3. Mr. A. H. James, district superintendent of police, for thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, on his return from furlough. Lieut. col. T. Buttanshaw, dist. supt. of police, Sarun, for three months, from April 1. Mr. H. C. Levinge, supt. engr., 1st grade, Sone circle, one year. Mr. F. H. Fisher, assistant magistrate, Agra, privilege leave for seven months, with effect from March 15, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. S. S. Melville, magistrate and collector, Fatehpur, privilege leave from Jan. 10 to Jan. 21, inclusive. Col. J. B. Dennys, officiating commissioner, Nagpur division, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him on the 10th inst., making over charge of his office to Mr. C. W. Carpenter, C.S., officiating commissioner. Dr. J. Samuel, of Burhanpur Dispensary, in the Nimar district, 4th class, for three months, from the 11th proximo. Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., assistant commissioner, Seoni, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on the 3rd inst. Mr. C. W. Eastwood, officiating registrar, P.W. Secretariat, priv. leave for three months, with effect from the 10th inst. Mr. J. P. Arbuthnot, assistant engineer, 1st division, Agra Canal, for three months to study the native languages. Mr. P. Nelson, personal assistant to chief engineer and secretary to Government, N.W.P., irrigation branch, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st inst. Mr. H. Hooper, executive engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., Central Provinces, buildings and roads branch, for two years, with effect from April 1. Surg. J. Young, officiating civil surgeon of the Bahawalpur State, privilege leave from Dec. 20, 1875, to Jan. 3, 1876, both days inclusive. Lieut. col. J. B. Smyly, deputy comr., Jhelum, thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from March 14, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to furlough for two years. Hon. surg. R. E. Wrafter, civil surg. of Madhopur, for one month, in extension. Mr. J. McAndrew, district superintendent of police, Amritsar, for twenty months, subject to such orders as may hereafter be passed on his application by the Govt. of India, and subsidiary leave for thirty days. Mr. R. V. Byrne, clerk in office of superintending engineer, 1st circle, one month's privilege leave, with effect from Dec. 1. Mr. R. A. Sterndale, assistant commissioner of paper currency, Calcutta, for one year, from March 13. Mr. J. Westland, assistant gen. Central Provinces, for nineteen months. Mr. F. W. F. Wiese, an assistant superintendent of the first grade, privilege leave for three months, from Feb. 15. Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Ghat division, privilege leave for three months, from April 17. Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., deputy accountant general, P.W.D., subsidiary leave for thirty days, from March 4, or such later date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. H. King, assistant engineer, 1st grade, at present attached to the Dinapore division military works, privilege leave for fifty days.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. Hyde, R.E., Lieut. col. (brevet col.) T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, and Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, Bengal staff corps, have reported their departure. Surg. P. J. Heffernan, for one year, on private affairs. Surg. major J. L. Bryden, M.D., statistical officer to the sanitary commissioner of India, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Major gen. R. Maclagan, R.E., chief engineer and secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., for eight months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. Agnew, Bengal staff corps, Judicial commissioner of Assam, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. W. Peile, R.E., chief engineer, 3rd class, P.W.D., for twenty months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. Jackson, Bengal staff corps, for eighteen months, on private affairs. Surg. major G. C. Chesnaye, in medical charge 4th Goorkha regiment, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. major N. B. Baillie, for one year, on private affairs. Major C. H. S. Scott, Bengal staff corps, assistant adjutant general, Meerut division, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. W. H. Salmon, wing subaltern, 6th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, privilege leave for two months, from Dec. 20. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Brigdr. gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., Bengal staff corps, A.D.C. to the Queen; Lieut. col. J. F. L. Fisher, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. H. Hanmer, Bengal staff corps; Capt. (brevet major) A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, late 5th European L.C.; Capt. H. P. P. Nash, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. D. A. Johnston, R.E.; Surg. H. D. S. Compigne, M.D., Medical Department; and Surg. P. J. Heffernan, Medical Department. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. T. Norgate, Bengal staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Sialkot, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. W. Graham, Bombay staff corps, examiner, Commissariat, Barrack and Clothing Accounts, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. R. S. Robinson, R.A., deputy assay master, Calcutta Mint, for nine months, on private affairs. Surg. major E. J. Hoskins, M.D., Medical Dept., for two years, on private affairs. Surg. C. W. S.

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Deakin, M.B., Med. Dept., in medical charge 9th N.I., for eight months. Capt. A. H. Murray, R.H.A., for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. J. D. Snodgrass, by troopship. Vet. surg. W. H. Kemp, by troopship. Sub lieut. E. Cunard, 10th hussars, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. Thornhill, R.A., to remain in England, for four months, on private affairs, in extension. Brevet lieut. col. D. Hastings, 1-6th foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, from April 30 to Oct. 29, in extension. Lieut. R. Meredith, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. F. Fraser, 2-19th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Brevet lieut. col. H. G. Panter, 2-22nd foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. F. Knowles, staff corps, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. J. L. N. Willis, to port of embarkation, for one month preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Major G. R. Manderson, R.H.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Major J. Hardy, 9th lancers, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Brevet major W. Balfe, 11th hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fourteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. R. P. Pennefather, R.E., for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. W. H. Wilson, 1-6th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. T. G. Crawley, 1-8th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, after termination of the garrison class, which he is now attending; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. R. J. G. Creed, 1-17th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. W. C. Henderson, 85th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. col. T. E. Webster, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. col. W. Playfair, port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Major L. H. P. de H. Larpent, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Capt. L. Wavell, to Bombay, from Feb. 1 to March 1. Lieut. F. J. Alexander, invalid establishment, to Bombay, for one month. Major G. N. Money, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer, 3rd Sikh infantry, Punjab frontier force, for two years, on private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

CARMICHAEL.—H.G. the Gov. has been pleased to reapp. the Hon. D. F. Carmichael to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations only.

GORDON, H. P., acting dist. and sessions judge of Salem, assumed charge of the Court from the Sheristadar on Feb. 14.

GRIGG, H. B., asst. comr. of the Nilgiris, delivered charge of the office to Mr. Cockerell, the comr., on Feb. 7. Mr. Grigg, acting under sec. to Govt., revenue dept., assumed charge of the office on Feb. 10.

HAYNE.—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. O. A. Hayne, exec. engr. of the 4th grade, from Coimbatore to the Vizagapatam dist., to join at the public expense.

JONES, A. M., dep. coll. in charge of the treasury, Ganjam, to act as dep. coll. and mag. for gen. duty, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. A. M. MacGregor on other duty.

PRICHARD, H. G., Govt. solicitor, Madras, delivered charge of the office to Mr. Barclay on Feb. 14.

PRIESTLEY.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to reapp. Col. F. J. B. Priestley to be superint. of revenue survey from March 2, to enable him to complete the extension of service granted to him in 1874, *viz.*, to 29th August next.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

MICHAEL, Col. J., having proceeded to Calcutta on duty with H.E. the Gov., will be considered to have assumed on Feb. 15 the office of Sec. to Govt. in the mily. dept., to which he is app.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—Col. P. L. Holmen, staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 17th N.I. Major A. W. C. Lindsay, staff corps, asst. comr., Mysore.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Bangalore*, Jan. 21.)

BEDDEK, Lieut. col. C. H. Beddek, staff corps, to gen. duty, Madras.

DAWSON—COLE—QUIN.—Order consd., dated Dec. 17, by the comdt. 1st regt. N.I., making the following apps., v. Col. E. J. Lawder, proceeded on special duty to Delhi:—Col. F. Dawson, 2nd in comd. wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. Col. G. W. Cole, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer; Capt. E. Quin to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as wing subalt. and offieg. qrmr.

STAINFORTH—ONSLOW.—Order consd., dated Jan. 5, by the officer comdg. Nagpore force, apptg. Col. C. R. Stainforth, 2nd L.C., the next senior officer, to the command of the garrison of Kamptee, during the abs. of the brigr. gen. comdg. the force, and Capt. F. M. Onslow, 2nd L.C., station staff officer at Kamptee, during the abs. on duty of the brig. major.

(*Head-Quarters, Bangalore*, Feb. 1.)

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. col., mily. sec. to the provincial C. in C., will proc. to and from Madras on duty for the purpose of handing over his office to Lieut. col. G. Clerk.

DYER, Lieut. col. T., staff corps, will act for Lieut. col. Beresford, offieg. asst. adjt. gen. at headquarters, during his absence on leave.

HUBBERSTY, Capt. R. N., 89th regt., is directed to proc. to Deolalee with the invalids from Madras, for embarkation at Bombay in H.M.'s transport sailing on the 23rd inst.

PASSY.—Order consd., dated Dec. 16, by the officer comdg. 67th regt., app. Lieut. De L. D. Passy to act as interp. to the regt., v. Capt. L. N. Moose, app. inspr. of musketry.

WALTON.—Order consd., dated Jan. 26, by the comdt. 9th regt. N.I., app. Lieut. col C. S. B. Walton, offieg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. from this date, v. Lieut. col. F. Gadsden, relieved.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. C. J. Richards, joint magistrate of Wellington and Coonoor, privilege leave for three weeks, from Jan. 17. Mr. J. Thomason, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, from March 31 next. Rev. D. W. Kidd, chaplain of Vizianagram, privilege leave for two months, from March 1 next, or date of availing himself of it.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major H. B. Hay, 45th foot, from Dec. 31 last to June 29. Sub lieut. H. S. Severne, 67th foot, to Bombay, from Feb. 2 to Feb. 18. Major J. B. Richardson, 5th brigade R.A., proceeding by troopship from Bombay, unfit to do duty with troops. Vet. surg. M. D. Byrne, 16th Lancers, to Matheran and Bombay, for two months, from Feb. 2. Col. P. L. Holmes, 2nd in command and wing officer, 17th N.I., to Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, for three months, from Feb. 25, on private affairs. Surg. P. Conolly, to Madras, from Jan. 24, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. A. B. Gloag, 5th brigade R.A., to Neilgherry Hills and Madras, from April 1, or date of departure, on private affairs. Col. R. H. Travers, 45th foot, to Bombay, from Feb. 5, or date of departure. Lieut. col. A. Jenkins, 2nd in command and wing officer, 2nd regt. N.I., preparatory leave for one month, from Feb. 14. Surg. major E. S. Cleveland, 4th regt. L.C., India, for six months, from March 15, on private affairs. Lieut. A. H. G. Anton, 89th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major J. G. Bell, staff corps, deputy commissioner, 1st class, Hyderabad assigned districts, for one year and six months, on private affairs.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 17.)

FERRIS, Lieut. W. B., offic. 2nd in com., Kolhapur inf., and *ex officio* asst. to the political agent, having passed the departmental examination according to the lower standard, it is hereby notified that Lieut. Ferris passed at the same time in the Marathi language.

GILES, R., to be mag. in charge of the Shikarpur and Sukkur div., in the dist. of Shikarpur.

MOLECEY.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. G. T. Molecey to be exec. engr., Kaladgi.

NASH.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. E. Nash, acting town mag. of Sukkur for the time being, registrar of marriages in Upper Sind.

PULLEN, J. W., received charge of his acting app. as professor of history and political economy, Elphinstone College, on the 19th ult.

SINCLAIR, W. F., C.S., assumed charge of the Tanna Forest Demarcating office on Jan. 22.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 24.)

LOCH, W. W., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Tanna during Mr. Nairne's absence.

NAIRNE, A. K., to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Rutnagirri.

TAGORE, S. N., to act until further orders as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad, but to continue at Hyderabad until relieved.

WALKER, J. W., to act as judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad until relieved by Mr. Tagore, or until further orders.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieut. T. R. M. Macpherson to act as dist. supt. of police in the Tanna dist. until further orders.

Mr. W. J. Holland to act as asst. dist. supt. of police in the Ahmedabad dist. until further orders.

Capt. A. B. Portman to be dist. supt. of police in the Tanna dist. from March 3, the date of Col. Coles' vacating his appt. in the police.

Capt. G. H. F. Codrington to be dist. supt. of police in the Belgaum dist., but to continue at Sholapur until Mr. Giertzen takes up his appointment at Poona.

Capt. C. Hay is confirmed as dist. supt. of police in the Dharwar dist.

Mr. H. L. Cameron to be dist. supt. of police in the Kaladgi dist.

Mr. H. Kennedy to continue to act as dist. supt. of police in the Kaladgi dist. until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Vincent is confirmed as dist. supt. of police in the Shikarpur dist.

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Capt. C. D. P. Payne is confirmed as dist. supt. of police in the Colaba dist.

Mr. H. J. H. Henderson is confirmed as 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police from the date of Col. Harpur's vacating his appt. in the police, and to be asst. dist. supt. of police in the Kurrachee dist.

Mr. J. E. Down to be 1st asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist., v. Mr. Vincent, but to continue to act as dist. supt. of police in the Ratnagiri dist. until further orders.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 24.)

BROWN.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. W. T. Brown, Feb. 20.

KEAYS.—The undermentioned officer has been prom. to the staff corps:—Major C. F. Keays, Feb. 20.

PHAYRE, Brigr. gen. R., C.B., comdg. the Nusseerabad brig., commanded the Mhow div. of the army from Dec. 24 to Jan. 6, during the abs., on duty to Calcutta, of Major gen. Montgomery, C.S.I.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. J. T. Carruthers, staff corps; Feb. 2.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. by brevet, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major S. W. O. Stevens; Jan. 31.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. E. W. West, staff corps, Feb. 7.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India:—

Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce, 56th foot, offic. 2nd wing sub. 11th N.I.; Dec. 18, 1874.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Feb. 16 to Feb. 19.)

CHESSHYRE—GRANT—COMYN.—Lieut. col. Chesshyre, 2nd in comd. 4th N.I., offic. as comdt., Major Grant, offic. wing officer, as 2nd in comd., and Capt. Comyn, qrmr., as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from Jan. 24 to Feb. 3, during the absence of Col. Wood, C.B., on duty.

FORTEATH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 9, directing Major Forteath, 18th N.I., offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. Smith, proceeding on m.c.

GREIG.—Belgaum dist. order confd., dated Feb. 8, directing Capt. Greig, 14th N.I., to act as station staff officer at Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the brig. major on duty.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Hon. A. R. Scoble, advocate general, for fourteen months and one day, from Feb. 28. Mr. G. W. Vidal, acting first assistant collector of Satara, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from March 15. Mr. L. Reid, commissioner of customs and opium, privilege leave for one month. Mr. A. D. Pollen, acting assistant judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri, availed himself, from Feb. 14, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him on Jan. 18. Mr. W. H. Propert, C.S., has subsidiary leave for thirty days, from Jan. 30. Mr. H. Woodward, supernumerary assistant collector, Khandesh, privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, from March 13. Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, acting second assistant collector of Poona, privilege leave for three months, from March 10. Asst. surg. K. R. Vikaji, for nine months, without pay, in commutation of the three months' privilege leave granted to him from Nov. 29 last. Surg. major W. P. Partridge, Presidency surgeon, Third District, recently returned from Europe, subsidiary leave from Jan. 13 to Jan. 17. Mr. R. V. Dhairyawan, drawing master, Poona, Civil Engineering and Poona Training College, for two months, with effect from Nov. 11.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub. conductor J. Townsend, of the Bengal commissariat department, to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency, Col. C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., commandant 5th regiment Bengal cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. E. A. Barclay, S.C., 2nd wing sub. 28th regt. N.I., to Europe for two years. Senior apoth. F. J. Grose, subordinate, medical department, Bengal, to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Col. J. S. Kemball, commandant 15th Regiment N.I., has furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in March next. Lieut. col. A. Phelps, Bombay infantry, deputy assistant commissary general, for two years, from date of departure in April next. Capt. J. DeB. Lynch, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 25th regt. N.L.I., for two years, from date of departure in March next. Surg. W. R. Gordon, M.B., in medical charge Poona horse, for eighteen months, from April 17 next. Major T. E. Strong, staff corps, for one year and 121 days, from date of departure in April next. Surg. major H. Day, M.D., in medical charge 5th regt. N.L.I., for one year and thirty-one days, from date of departure in March next. Lieut. col. J. A. Smith, 2nd in command 18th N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Capt. J. M. Madden, 1st wing subaltern 16th N.I., to the Neilgherries, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 29, in extension.

INDIA-OFFICE, FEB. 26.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the half-pay list of the staff corps of the undermentioned officers.—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. col. H. B. Chalmers, Major W. G. Murray, and Capt. J. H. Baldwin.

March 14.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeons.

BENGAL.—P. A. Weir, P. J. Freyer, M.D., P. de H. Haig, J. Lewtas, and J. O'Neill, M.D.

MADRAS.—E. Ferrand, F. H. Pedroza, and C. H. Day.

BOMBAY.—J. W. Clarkson and J. Parker, M.D.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BALL-ACTON—At Peshawur, Feb. 14, wife of Brevet Lieut. col. Ball-Acton, 51st L.I., son.

CAMERON—At Murree, Feb. 17, wife of Lieut. E. H. Cameron, R.E., son.

CLIFFORD—At Bareilly, Feb. 20, wife of Capt. R. M. Clifford, 16th Bengal cav., son.

DAVEY—At Deolalee, Feb. 20, wife of J. H. Davey, Eastern Telegraph, son.

DEQUADROS—At Bombay, Feb. 22, wife of J. V. DeQuadros, daughter.

HAINWORTH—At Assam, Feb. 14, wife of Frank F. Hainworth, son.

JOHNSON—At Guntoor, Feb. 12, wife of R. H. Johnson, Bank of Madras, son.

KEYES—At Abbottabad, Feb. 14, wife of Brigr. gen. C. P. Keyes, C.B., commanding Punjab Frontier Forces, son.

MCKENZIE—At Calcutta, Feb. 18, wife of G. K. McKenzie, son.

MELVILL—At Kurrachee, Bombay Presidency, Feb. 13, wife of F. D. Melvill, C.S., daughter.

MORRISON—At Bundlecund, Feb. 17, wife of J. Morrison, Sub.Medical Dept., son.

NORMAN—At Barrackpore, Feb. 19, Lady Norman, son.

RICKARD—At Palamcottah, Feb. 11, wife of Surg. F. M. Rickard, son.

SLY—At Kurtapore, Feb. 10, wife of Surg. major W. Sly, Army Medical department, son.

STRACHAN—At Haidarabad, Sind, Feb. 3, the wife of W. Strachan, superintendent of cotton experiments, Salaru, Sind, daughter.

STRIP—At Ahmedabad farm, Feb. 21, at Hansole, Mrs. James Strip (daughter of the late C. F. Williams, agent the river Indus Flotilla Kurrachee), son.

TAWNEY—At Calcutta, Feb. 22, wife of C. H. Tawney, daughter.

THOMPSON—At Agra, Feb. 5, wife C. J. P. Thompson, Neemuch State Railway, son.

WADE—At Egutpoora, Feb. 13, wife J. M. Wade, Locomotive department, G.I.P. Railway, son.

WALKER—At Bangalore, Feb. 14, wife of Captain Walker, R.H.A., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERKELEY—HICKS.—At Madras, Feb. 19, Major E. S. Berkeley, Madras Staff Corps, to Florence S., second daughter of George Hicks.

GREGORY—KINGSFORD.—At Aboo, Feb. 15, J. Gregory, Exec. Engr. P.W.D., to Cora, third daughter of C. R. Kingsford, of Ickham, Kent.

MACKINTOSH—BUCKLAND.—At Calcutta, Feb. 17, Ernest Mackintosh to Mary G., daughter of C. T. Buckland, B.C.S.

MORRISON—MALINS.—At Barrackpore, Feb. 10, E. Morrison, to Ellen, daughter of Conductor G. Malins.

SANDES—APPLETON.—At Bengal, Feb. 8, Charles Sandes, 10th Royal Hussars, to Florence E., eldest daughter of William Appleton, Vet. Surg.

STEVENSON—FOULKES.—At Salem, Feb. 17, E. S. B. Stevenson, to Constance G. Foulkes.

STOKOE—BOX.—At Calcutta, Feb. 12, T. R. Stokoe, to Louisa L., widow of the late Wm. F. Box.

DEATHS.

BLUMHARDT—At Krishnaghur, Feb. 16, Susan, wife of Rev. C. H. Blumhardt, aged 56.

CARTER—Feb. 19, C. Carter.

CLARKSON—At Waltair, Feb. 10, R. Clarkson, late civil asst. Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, aged 57.

CONOR—At Kamptee, March 7, Mary A. H., the wife of Lieut. Cecil C. Conor, Adjt. 33rd regt.

CULLEN—At Chumparun, Feb. 17, J. Cullen, M.D., civil surg., aged 36.

EDGCUMBE—At Secundrabad, Feb. 16, Eleanor L., daughter of Piers Edgcumbe, aged 1 year.

LEEDS—At Kalka, N.W.P., Feb. 16, Col. Sir Edward Leeds, Bart., aged 50.

MOBERLY—At Madras, Feb. 16, Francis H., son of Col. F. J. Moberly, R.E., aged 26.

PACKE—At Cawnpore, Feb. 17, Lieut. col. C. F. Packe, 2nd in comd. of the 3rd B.C., aged 47.

POLLEN—At Palrah, N.W.P., Feb. 11, F. Pollen, of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., second son of J. Pollen, of Kingstown, co. Dublin, and nephew of the Hon. Dr. Pollen, New Zealand, aged 30.

SAYCE—At Goruckpore, Feb. 17, son of the late William Sayce, aged 27,

WEST—At Egutpoora, Bombay Presy., Feb. 13, Alice J., wife of Clement West, C.E.

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Home.

FIRE AT SEA.—Information was received at South Shields on Thursday night that the ship *China*, belonging to that port, while on a voyage from Calcutta to Leith, with jute, was destroyed by fire. No news of the crew having landed anywhere has yet come to hand.

DEATH OF GENERAL BERESFORD.—General Beresford died at his residence, Beauchamp-house, Leamington, late on Thursday night, in his seventy-seventh year. He entered the army in 1817, and served for many years in India, where, in 1854, he was on the staff of Sir Harry Fane. By his death the colonelcy of the 20th Foot becomes vacant.

THE "STRATHCLYDE."—On Sunday afternoon, at five o'clock, the body of Captain J. Clinton Greene, Royal Artillery, was washed ashore at Deal. The body of Mrs. Greene, wife of that unfortunate gentleman, was picked up by the smack *Crest*, off the Kentish Knock, on Sunday, the 20th of last month, three days after the collision. These are the only bodies yet recovered.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The directors of the Indo-European Telegraph Company will recommend a dividend for the half-year ending the 31st December last of 2½ per cent., making, with that already paid, 5 per cent. for the twelve months, and to place £6,000 to a reserve fund, carrying over £808. 19s. 3d. to the current year.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 15th inst.; but the only amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £10,000, and to Bombay £20,000. Tenders at 1s. 9d. will receive in full. Bar silver remains at 4s. 6½d. per ounce, at which price it is a cheaper mode of remittance to India by one per cent. than bills at 1s. 9d.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The exports to the East by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company since our last publication were as follows :—From Southampton, per *Khedive*, March 9—Silver, to Bombay, £152,500; to Calcutta, £66,000; to Shanghai, £10,185. Per *Malwa*, March 16, silver, to Bombay, £106,400.

THE TRANSFORT SERVICE.—The *Himalaya* troopship, Capt. W. B. Grant, after completing her service between India and the Straits Settlements, is under orders to call at Bombay about the 20th proximo, for the purpose of embarking the officers and crew of the *Rifleman* for passage to England, on being relieved by the ship's company taken out by the *Orontes*. It is expected that the *Himalaya* will bring the young elephant and the collection of singing birds presented to the Prince of Wales, and his numerous hunting trophies.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BENGAL.—Lord G. HAMILTON, in answer to Mr. FORSYTH, said the Government of India had appointed a committee to consider the expediency of filling up the office of Advocate-General of Bengal, and that the report of that committee had been the subject of a correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General. The details of the scheme were not yet settled, and it would, he thought, be unwise, pending their settlement, to make any declaration on the subject.

MAILS FOR JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.—An alteration has taken place in the days appointed for the sailing of the United States Mail packets from San Francisco for Japan and China. Those packets now sail from San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of the month, instead of every alternate Saturday, as formerly. Correspondence for Japan and China intended to be forwarded by this route must be specially addressed "*vid* San Francisco," and, in order to ensure its arrival at San Francisco in time for the packet, should be posted fully three weeks before the date fixed for sailing from that port.

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—(COLONIAL OFFICE, *March* 13.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :—To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders: Charles Peter Layard, Esq., C.M.G., Government Agent for the Western Province of the Island of Ceylon. To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order: John Gardiner Austin, Esq., Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Hong Kong; Charles Hutton Gregory, Esq., C.E., Past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Consulting Engineer for various works in the Colonies; Hoo ah Kay (Whampoa), Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

SLAVERY IN EAST AFRICA.—A meeting of the East African Slave Trade Committee assembled at the residence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in Stratton-street, on Tuesday last. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury occupied the chair. Several ladies of the committee, Sir John Kennaway, M.P., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Major-General Rigby, and Mr. John Murray were also present. The Bishop of Ripon, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Bishop Ryan, Vicar of Bradford, and others were prevented from being present. Mr. Hutchinson, secretary of the Church Missionary Society, read the proclamation of the Sultan of Zanzibar abolishing slavery and the slave trade within his dominions; and an address of congratulation and thanks, to be presented to the Sultan, was adopted. A sub-committee was then formed to watch over and stimulate proceedings here and abroad in connection with the objects of the society. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DONATION OF ORIENTAL MSS. TO THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—Mr. John B. Baillie, of Leys, has recently presented to the University a fine collection of Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit manuscripts, formed by his grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel John Baillie, who wished them made heirlooms of his estate of Leys. His representatives, however, being desirous that they should be placed in some public institution, have handed them over to the University of Edinburgh under certain conditions, one of which is that they are to be kept separate as the "Leys Collection." Among them is a complete copy of the Mahabharat in the form of a roll 228 feet long, 5½ inches wide, profusely illustrated in colours and gold representing scenes from the poem. The writing (Devanagari character) is very minute, there being twelve lines in every inch. This MS. is perhaps one of the finest of the kind that has reached this country. Another fine MS. is a copy of the "Shah Nameh" of Firdausi, also illustrated with fine paintings of oriental scenes. The rest of the collection consists of historical works, firmans beautifully illuminated, &c., and numbers in all about 125 volumes.—*Scotsman.*

LAW REPORTING IN INDIA.—Under the auspices of the East India Association a meeting of gentlemen interested in the affairs of India was held on Wednesday last at the Rooms of the Association, Westminster, the topic for consideration being the inexpediency of legislation on the subject of law reporting in India. Mr. D. Sutherland in opening the discussion urged that the present system in India put arbitrary limits upon what should have full and free scope for development, and was analogous to putting a censorship on the press, or an embargo on the free expression of opinion; for judicial decisions are to law very much what public opinion is to Government, and a monopoly in law reporting would leave the Legislature in the same kind and degree of darkness as a censorship on the press would leave the executive. No reason had been or could be given why that which is considered unnecessary, inexpedient, and impolitic in England should be otherwise regarded in India. The only sufficient safeguard against abuses is competition, the existence of independent publications which will bring to light judgments improperly suppressed, and render such suppression too perilous to be attempted. Mr. Sutherland therefore contended that the establishment of a Government monopoly of law reporting is a matter calculated to be prejudicial to the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally, and that the East India Association should use its influence to procure her Majesty's disallowance of the law lately passed by the Governor-General in Council giving Legislative sanction to the monopoly in question. In the discussion which followed, the speakers generally coincided with the views expressed by Mr. Sutherland.

THE FALL IN SILVER.—At the House of the Society of Arts, on Monday evening, the discussion on Mr. Seyd's paper, in which the double standard of gold and silver was advocated, read last week on the above subject, was resumed under the presidency of Lord Alfred S. Churchill. Colonel Smyth did not think that they would have to part with their silver in India, even if they had a gold currency. Nor did he think it would be impossible to introduce a gold standard into India, although it might be so to introduce a gold currency. Sir Hector Hay argued that the production of gold and silver was not in excess of the requirements of the world. The value of gold and silver was purely conventional, and the proportion of fifteen to one had been established by custom. The extreme depression in the value of silver had been caused by German demonetisation; and if people, four years ago, knew how little silver Germany possessed, silver would not have gone down to 52½d. He (Sir Hector Hay) quoted figures to show that of late years England consumed one-half the silver which had been produced. He thought any change regarding the rupee would breed discontent amongst the ignorant classes of India. Mr. Conybeare agreed with Mr. Seyd that the demonetisation of silver would become prevalent throughout Europe. When England decided upon one standard, the doom of silver was fixed. He did not apprehend that the demonetisation of silver would be half as fatal as Mr. Seyd anticipated. Mr. Wood remarked that people with fixed incomes would be much affected by the depreciation of the currency, and it was a question which a committee sitting in another place ought to look to. Mr. Seyd replied to the objections raised to his paper, and then the proceedings closed with the usual votes of thanks.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *March* 13.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Mr. DISRAELI, in answer to Mr. NOEL, said that, after consulting with the Marquis of Salisbury, he had come to the conclusion that it would not be expedient to produce the despatches from India, or extracts, relating to the Royal Titles Bill, chiefly because they were mixed up with political considerations, concerning the particular

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title to be assumed by the Queen, which had been hitherto scrupulously excluded from the debate.—Upon this Mr. NOEL gave notice that he will move a Resolution declaring it to be inexpedient for her Majesty to assume a title so novel and unpopular.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, *March* 14.—THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.—Lord HALIFAX, in calling attention to the papers laid on the table by the Secretary of State for India, complained that in a recent despatch, dated the 11th of November, Lord Salisbury had departed from the principle of governing India as much as possible in India and for Indian interests. That despatch was not calculated to promote good feeling between the Indian Government and the Home Government. Deeming it reasonable in the circumstances of India to preserve whatever revenue existed, he argued against the expediency of reducing or abolishing the import duty on cotton goods, which he did not regard as imposed for the sake of protection, but for the purpose of revenue, yet Lord Salisbury, in his despatch, declared that provision should be made for the removal of the duty within a fixed term of years, whatever might be the condition of the Indian revenue. Upon this point Lord Salisbury and the people of Manchester differed from the people of India, whose feelings deserved the first consideration, and he thought that nothing could be more dangerous than to transfer, as the despatch proposed, the details of legislation in India to the Home Government in England. The despatch would produce a bad effect in India, and he was convinced that to hold India well in hand the influence of the Governor-General and Council ought to be increased rather than diminished.—Lord SALISBURY said that in proposing to deal with the cotton duties the Home Government warned the Government of India not to run any risk of creating a deficiency; but he remarked that the Indian revenue had been a rising revenue, and on general principles the Cotton-tax was liable to objection, it being to some extent a protective duty. He was, therefore, surprised that it was viewed with so much favour by Lord Halifax. Lord Halifax referred to the feelings of the people of India, though it was doubtful how he could know what those feelings were. The vast mass of the Indian population was politically dumb, and what Lord Halifax must mean was not the opinion of the people of India, but the opinion of the Bombay millowners, who, no doubt, took strong views in favour of Protection. There was no tax, Lord Salisbury remarked, which it was more desirable to remit than the Cotton-tax, whenever the finances of India would permit, the question being more an Indian than a Lancashire one, for it was the Hindoo who would be most benefited by its remission, and he, therefore, recommended the Government of India at the earliest fitting opportunity to sweep it away. Proceeding to state the objections he felt to the matter having been considered at Simla and not at Calcutta, he said all he had done was to desire that the Indian Government, before they decided on any particular legislation, should let the Home Government know their views, so that the latter might offer any necessary suggestions. The result then would be that when full communications passed between the two Governments, Indian interests would be represented, and at the same time Imperial considerations would be borne in mind.—The Duke of ARGYLL showed the danger of depriving the Indian Government of the initiative in legislation, and he maintained that the initiative could not proceed from Downing-street. It was objectionable to recommend the Cotton-tax as the first duty to be remitted, without considering the comparative claims of other duties for reduction, and without considering the objections to the export duties. He denied that there was anything improper in the matter being considered and decided at Simla. In alluding to the appointment of Lord Lytton as Governor-General of India, he expressed a hope that Lord Lytton would not consider himself the mere *alter ego* of the Secretary for India, but would deem it his first duty to consider the interests and benefit of the people of that country from an Imperial point of view, not overlooking the pressure of the Salt-tax in order to spend his first sixpence in the removal of the Cotton-duty for the benefit of Manchester millowners.—The LORD CHANCELLOR felt surprised that the Duke of Argyll should have justified the course taken by Lord Northbrook in having decided the matter at Simla, and he demurred to the conclusion that the initiative in legislation was taken from the Government in India, for all that was required was that the Governor-general should propose his measures in the first instance, and that before they became law they should be sent over to England for the purpose of being considered. He could not conceive how anyone could maintain that a measure altering duties could be passed in India, and without the greatest inconvenience be afterwards *vetoed* in England by the Secretary for India.—Lord LAWRENCE blamed the course taken by the Government, which, he argued, took away the initiative from the Governor-general in Council, and with regard to the import duty on cotton goods, he believed the people of India had no desire to see it removed.—Lord WINMARLEIGH, admitting that India must be governed with a view to Indian interests, pointed out that it was only proposed to repeal the cotton-duty when the state of the Indian revenue would allow of its removal.—Lord GREY thought it not wise, considering the circumstances of India, to give up the Cotton-tax, producing so large a sum as between £800,000 and £900,000, which, if it operated at all as a protective duty, only did so in a very insignificant degree, and to that extent might be neutralised by the imposition of countervailing duties on Indian machine-made cotton. In his opinion nothing could be more dangerous than to weaken the hands of the Governor-General.—Lord CARNARVON contended that the Secretary for India, having a control over proceedings in India, ought in certain circumstances to exercise that control, and the mode most likely to prevent the chance of collision between the Viceroy and the Home Government was that which was based on ample communications between the two, the Indian Secretary, as Minister of the Crown, being the paramount authority.—Lord GRANVILLE said he had not heard a single word in defence of the recommendation for the abolition of the Cotton duty in preference to the remission of some of the export duties, and he feared that what had occurred was the beginning of a policy for the exclusive government of India from this country, which he thought would have a most injurious effect in India.—The Duke of RICHMOND and GORDON expressed his belief that the course pursued by Lord Salisbury had been a perfectly constitutional course.—After a few words in reply from Lord HALIFAX the discussion terminated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *March* 14.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT asked whether the policy of changing the style and title of the Crown, in the manner recommended by her Majesty's Government, had been submitted for consideration and advice to the Governor-General of India in Council or to the Council of India, so far as such change may affect both the subjects within her Majesty's territories in India and also the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes of India as guaranteed to them by the Proclamation of the 1st of November, 1858.—Mr. DISRAELI replied that what he preferred to describe as the addition to, not the change of, the Royal Titles had not been submitted to the Viceroy nor to the Council of India as suggested, because the Government did not believe that it would affect the subjects within her Majesty's territories, nor the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes.—Subsequently, Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT gave notice that he would move for a list of the Native Princes with whom her Majesty has Treaties now in force.

COOLIES IN ST. VINCENT.—Mr. ERRINGTON called attention to certain abuses in the treatment of Coolies in the island of St. Vincent, and moved for papers relating to them.—Mr. J. LOWTHER, in acceding to the motion on behalf of the Government, while he dwelt on the importance of Coolie labour to those islands, admitted the necessity of strictly watching the system.—Lord F. CAVENDISH also made some remarks in the same sense.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *March* 16.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Mr. DISRAELI moved that the Speaker leave the chair, and was followed by the Marquis of HARTINGTON, who was loudly cheered by the Opposition. The noble lord, starting with the observation that he had taken upon himself the task of moving a hostile amendment with great reluctance, was interrupted by ironical cheering from the Ministerialists. Nothing disconcerted, his lordship proceeded, in a comparatively brief and exceedingly able speech, to marshal and link together the now familiar arguments against the Bill, and to press home the strictures against the mysterious air with which the Premier had invested the proposal, and the questionable arguments with which he had from time to time sought to strengthen it. Kings and queens had, Lord Hartington said, in conclusion, hitherto been good enough for us in England, and it was for the Government to show, as they had not yet shown, how the addition of the title of Empress was to add to the interests of India.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, with an air of warm indignation, declared that the opposition was the result of an "absurd panic," that the cry against the Bill was "really senseless," and that, in fact, the proposed addition of title of Empress was "merely local"—akin, in fact, to the addition of the style of Duke of Cornwall to the titles of the Prince of Wales. Lord Hartington's criticisms on the preamble of the Bill were "quibbles;" Mr. Lowe's speech, delivered in an earlier stage of the Bill, was "dangerous;" whilst Mr. Gladstone's was "far more dangerous."—Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, who followed, presented the heavy end of his speech first, and was not able to keep the crowded House together. Before he reached the latter half, which was full of sparkle and point, the benches were half empty. Sir William Harcourt's advice to the House generally was to leave well alone; the black coat had founded a much stronger rule in India than had the turban, and it would be better for the Queen to keep the ancient title than to attempt to travesty a foreign one. Mr. Disraeli had argued that the proposed alteration was not a change, but an addition. Sir William Harcourt insisted that it was both, in the sense that if the Pavilion at Brighton were placed on the top of Westminster Abbey that ancient and time-honoured building would be added to and changed.—Mr. PERCY WYNDHAM, rising to continue the debate, completed the desolation, of the House, and its appearance did not revive under the oratory of Sir E. COLEBROOKE or Sir W. FRASER. — Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY, in announcing that the Home Rule members as a body had finally decided to vote with the Opposition, took the opportunity of expressing the hope that such a step would not check in the bud any intention the Prime Minister might be cherishing of seizing the occasion of the Queen's assumption of a

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new title to grant an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.—Mr. HERMON, Mr. LAING, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE (who set himself to "brush away all that rubbish about the Antonines,"), Mr. GRANT DUFF, and Mr. CHAPLIN, having addressed the House, Mr. ROEBUCK, rising at ten o'clock, when the benches had begun to fill again, took the opportunity of making a violent attack on Mr. Gladstone, whom, amid warm cheering from the Ministerialists, he likened to "a much greater man"—

Who, born for the universe, narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.

—Lord ELCHO found, in the presentation of the solitary petition above referred to, the solution of a historic doubt. "Who's Griffiths?" was a query once familiar to the passer along the London streets, and it was marvelled whether he was anybody at all. But Mr. Bass had supplied the answer, and it was clear that "Griffiths" was a reverend gentleman living at Derby, who represented in his own person the great body of the public, who were alleged by the Liberals to be opposed to this measure.—Mr. FORSTER said that the Radicals in this case sat opposite to him, and he added, amid cries of "Oh, oh," from the Ministerialists, it was the most dangerous kind of Radicalism to dig about the roots of the loyalty of the people to the Throne. At twenty minutes past twelve Mr. T. CAVE moved the adjournment of the debate.—Mr. DISRAELI said that all the House waited for was the speeches of Mr. Ernest Noel and Sir George Campbell, and in order that these might be delivered, he, being perfectly satisfied with the turn the debate had taken, would waive his own right to speak, so that the division might be taken forthwith. The motion being persisted in, the House divided, when 192 voted for the adjournment and 324 against, a result received with great cheering by the Ministerialists.—Mr. W. JAMES then moved the adjournment of the House, observing that it was desirable there should be time given for further consideration out of doors.—Mr. DISRAELI, taking prompt advantage of this slip, warmly declared that he had been a member of that House for forty years, and he had never heard such an unconstitutional reason assigned for an adjournment.—Lord HARTINGTON expressing the opinion that the debate had better proceed, Mr. JAMES withdrew his motion, and the debate was continued by Mr. NOEL and Sir G. CAMPBELL.—The House divided, and Lord Hartington's motion was defeated by 305 against 200, and after disposing of the other business, the House adjourned at ten minutes to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *March* 17.—COUNCIL OF INDIA (PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS) BILL.—The Marquis of SALISBURY moved the second reading of the Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill, the object of which is to permit pensions to be granted to a limited number of members of the India Council, so as to enable the Government to obtain the services of gentlemen with high legal and financial qualifications. It would be a return to the pensions granted under the old Act of 1858.—Lord LAWRENCE considered that it would be unfair to pension one portion of the India Council.—The Duke of ARGYLL declared that it was the intention of Parliament that the Council of India should always consist mainly of gentlemen with Indian experience. But there was to be an influential minority of eminent jurists, lawyers, and merchants, whom it was difficult to get for a salary of £1,200 a year, for ten or twelve years, unless there was some prospect of a pension. Although there were objections to having some members entitled to pensions for services for which the other members had no pension, still, on the whole, he was in favour of the principle of the Bill.—Lord SANDHURST said the pensions of the members of the Council who had had Indian experience were derived from deductions from their pay while on service in India. He thought they should be put on the same footing as the retired lawyers or civil engineers who were brought into the Council.—Lord SALISBURY replied that he had found the proposal to pension the retired Indian officials who were on the Council regarded with so much aversion in the House of Commons that it would be impossible to pass such a Bill. In regard to the necessities of the public service, there was an unmistakable distinction between the two classes. The retired Indian Civil servants were glad on their return to England to have something to do, and, therefore, without offering a pension, the best qualifications which the retired Indian Civil Service could offer were available. But that was not the case with regard to the other class of men whose services were required. The Bill was absolutely necessary for carrying on the work of the Council with efficiency.—The Bill was read a second time.

India Office.

March 17, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. O. H. G. Jenkinson (Uncov.), and W. W. Clarke (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. Collett, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Col. H. D. Abbott, C.B., Staff Corps; Col. T. C. Longcroft, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. M. E. Gouldsbury (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; and W. Mellor (Uncov.), 4 mo., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. M. Grant (Uncov.), 1 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. D. S. Dodgson, C.B., Inf., 6 mo.; Surg. major W. E. Caird, 6 mo.; Major N. R. Burlton, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. H. H. Lyster, V.C., Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Major C. D. Baynes, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Col. G. Smart, Inf., 6 mo.; Surg. major A. Gamack, 6 mo.; Capt. C. L. Highmoor Staff Corps, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. F. Price, and J. H. Cook (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major C. J. Jennings, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. S. Tandy, Staff Corps; Col. C. O. Maude, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. G. Nicholetts, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

COCHRAN—The wife of Capt. Cochran, 37th Regiment, of a daughter, stillborn, at Sandhurst, March 6.

GRANT—The wife of Surg. major R. A. P. Grant, Army Medical Department, late 43rd Light Infantry, of a daughter, at Malta, Feb. 29.

LEIGH—The wife of Edward E. Leigh, Queen's Bays, of a son, at Pye Nest, Halifax, March 11.

OAKES—The wife of Lieut. colonel Oakes, R.E., of a son, at Torquay, March 12.

STRACHEY—The wife of Lieut. gen. R. Strachey, R.E., F.R.S., of a daughter, at Stowey-house, Clapham Common, March 14.

TONGUE—The wife of Capt. V. Tongue, late 60th Rifles, of a daughter, at Aldridge, March 9.

MARRIAGES.

WHISH—THOMPSON.—Capt. John T. Whish, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary B., daughter of J. H. Thompson, at Enfield, March 14.

DEATHS.

BABINGTON—Catherine, widow of Stephen Babington, H.E.I.C.S., at Tunbridge-wells, March 11, aged 84.

BARNES—Anne C., wife of Capt. E. Barnes, late of the 27th Inniskillings, at Bridlington Quay, March 11, aged 43.

DICKSON—Marian, the wife of Capt. J. B. B. Dickson, Royal Dragoons, at 9, Kensington-palace-gardens, March 10, aged 28.

FARRINGTON—Jane, widow of Major gen. Farrington, Bengal Artillery, at Bath, March 4.

HART—Capt. James C. Hart, late 16th Lancers, at Pau, Basses-Pyrenees, March 12, aged 43.

HALL—William S. Hall, formerly Lieut. 18th Royal Irish, at Peldon Rectory, near Colchester, Feb. 28, aged 80.

HUNTER—Roger R., son of the late Capt. Patrick Hunter, of the Hon. E.I.C.S., at Edinburgh, March 10.

JACKSON—Col. John Jackson, C.B., late 25th Bombay N.I., at Harbledown-lodge, near Canterbury, March 12, aged 75.

JAMES—Henry James, late of the 20th Bombay N.I., at Cheltenham, March 10, aged 68.

JOPP—Eliza J., widow of the late Lieut. col. Jopp, Bombay Engineers, H.E.I.C.S., at Brighton, March 10.

STRANGE—Lieut. colonel Alexander Strange, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., at 97, Onslow-square, March 9, aged 57.

WADE—Altha M. H., daughter of Sir Thomas F. Wade, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Minister at Pekin, at Grove-hill, Tunbridge-wells, March 12, aged 13 months.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 9. Lucille, Calcutta.—10. Indus, Rangoon; str. Zerbino, Kurrachee.—13. Mary Hick, Colombo.—14. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, Calcutta.—15. Str. Nizam, Bombay; Majestic, Calcutta.—16. Durham, Calcutta; Lena, Madras; City of Cambridge, Calcutta; Galatea, Calcutta; Lady Belhaven, Calcutta; Dunskeik, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 9. Stavanger, Bombay.—11. Silket, Calcutta; str. Statesman, Calcutta.—13. Puritan, Calcutta; Glendarnel, Calcutta; Annot Lyle, Bombay; Cambay, Calcutta.—15. Str. Duke of Lancaster, Colombo, &c.; str. Galatea, Bombay.—16. Str. Malwa, Bombay; str. Zampa, Bombay; Virginia Schillizi, Bombay; John Chapman, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Lancaster, March 15.—From LONDON.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. B. B. Williams and Mr. W. Sambourne. For MADRAS.—Mr. N. Phelps, Mr. A. D. Kirk, Mr. G. A. Ouchterlony, and Captain Gordon. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. H. G. Schratch, Mr. C. W. Shaw, Mr. J. N. Pogose, and Mr. G. Gould.

Per str. City of Canterbury, March 17.—From LIVERPOOL.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Walker, Miss M. Gillies, and Mrs. Godbold.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Malwa, March 16.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. McWebster, Mr. B. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. W. Crother, Mrs. A.

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Murray and child, Capt. Preston, Lieut. Dunsford, Lieut. Fanshawe, Lieut. Tippinge, Sub lieut. Ravenshaw, Mr. T. Scott, Mr. H. Coller, Capt. Young, Lieut. Blest, Lieut. Langton, and Mr. and Mrs. Colvin. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Ronaldson, Miss Dunlop, Mr. T. Kendall, and Col. Rundall. From MALTA.—Major Musgrave, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Allhusen, Mr. H. Mackinnon, Major Stevenson, Mr. Stovenson, Lord F. G. Lennox, and Mr. Cole.

Per str. Thibet, March 24.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Coghlan. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. R. Martin and two ladies.

Per str. Thibet, March 27.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. McNabb, Mr. J. Dawson, and Dr. McCarthy.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Camperdown, for Bombay, Feb. 3, 4 S., 30 W.
Cholula, from Calcutta, Feb. 11, 20 S., 2 W.
Alice Ritson, from Coringa, Feb. 9, 25 S., 4 E.
Salus, from Penang, Feb. 13, 22 S., 3 E.
Isabella Mott, for Bombay, Jan. 25, 33 S., 63 E.
Napier, from Maulmain, Feb. 4, 35 S., 29 E.
Aphrodita, from Calcutta, Feb. 17, 22 S., 1 E.
Knighton, for Manila, Jan. 22, 25 S., 27 W.
Windsor, for Galle, Dec. 10, 16 N., 23 W.
Mangalore, for Calcutta, Jan. 29, 17 S., 31 W.
Khersonese, for Galle, Dec. 22, 8 S., 28 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Khedive, which sailed from Southampton on March 9, anchored off Hurst Castle for twenty hours in consequence of a heavy gale.

The Strathleven (s.), for Bombay, returned to Liverpool with steering gear defective, but sailed again on March 12.

The City of Halifax, for Kurrachee, has put back to Gravesend damaged and leaky, having been in collision in the Downs.

The Mars, for Bombay, was fouled by a barque, and had foretop gallantmast carried away and cutwater very much damaged.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 23.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Coutts and two children, and Mr. Hurst.
VENICE to HONG KONG.—Mr. Silverlock, Capt. Watson, and Mr. J. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Evezard, Mr. G. Leslie, and Mr. Mackenzie.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Ainslie, Col. Gurney, and Col. Swiney.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. D. Bruce.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Garnett.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Ramsay, and Miss Tatham.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. J. Coutts, and Mr. Buchan.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Sutherland.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. A. Taylor.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mrs. Courtland.

MARCH 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Egerton, and Major Anderson.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wynne.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Center, Col. Beauchamp, Lieut. col. Gulliver, Mr. D. Stewart, and Dr. and Mrs. J. Forbes Keith.
MALTA to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Harris.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Higginson.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. col. Leahy.

APRIL 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. — Barron.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. B. Gott.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Pattison and friend, and Mr. Clark.

APRIL 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Rennick, and Mr. C. Lee.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Richardson and son.

APRIL 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Com. Fairlie, R.N.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Onslow.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. G. Nicholetts, and Miss Nicholetts.

MANDALAY.—A correspondent, writing from Mandalay to the *Rangoon Gazette*, says:—"Since Colonel Duncan has taken up the Residentship, there has been some improvement in the working of the Mixed Court. There is not now any more humbug about the King wishing to see the Resident generally upon a Court day, and to say some foolish things, the main object in the Royal wish being to obstruct the regular working of the Court. Colonel Duncan has procured for us a separate judge, who will never be wanted by the King, and if the Colonel will only follow on this track, he may also succeed in obtaining the services of a permanent Burmese judge to hold Court daily. We have now Court only once a week, and only one or two cases are then heard."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 30.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, March 31.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 3d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.		96¼ 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			84¼ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	84¼ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			84¼ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			
4½ per Cent. of 1870			
4½ per Cent. of 1872			84¼ 85
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			85¾ 86¼

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8 3/16d.	1s. 8 5/16d.	1s. 8 7/16d.
Madras	1s. 8 3/16d.	1s. 8 5/16d.	1s. 8 7/16d.
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	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		84 to 84
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	103	114¼ to 115¼
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.9.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	116 to 117
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	118
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114½ to 115½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2¼ pm.
Stock	Onde and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	113½ to 114½
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	112½ to 113½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112½ to 113½
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1¼
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8¾ to 9¼
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	15½ to 16½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22½ to 23½
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	90 to 92
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7½ to 7¾
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	22½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	10½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2¾
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50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
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10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 7¾
5	Do. New	4	1¼ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106 to 108
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4¼
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	35 to 37
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1¼ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

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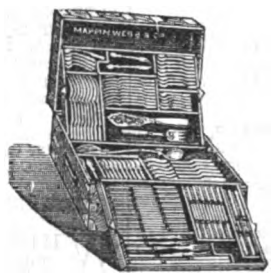


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NOTICE OF MEETING.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

(LIMITED).

117, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W., 10th March, 1876.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the PALACE HOTEL, WESTMINSTER, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at Three P.M.

By Order of the Committee,

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	287
Casualties, &c.	290
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Training for the Indian Civil Service	291
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Queen's Title in India ...	291
Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill	291
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
A New Source of Wealth for India	292
Indian Tobacco	292
Protestant Missions in India ...	293
BENGAL:—	
The Prince in the Terai	293
Station Talk	294
Miscellaneous	294
Shipping and Commercial ...	296
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	296
Shipping and Commercial ...	297
BOMBAY:—	
Station Talk	297
Miscellaneous	297
Shipping and Commercial ...	298
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous	298
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	299
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	301
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	302
WAR OFFICE	304
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	304
OFFICIAL PAPERS:—	
Retirement of Indian Officers ...	304
HOME:—	
The Agra Bank — Indian Exchange and the Price of Silver	305
Depreciation of Silver	305
Miscellaneous	306
Imperial Parliament	307
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	309
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	309
Shipping	309
SPIRIT OF THE HOME JOURNALS:—	
The Queen's Titles...	309
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	310
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	310
ADVERTISEMENTS	311

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 6; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, March 4; Calcutta, March 8.

AT Allahabad preparations were completing for the visit of the Prince of Wales there on his return journey to Bombay. The last-named city is after all to be adorned with an equestrian statue of his Royal Highness, the gift of Sir Albert Sassoon, from the studio of Mr. Boehm. It is said that another Bombay capitalist had set his heart upon the honour secured by his luckier rival; but as the equivalent—a baronetcy—which he deemed himself fairly entitled to expect, was not forthcoming, his project hung fire, and another achieves the work which he deemed his own.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Times of India* the blockade of the refractory Afridi tribe near Peshawar was causing those restless borderers a good deal of discomfort. It was said that some six thousand of them were gathered together in the hills, besides a large concourse of beasts of burden of every description. On Sunday, the 27th February, about five hundred men showed themselves not far from Fort Mackeson, and our patrols brought back word that their object was to cut off the grass-cutters' ponies of the cavalry detachment. "The native officer in command, Ressaldar Mohammed Ali Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry, immediately ordered out thirty men of the 27th P.N.I., and ten sowars of the 7th, and advanced in skirmishing order, with cavalry, viz., five sowars on either flank. The hill-men showed fight for half-an-hour, but on making an acquaintance with the Snider, they retired in great disorder to their mountain fastnesses, and doubtless told their wondering friends how the Sirkar's troops use weapons that never require loading." Captain Tytler, of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, was at once sent out to take command of the Fort in case the Afridis should feel inclined to renew their little game. Their loss in that affair was unknown. On our side no casualty occurred, although the daffadar of the 8th Bengal Cavalry had a narrow shave, as a bullet struck his clothes. All the arrangements made by the Ressaldar were "excellent."

IT is stated in the Indian papers that Sir Salar Jung would leave Bombay about the middle of March, and during his stay in England will be the guest of the Duke of Sutherland. His Excellency has chartered a Rubattino Company's steamer to convey him and his suite from Bombay to England.

AN outbreak in the Maulmain jail has been suppressed with a loss of fourteen convicts killed and wounded. We are not told how the guardians of the place fared. Probably, as the *Pioneer* suggests, they owed their salvation to the fact that the soldiery interfered; for "it appears to be the rule that the warders of Indian jails are allowed the use of weapons only on the condition that they must safely be stowed away under lock and key." Although British Burmah is, in many respects, a model for other Indian Provinces, the management of its jails brings out the usual Indian defect of weakness in the supervision. Even in the jails of Bengal and the North-West, it seems a wild risk to rely on a superintendent and one or two English warders; and the risk, of course, is still greater in the Burmah jails, whose prisoners are recruited from the most hot-blooded people in Asia.

ACCORDING to a Bombay paper, it is probable that the present Quarter-Master-General will not have to give up his post on attaining to colonel's allowances in July next. It now appears that Brigadier-General G. Burrows is eligible for reappointment, and that he will, in fact, be reappointed as Quarter-Master-General to complete his tenure of five years.

THE process of adapting the works of the Northern Punjab Railway to the standard gauge of five feet six inches goes on apace. On Monday, the 28th February, an engine ran through from Wazirabad to Naurangabad, on the south bank of the Jhilam. Although this section of the road is now broad gauge, it is found necessary for the present to keep up the old narrow gauge connection with the line from Lahor to Wazirabad. By the beginning of April the line will be open for traffic. Twenty-one of the fifty girders of the Jhilam bridge are already fixed, and the whole will be in their places before the river rises, so that by September the bridge, as altered for the broad gauge, will almost certainly be ready for traffic. The alteration of the line from Lahor to Wazirabad, which is in effect the building of a new line, involving some six miles of viaducts, will take more time, but by June or July, 1877, that section also will probably be opened.

AT Jhilam the railway works stop short; but the line northward to Rawal Pindi, about seventy miles long, has, after years of careful survey, been settled, and is now staked out. Owing to a difficult country the works on this section will be very heavy, but they will probably be completed within three years, from the time that the Government may order them to be carried on. Beyond Rawal Pindi parties of engineers are vigourously prospecting right and left of the Grand Trunk Road for the best line thence to Attok. Here the question of a suitable site for a bridge across the narrowing Indus has been thoroughly debated, and a spot commanded by the Fort has already been recommended. It seems quite a mistake to suppose that a railway bridge at Attok must needs be a costly and difficult work. With regard to the rest of the line up to Peshawar, it is said that Sir Bartle Frere, since his recent visit to that place, has made no secret of his conviction of the importance of such extension of the line, both in a political and military point of view.

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IT is a good thing, financially speaking, to be architect to a native Indian Prince, especially one imbued with a taste for building. We forget at this moment how many lakhs of rupees were allotted to the Italian who designed for Shah-Jahan the wondrous Taj-Mahal; but the reigning Rajah of Gwalior is not easily to be outdone in munificence of a like sort. It is said that Sindia has just given a lakh of rupees—nominally £10,000—to the architect—also, we believe, an Italian—who built the palace in which he entertained the Prince of Wales. Signor Filose is said to be a younger member of the Filose family, descended from Jean Baptiste, and still retaining its pure European descent. This family has during four or five generations furnished faithful servants to the Gwalior Princes. The present Signor Filose was sent to Europe to study, since when he has been employed on all manner of duties, having no connection with his particular art.

MR. A. R. SCOBLE, late Advocate-General of Bombay, who came home by the last mail, went to Bombay in 1859. In little over a year he was appointed Acting Clerk to the Crown during the absence of Mr. White, and the appointment was confirmed in 1863. In 1865 Mr. Scoble was made Master in Equity. When the office of Advocate-General became vacant it was accepted by Mr. Scoble, who was also offered a Judgeship, which he declined. He filled the office of Advocate-General, says the *Times of India*, "in a way that showed his clear appreciation of the duties of the position, a thorough knowledge of legal principles, and a remarkable insight into Indian institutions. As a member of the Legislative Council, his advice was always sought and generally followed by the Bombay Government, and indeed he showed himself as useful in Council as he was eloquent at the Bar. Mr. Scoble will be missed from Bombay society, as well as from the Bombay High Court. As an amiable companion he was much sought after." Not the least of Mr. Scoble's successes was his conduct of the prosecution in the famous Baroda trial of last year. His summing-up in reply to Serjeant Ballantyne left nothing to desire. It is strange that, while Messrs. Hogg and Souter have been knighted, no special honour has been conferred on Mr. Scoble.

THE Privilege of the Bar must be allowed to cover a good deal of very sharp practice, if the following story, as told by a Bombay contemporary, be true in all its main features:—

> On Thursday week a case of peculiar interest to the members of the legal profession who are concerned about their reputation in the eyes of their fellow-men was decided by Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, Small Cause Court. A native sued Mr. Ernest Browning, a barrister, for the recovery of Rs. 500. He had agreed with Mr. Browning, that the latter should proceed to Mhow to conduct a case in which he was concerned, and the Rs. 500 were advanced towards expenses, or even, let us suppose, as a retaining fee. At the last moment, Mr. Browning telegraphed that he was unable to go to Mhow, and the unfortunate native lost his case. He naturally thought that Mr. Browning would offer to refund the Rs. 500, and at last, after much waiting, he filed a suit in the Small Cause Court. He produced Mr. Browning's telegram and receipt for the Rs. 500, for which no service whatever had been rendered. In the Judge's mind, the equity of the case was clear enough. What had Mr. Browning to say? He pleaded "the privilege of the bar." This was the only plea which could have thoroughly protected Mr. Browning, and all the Judge could do was to look at him, and then nonsuit the plaintiff. Thus, by a privilege of the bar, which permits gentlemen to accept money in consideration of a promise to do certain work, which work they may never do, although they may retain the fees, the Mhow native lost both a considerable sum of money, and his chances of succeeding in his case. It looks like a case of hardship.

So it certainly does, if we are to suppose that a plain breach of contract, for which in any other case redress could have been enforced by law, may be committed with impunity by a member of the Bar.

COMMENTING on the small reduction in the rates of Indian postage which the Berne Conference has resolved upon, the *Bombay Gazette* points out what it thinks should be the next step in the same direction. "The great aim of Indian postal reformers should be to insist on the abolition of the Southampton service, which nobody in India wants, and to get the whole postal subsidy concentrated on the Brindisi line. By means of this change we should get our letters conveyed more quickly and at cheaper rates." Most persons will probably agree with our contemporary that the Southampton mail service ought to be a thing of the past. Its day of usefulness has clearly gone by, and its further existence can only serve to keep the Brindisi rates higher than they might otherwise be.

IT appears that the excellent quality of the cotton cloth turned out by the Indor looms has secured a preference for it not only in Central India but in some parts of Rajputana and the North-West Provinces. Mr. Browne, the manager of Holkar's one mill, can readily produce yarn and cloth up to the designation of "30s;" but it is found more profitable to work from 20 to 24s. The number of spindles is about 10,000; and the looms are proportionally more numerous than in the Bombay mills, because the former turn out the bulk of their work in finished cloth, and do not much affect the trade in yarns. The workpeople earn from four or five up to ten and twelve rupees a month, the average being about seven or eight, which is a very attractive rate of wages for the artisans of Central India. The "hands" are scarcely yet up to the mark, the women not having been found so serviceable as in the Bombay mills, but as they are paid mostly by piecework, their industrial education is proceeding. The mill chimney, 120 feet high, is said to be a noble piece of masonry and brickwork.

IF it be true that the forests belonging to private owners in Darjiling are calculated to yield fuel for thirty years only, the Bengal Government has done wisely in pressing the matter of forest conservancy on the notice of the Sikkim Darbar. It is the fashion—remarks the *Pioneer* in this connection—"now-a-days to buy up territory. A very small sum comparatively would make Sikkim a British State, and we should then not merely add to our forest reserves, but secure a *point d'appui* for checkmating China in Thibet and Upper Burmah, and should open up probably a great trade between Central Asia and Bengal."

AT 10 P.M. on the night of the 14th March the *Serapis* passed the mail steamer for Bombay. The *Osborne* followed her, and returned to the *Serapis* with papers of the 25th of February. The next day there was a dead calm, the thermometer being 80. The menagerie is reported "quite comfortable." It contains eighty animals of all sorts. The elephants walk about the deck; the deer are very tame, and the tigers are domesticated, though they "exhibit tendencies to relapse." On Thursday, the 16th, the calm continued, and the temperature was the same. The sea was as smooth as glass; no ships, nor fish, nor birds were to be seen. On Friday the sea and temperature remained the same as before. The squadron has been averaging 272 miles in twenty-four hours. The *Osborne* ran under the quarter of the *Serapis* to exhibit her two elephants, which salaamed to the Prince as she passed ahead. The same monotonously fine weather continued the next day, the wind aft, being very hot. On the 20th a slight breeze began to blow astern; the weather being cloudy, and the heat considerable. The *Serapis* and *Raleigh* anchored at 7.40 P.M. off Aden, the *Osborne* having gone ahead to prepare for their coming. All on board were well.

THE *Serapis*, with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on board, arrived at Suez this morning at eight o'clock.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs some particulars concerning the death of the Bishop of Calcutta at Rawal Pindi on Wednesday, March 15. He had left Calcutta on a visitation tour in the Punjab, about the middle of February, and reached Peshawar on the 21st, after an unusually trying journey. From the alternation of heat and cold, and from exposure to rain, he got a serious attack of bilious diarrhœa. On the 7th of March he was better, and was removed to Rawal Pindi at the beginning of the next week. Dangerous symptoms again appeared, and on the morning of the 15th the case became hopeless. The sad event has caused great and general regret, as the Bishop was deservedly popular. On the day of the funeral the flag on Fort William was hoisted half-mast high, and a *Gazette Extraordinary* was published recording the Bishop's services, and the zeal he displayed in the discharge of his functions, especially regarding the education of the poorer Europeans. The Bishop had intended taking a furlough shortly, but postponed it till the completion of the Punjab tour. His death was apparently owing to the conscientious discharge of his duties. The Bishop of Madras will administer the diocese until a new appointment is made.

IN the letter written to the Viceroy just before his departure, the Prince of Wales says that his expectations had been more than realised, and that the reception he met with from the

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Princes, Chiefs, and people was most gratifying. He hopes that the millions of the Queen's subjects in India may become daily more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and he adds that the native troops constitute an Army of which the country may justly feel proud; the march-past at Delhi was, he says, a most impressive sight. The Prince also expresses his high appreciation of the Civil Service, and concludes by thanking the Viceroy and the officials for the hospitality and facilities of travel afforded him.

A *Times* telegram of March 19 from Calcutta states that Khelat is comparatively quiet, but one tribe is still in arms against the Khan. Colonel Munro and Major Sandeman are at Jacobabad awaiting orders. The chiefs of the northern Khelat tribes are with Major Sandeman, and are believed to be ready to make peace with the Khan.

On the Peshawar frontier the offending Afridi tribe is closely blockaded, and will probably submit shortly. This refers to the Hassan-Khail Afridis who lately raided into Kotal Kohat.

The Karrenni Boundary Commission returned to Tonghoo on the 5th, all well. Boundary pillars were erected and the work successfully completed.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Tuesday, March 14, Mr. Hobhouse obtained leave to introduce a Bill for the better control of dramatic performances, and said that the Government is now powerless to prohibit seditious and obscene plays. He mentioned a Bengali drama which foully libels the tea planters; also, a scandalous and seditious farce, "Gajadananda and the Prince," lately performed in a native theatre at Calcutta. The measure is generally approved, as necessary to curb the license of the Bengali stage.

It is also stated that the scheme for the improvement of the Native Army has been matured and sent home for approval. The details have not been divulged, but the changes will probably be slight, as the present administration is believed to be hostile to any radical reformation. A sweeping reform—we are told—is urgently wanted, and delay and half measures will only increase the difficulty.

Lord Lytton landed at Alexandria from the *Orontes* on March 21, and at once proceeded by special train to Cairo and Suez to meet the Prince of Wales.

A Reuter's telegram from Singapore of March 21 says that the Flying Squadron has gone to China.

The Malay chief Ismail, who recently surrendered to the Rajah of Quedah, has arrived at Penang, and handed over the insignia of his rank to Major Anson.

Telegraphic advices lately received at St. Petersburg announce that perfect order prevails in the newly-formed Government of Ferghana. Khokan is visibly recovering from the terror and loss caused by the civil war. Trade has, within a very brief period, attained an extension which it never possessed under the rule of the Khan Khudayar. Russian influence has penetrated beyond the Khirgiz territory as far as Karategin, whose inhabitants delivered up Fulat Beg, the sham Khan, to the troops sent in pursuit. Fulat Beg has since undergone the extreme penalty of the law, having been hanged at Marghilan, the place where, among other barbarous acts, he murdered six Russian prisoners without the slightest cause. This just punishment, we are assured, "has not failed to produce a deep impression." At the most populous and strategically important points of the new Government of Ferghana garrisons have been established and administrative authorities installed. Khokan, the capital of the former Khanate, will also be the capital of the new Government. An envoy from the Amir of Kashgar is on his way to Khokan.

It appears from intelligence just received at Tashkand from Merv that Sher Ali, the Amir of Kabul, has since last December been besieging the fortress of Maimana, where the ruler of Ankhai had taken refuge. The country surrounding Maimana has submitted to Sher Ali, whose son, Yakub Khan, is still detained at Kabul.

Colonel Alexander Strange, whose death we lately recorded, was a cornet of Madras Cavalry in 1834. From an early period of his Indian career he displayed a special aptitude for scientific pursuits, which bore fruit in 1847 in his appointment to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. For the next ten years he was engaged in triangulating first the Karáchi Series to the extent of 23,000 square miles, and afterwards the Eastern or Coast Series, which involved heavy work amidst the unhealthy jungles of the Gumsur Hills. In April, 1857, an attack of jungle fever drove him for a while to the Nilgiris, and his promotion next year to the rank of Major compelled him, according to the rules then in force, to retire from the Survey, with the honour of special thanks from the Viceroy for distinguished service. In 1861 he retired on his pension, but a fresh outlet for his special talents was speedily opened to him when, in 1862, he accepted the post of Inspector of Scientific Instruments to the India-office. His mechanical skill and inventiveness found full scope in designing a number of improved instruments for the Trigonometrical Survey; a task discharged by him with such success that no further improvements seem possible for some time to come. Meanwhile Colonel Strange took for many years an active part in the affairs of more than one scientific society, and to him especially belongs the credit of leading the movement which resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction. Before his death he had the comfort of knowing that the Report of the Commissioners embodied most of the proposals which he himself had laid before them.

The bitter weather with which we have lately been favoured has cut short the career of an officer distinguished among his compeers as the foremost military critic of the day in England, Colonel Hamley not excepted. Colonel Charles Chesney, of the Royal Engineers, died last Sunday of a chill caught that day week while travelling on duty. His early death at the age of forty-seven is a heavy loss not only to the service of which he was an ornament, but to the country, which had reason to be proud of the fame he had won in the field of military literature. The well-known author of "The Waterloo Lectures" was the son of that General Chesney whose exploration of the Euphrates Valley proved the feasibility of a shorter road to India than that by the Red Sea. His brother, Colonel George Chesney, of the Bengal Engineers, is the able President of Cooper's-hill College, the author of the famous "Battle of Dorking," and of a work on "Indian Polity," which everyone should study who would thoroughly understand the details of Indian Government. The deceased officer himself entered the Royal Engineers in 1845, and obtained his Company in 1854. A few years afterwards he was appointed Professor of Military History at Sandhurst. During his tenure of that post he published some noteworthy volumes on the campaigns in Virginia and Maryland, which stamped him as a military critic of the first order. His "Waterloo Lectures," published in 1868, were models of clear and masterly exposition, which have few rivals in the literature of any country. Besides bringing out the weak points of Napoleon's strategy, they did full justice to our Prussian allies. Shortly after the Franco-German War of 1870-71, Colonel Chesney was sent over to France to report on the lessons taught us by that war. He was afterwards employed in carrying out Lord Cardwell's scheme of army localisation. Another valuable contribution to military history was his volume of "Essays in Military Biography," reprinted chiefly from the *Edinburgh Review* in 1874, and remarkable not more for the weighty clearness and tempered warmth of his style than for the fairness of his judgments on the great leaders of the American War. His latest essay on the "Swiss Sonderbund War," in the last number of *Macmillan*, brought out some curious points of resemblance between the circumstances of two federal republics, one in Europe, the other in America. All that could be done in the way of showing honour to his remains was done on Thursday last, when a large gathering of persons of all ranks followed them to their last resting-place near Sandhurst College.

The Indian Distinguished Service Reward vacated by Colonel F. G. Kempster, Madras Staff Corps, on his succeeding to Colonel's allowances, has been awarded to Colonel A. Stewart, Royal (late Madras) Artillery. Colonel Stewart joined the Army in December, 1840; became Lieutenant in 1845, Captain in 1857, Brevet-major in 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel in

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the following year, and Brevet Colonel in 1870. He served with the expedition to China from March, 1842, to January, 1843, and was present at the capture of Woosung and Shanghai, storming of Chin Kiang Foo, and operations before Nankin.

THE contemplated vacancy in the Indian Council has occurred. Sir George Clerk, G.C.S.I., and K.C.B., has formally left the India Office.

Odds and Ends.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake has been felt in Vizigapatam.

MR. C. BROWN, Collector of Customs, Rangoon, goes on leave for six months, and Mr. Darlington acts for him.

MR. R. M. KING, Deputy Commissioner, Faizabad, is going on furlough for twenty-one months.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. CAYLEY has been appointed Marine Surgeon in Calcutta.

A BENGALI Farce, called "Gajadananda and the Prince," verging on indecency, and insulting to the Prince, several European ladies, and the Babu and his family, whom the Prince visited, has been produced at the National Theatre.

MR. C. CAMPBELL, Superintending Engineer, Tirhut State Railway, is going on sick leave, and Major Staunton officiates for him.

MR. FURNIVALL is to be appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley State Railway.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BEYNON, Political Agent at Jaipur, is going on leave, and will probably retire from the service.

COLONEL H. A. DWYER, Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, is going on furlough for two years.

NO change was made in the Bank of Bengal rates on Thursday, Feb. 17.

MAJOR STANLEY CLARKE, 4th Hussars, commands the Camp at Gharreal, near Marri, this season.

DR. LUMSDAINE, Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, is going on furlough for two years.

SIR BARTLE FRERE and Canon Duckworth have returned to Lahor from their trip to the North-Western Frontier and Peshawar.

A SUGGESTION has been made that the British Government should purchase Sikkim.

MR. MCAULIFFE officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, vice Lieutenant Birch, transferred to Multan.

SURGEON E. LAWRIE is to officiate as Professor of Physiology at the Calcutta Medical College.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURN, Manager of the Dharbhanga Raj, goes on furlough for twenty months.

MR. H. J. REYNOLDS, Secretary to the Bengal Government, is going on short leave.

MR. C. T. BUCKLAND is appointed President of the Temporary Committee of Management of the new Zoological Gardens.

MR. E. M. REILLY has been appointed Manager of the Estates of the minor Raja of Kuch Behar.

THE Gaikwar proposes to go to Bombay with Sir Madhava Rao, to meet Lord Lytton.

MR. G. C. KILBY has been appointed Deputy Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bengal on probation.

CAPTAIN W. H. RATHBONE, R.E., is posted on special duty to inquire and report upon proposed light railways in Central Bengal.

THE Commission on the Nawab Nazim's Debts have finished their work, and Mr. F. L. Beaufort, the President, will shortly retire from the service.

A CONSIDERABLE extension of tea cultivation is probable in Chota Nagpur.

THE *Pioneer* hears that the appointment of a Permanent Civil Surgeon for India has been submitted to the consideration of the Financial Department.

MR. MOLESWORTH is about to submit to the Supreme Government his report on the proposed railway up the Kunur Ghat to the Nilgiris.

THE Afridis have attacked a chauki at Kotal Kohat, in British territory, killing two men, and wounding three. The tribe have been forbidden to enter the town of Peshawar.

THE outturn of tea in Kumaon last year was 500,000 lbs.

AN Archæological Division, under charge of Mr. W. F. Heath, Executive Engineer, has been created in the North-Western Provinces for the Preservation of Works of Art and Antiquity.

MR. J. KIBBLE, Professor of Literature at the Benares College, is going on furlough.

AN additional half-battery of Artillery is to be stationed at Aden.

MAJOR-GENERAL HARDINGE is going on leave to England for four months.

COLONEL H. T. MACPHERSON, Commandant of the 2nd Gurkhas, has been appointed to the command of the Multan Brigade.

RAIN is badly wanted in Sylhet, Kachar, and Kamrup.

THE report that a European had been killed in the Kohat Pass is without foundation.

IT is reported that Sir W. Merewether, Chief Commissioner of Sind, is going to England.

THE Begam of Bhopal has brought an action against the G.I.P. Railway for Rs. 64,655, for the loss of jewellery entrusted to the company as common carriers.

SURGEON D. SINCLAIR, Superintendent of the Maulmain Jail, is going on furlough for two years, and Surgeon McDermott, 15th Madras N.I., acts for him.

IN the delta of the Irrawadi, 23,498 acres of land, yielding a revenue of Rs. 29,705, have been reclaimed by embankments.

A RINK is to be established in the new Zoological Gardens in Calcutta.

MR. METCALFE is still touring about in the districts in Behar where any chance of scarcity remains.

COLONEL A. B. JOHNSON succeeds Colonel Bacon as Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, and Captain Crookshank, of the 32nd N.I., officiates as Third Assistant Secretary.

THE Government is said to have given the Asiatic Society a lakh and a-half of rupees for its collection of natural history and antiquities.

THE CONSPIRACY AT RANGOON.—(RANGOON, *Feb.* 20.)—The trial of the Rangoon conspiracy case came to a conclusion yesterday, after a hearing which lasted twenty days, and a preliminary inquiry of as many more. The result has been the conviction of twenty out of twenty-six accused. The principal conspirator, Thike Moung Bwah, has been sentenced to transportation for twenty-one years, three of his chief counsellors to fourteen years each, eleven to ten years each, and the remaining five to various shorter terms. The upshot of the case appears to give general satisfaction, excepting, of course, to the accused and their friends. Nothing new came out in the course of the final trial. The plot was well conceived, but its details had not been worked out, and on the night of the intended attack the provision of arms was found to be insufficient. Partly owing to this and partly to the vigilance of the police it is due that Rangoon was not thrown into disorder by an open attempt at rebellion.—Two expeditions are on their way north and eastward from Rangoon. One, the Karennee survey part, consists of Mr. Jameson, Mr. R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Dr. Leapingwell, and 100 picked frontier police; Mr. Hildebrand, who was to have headed the party, being detained by sickness. The object of this expedition is to define the Karennee boundary, and so fix a limit to the vexatious incursions of the Burmese into the lands of our friendly allies, the Karennee princes. The second party is a so-called escort of 300 men (200 Europeans and 100 Sepoys), commanded by Colonel F. Jebb, under orders for Bhamo to meet the Yunnan Inquiry Commission, who are expected to make their way through next month. The orders for the escort to start, however, have been so long delayed that it seems not improbable that the Commission will anticipate its departure by arriving at Bhamo unaided. The Rangoon public await with considerable interest the result of Colonel Duncan's refusal to take off his shoes before H.M. of Burmah.—*Daily News* Correspondent.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Gavin Ainslie Turnbull, Staff Surgeon Major, Edinburgh, and late of the 21st Hussars, at Clevedon, March 18. Professor Parkes, F.R.S., at Bitterne, near Netley, March 15, aged 51. Hon. Wm. Napier, son of William John, Lord Napier, at Mac Mac, District of Lesdenburgh, South African Republic, Jan. 25, aged 54. Colonel Charles C. Chesney, commanding R.E., Home District, at 11, Grosvenor-mansions, March 19, aged 49. John E. Lee, Esq., 55th Regiment, at Aden, March 4, aged 34. Major H. B. Adams, formerly of the 1st Highland Light Infantry, at 18, Wellington-road, Dublin, March 9. General Marcus Beresford, of the Indian Army, at Leamington, March 16. [This officer served in India in 1854 on the staff of Sir Harry Fane.]

ROYAL NAVY.—Lieut. Cyril Corbet, R.N., of H.M.S. *Syrius*, late Chief of the second station of the Transit of Venus Expedition, at St. Helena, Feb. 17, aged 25.

BENGAL.—Mr. L. B. Roberts, Assistant Settlement Officer, at Calcutta, Feb. 29, aged 32. Major R. G. Roberts, late Bengal Artillery, at Orchard Wyndham, Somerset, March 21, aged 74.

MADRAS.—Mr. F. Mason, late pensioned supervisor, P.W. Department, at Egmore, Feb. 25. Dr. J. P. Oliver, Madras Army, of the Eye Infirmary, Madras, March. The Hon. R. Cavendish, formerly of the Bengal C.S., and British Resident at Gwalior, at Thornton-hall, Bucks, March 18.

CEYLON.—J. Chalmers, Esq., late manager, National Bank of India, at Colombo, March 1.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Australia, April 3.—From BOMBAY.—Baron de Lampont, Mr. H. Broghton, Mr. Richards, Mr. A. Forbes, Lieut. R. Neeld, Mr. Hardinge, and Rev. J. Murphy. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Mrs. MacGregor and child, Lieut. col. Playfair, Miss Kemp, Miss Venn, Mrs. Lea and child, Dr. D. Wright, Surgeon Deakin, and Mrs. Low and child. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Tomits. From GALLE. —Mr. Strange, Mr. Joslin, Mrs. Bayley and four children, and Mr. MacKilligan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Baroda, March 22.—From BOMBAY.—The Earl of Aylesford, Capt. Hardoff, Lieut. col. Graham, Mr. Gay, Rev. Dr. Thorborne, Mr. Kebble, Lieut. col. Grammle, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Normack, and Mr. L. Griffiths. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Robertson. From PENANG.—Mr. Gillespie. From GALLE.—Mr. Bronton and Rev. Mr. Howard. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Scrutton, Mr. J. Gurney, Mr. Jarvis, and Mr. Carpenter.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Baroda, March 25.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Baiste, Mr. Maclean, Mr. J. Manning, Mr. D. Best, Col. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. Crawford, Mr. N. Macdonald, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. C. Tweedie, Mr. W. Payne, Col. Murray, Mr. Bickle, Mr. E. Sharkey, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, and Mr. O'Shannassey. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Peppe. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Smyth, Captain W. Smyth, Mr. Parke, Mr. Lobedan, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Sherif, Mr. and Mrs. Vertue, Mr. and Mrs. Honget and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Pile and son.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, March 25, 1876.

TRAINING FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE much vext question of a reform in the present mode of training candidates for the Indian Civil Service may now be regarded as settled, so far as the outlines of the new scheme are concerned. In a despatch of the 24th February last, the Secretary for India, while upholding the principle of competitive selection, points to "a large preponderance of opinion in favour of material changes in the treatment of candidates after the selection has been made." Under the present system, as remodelled in 1864, the highest age for the first competition was fixed at twenty-one, and the next two years were passed by selected candidates in special studies, their progress in which was tested by half-yearly examinations. To the continuance of this system Lord Salisbury makes the following just objections:—

The arrangement is such as almost to preclude a candidate from receiving a university education. The age at which he must compete is so fixed that he cannot, according to ordinary arrangements, receive his university education either before or after the competition. The consequence is that, as a rule, the selected candidates spend their two years of preparation studying by themselves in lodgings in London. This is the feature of the existing system which has been generally condemned in India. The nature and extent of that prevalence of opinion is best described in the figures in which you have analysed the reports.

If the opinions, not only of Haileybury civilians, but of a great many competitioners now in India, count for anything, the arguments in favour of "association after competition" are as irresistible as Lord Salisbury deems them. No reform therefore would be worth considering which left the claims of university training out of the case. "It is obvious," says Lord Salisbury—

"that, if the theory upon which Lord Macaulay and others founded the competition is right, the exclusion of university education cannot be defended. If the object be to obtain civil servants who have received the ordinary education of English gentlemen, it is not reasonable to omit the part of that education which is most peculiarly English, and which exerts the most powerful influence in the formation of character. But the absence of it in this case has evils of a special kind. The peculiarity of a civilian's career, during all its earlier years, is its isolation. As far as European society is concerned, there is scarcely any seclusion more complete than that of an up-country station, to which a young civilian is usually appointed; and it is a seclusion which often lasts till he has reached to middle age. It is to him, therefore, more important than to the members of other professions that his education should not be solitary, but that, in the company of others of his own class, he should receive the invaluable training which consists in the knowledge of the thoughts and characters of other men. If he does not obtain it at that time, he has not the chance which is open to others of repairing the omission later. The older civilians received this training in common at Haileybury, and their unanimity in extolling it deserves to be carefully noted. Individuals may err in estimating the circumstances which have furthered or have hindered their success in life; but such an error can hardly be attributed to a whole class of able and experienced men."

In view of arguments which certainly ought to carry conviction to most impartial minds, his Lordship agrees with the Indian Government in the wisdom of taking steps to enable the selected candidates to pass their subsequent term of probation at "some University (to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State), at which moral responsibility for the conduct of the students is undertaken and rules of discipline are enforced." These conditions, as Lord George Hamilton has since pointed out, are not meant to exclude either the London University, or those of Scotland and Ireland, where collegiate residence is not enforced. On the principle accepted by Lord Salisbury, such exclusion would be manifestly unfair, so long as each University maintains some kind of moral control over its students. The main object of the present reform, which will come into operation in July, 1878, is not to bring the selected candidates together into any one university or college, but to give each candidate the benefits of collegiate training in any university which will undertake to look after his general behaviour. This of itself will be a great improvment on the present system, which practically closes the Indian Civil Service to University men—the very class from which, in default of Haileybury, the upper ranks of that service might best be recruited. Fifteen years ago indeed the Universities did furnish a fair proportion of successful recruits, but subsequent changes in the rules concerning age and so forth reduced their quota to nothing.

In order to remove all apparent hindrances to a course of university training, the highest age for the first examination will be reduced to nineteen, the minimum remaining at seventeen, as heretofore. The selected candidates will be required as now to pass periodical examinations in certain prescribed studies, and to qualify themselves for some of these by the usual attendance on the law-courts. But in accordance with the objects of the new scheme, they will be allowed to extend their term of probation from two years to three and a half, thus securing ample time for a university degree, without too long delaying their entrance into the Civil Service. The selected candidate must report himself to his Government in India not later than the fourth December after his selection; that is, he must not be more than 22½ years old on his arrival in India. This is certainly the latest age at which he ought to take up his official duties, and we hope that many of the future civilians will go out earlier. We note by the way that the customary allowance of £150 a year will not cover more than the first two years of the candidate's probation. It remains to see how far these excellent reforms will be seconded by the Universities themselves, without whose co-operation much of their practical value would be lost. On this point however, to judge from the movements lately made by the leading men of Oxford and Cambridge, there is little cause for misgiving.

Correspondence.

THE QUEEN'S TITLE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me, in reference to your article in the number of March 18, upon the "Queen's Title in India," to say that the title of *Pádsháh*—neither *Pádisháh* nor *Bádsháh*—appears to me the best to be used, signifying "Protector and Lord;" moreover, being already given to the Queen by the Indians. This title is considered as synonym of *Sháhanshàh*—for *Sháhánsháh*—which represents the ancient title of "King of Kings," and has nothing to do with the *Shiá* sect.

I must also observe that *Páshá* is a Turkish word, and has no relation at all with *Pádsháh*.—I remain, &c.,

Paris, March 21. GARCIN DE TASSY.

COUNCIL OF INDIA (PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS) BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—At a time when the recent debate on what may be well called the Secretary of State for India and Manchester inte-

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rests *versus* the Viceroy and the interests of those he has been sent to India to look after has for the moment excited sufficient interest in Indian affairs in England to bring about a warm discussion in the House of Commons, which has demonstrated, amongst other things, the extreme difficulty of making revenue and expenditure balance in our Indian Empire, it may not be inopportune to take a glance at the ingenious scheme which, under the above title, has just been "run through" both Houses of Parliament.

It is one thing to preach economy in India—for, laying down the absolute necessity for the abolition of the duty on cotton, "within a fixed period," can mean nothing else, seeing that the Indian revenue has no elasticity like our own—it is quite another thing to practice it at home, when, by so doing, the door would be closed, or partially so, at least, to the facility for creating comfortable pensioned appointments for the legal element, which is daily becoming more and more strongly represented under the autocratic rule of the present ruler of India in England, and we might almost add, in India.

A member of Mr. Fawcett's turn of mind might do eminent service to India, and to the Viceroys of the future, whose one all absorbing difficulty will be money, and how to raise it to meet the ever-growing demand—were he to inquire more deeply into this and similar matters. Let him trace back for a few years the reason for certain legal appointments at, and connected with, the India-office. He might find that because one individual wrote an article in a well-known political periodical at an opportune time, he was rewarded with £1,200 or £1,500 a year for the remainder of his days. Seldom has authorship met with such tangible success! Others he would find, men in the prime of life, have been pensioned off (out of Indian revenue, of course), to make room for some lucky connection, in want of a comfortable salary found by an Exchequer which, alas! has no Chancellor of its own to defend it in the House of Commons. Indeed, in various ways, he would gain an instructive lesson, an insight into the manner in which the interests of the mild Hindu are looked after by a paternal, benevolent, and scrupulous Government. Such information as a shrewd and diligent inquirer might then obtain would not only interest us, but it would likewise be of eminent interest to the natives of India, of whose pecuniary interests we have constituted ourselves the philanthropic and trusty guardians.

In truth, when home charges have risen to about £15,000,000 a year, when the increase of pay to the army, the enhanced price of all army supplies, &c., the present ruinous rate of remittance to England is considered, it is time that we, who have hitherto been so supine regarding Indian matters, should now at least try our best to see if nothing can be done to prevent the uncalled for waste of Indian money, this reckless dealing with a sacred trust.

We find it stated by the Secretary of State for India, that the reason for the introduction of the Bill in question is, that although it has been found easy enough to obtain the services of men of Indian experience for the salary that is given to Indian councillors, without the prospect of a pension (and yet Sir George Campbell recently informed the House that India lost his services at the Council Board because there was no pension —alas! poor India!)—nevertheless, it was a difficulty to get properly qualified persons, men skilled in law and finance, to accept the appointment of £1,200 a year, unless coupled with a pension of £500 after ten years' service. The experienced Indian, he observed, already had his pension, secured by right of service in India, so that he required nothing more; but "the class of men so much sought after," in fact, according to Lord Salisbury, no class were so sought after, "were good lawyers, without much practice." To one not well versed in the peculiarities of the legal profession, the idea might occur that a lawyer without much practice, was, from that very fact, not so much sought after as was intended to be inferred; otherwise, if so much in demand, whence his want of practice? And, failing much practice, might it not be allowed that £1,200 a year was a good income, even without the anticipated sweets of a pension, after ten years, amounting to nearly one-half of the salary. And yet the man "experienced" in the country, at the Council Board of whose Government he is to sit, can be treated in quite another manner—no golden lure for him—he can come or not as pleases himself, but *without* pension.

Lord Sandhurst spoke well, and to the point, on this subject, when he said, "he did not think it ought to be laid down that gentlemen coming from India were to be had for the asking, while lawyers and others were to be induced with a pension." We all know that a retired civil servant of India, after a lifetime of official work—work such as few of us in this country can form any adequate conception of—receives £500 a year from the Indian Government, the remaining £500 (to complete the so-called £1,000 a year pension) is paid for by himself out of the capital sum that has been subscribed by him by yearly deductions from his salary, made from the day of his first joining, by the Government of India. Indeed, in many cases, the deductions have been far in excess of the sum representing £500 a year—all of which becomes the property of the Indian Government. And who, amongst those who really know what Indian service is, will say that the £500 a year actually granted has not been well earned by past service? Thus, these men have then from the Indian Government a pension of £500 after some thirty to forty years' service in an Indian climate. The new legal members—for they are likely all to be legal—will, after ten years of a quiet stroll to the India-office and back, a few hours' work one or two days in the week, during a certain portion of the year, obtain precisely the same pension out of the pocket of the long suffering, little-pitied Indian tax-payer!

And, were it needed, we can still further see the fostering care of the interests—in the first instance—of the legal element which portrays itself in Lord Salisbury's reply to Lord Lawrence's question, Why those gentlemen of Indian experience were to be left out in the cold, while their professionally appointed fellow councillors were [to receive pensions? Why was it? Not because it was a prompting of economy—a saving of Indian money—not at all; it was because although "he (Lord Salisbury) saw no reason why they, too, should not have a pension, the House of Commons had shown so much repugnance to the Bill that he was afraid it might not pass." So, to say and make at least the professionally appointed councillors safe as to their pension, the others were cast overboard to lighten the risk to the ship that carried their money! We would ask, in common fairness, if Indian money is to be spent, which of these two classes of Indian Councillors most deserve it, those of Indian experience who very likely have for years had to rule over millions of our Indian subjects, or a barrister of not much practice, but doubtless not wanting in powerful connections?

J.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

A NEW SOURCE OF WEALTH FOR INDIA.

The *Times of India* remarks that in a tropical country like India it may not be possible to grow a fine wool fleece, but, as the fleece of the sheep has a tendency to deteriorate and become hair, surely we may expect them to be able to grow hair, and that too of the very finest quality. We have often been told that neither the Angora nor the Cashmere goat will thrive out of its own country, but on the feeding grounds of Castambul, Fourth Creek, Wellington, Glenelg, and Point Stuart, Mr. Maurice and others have given the former statement the lie direct. The cost of the experiment in India would harm neither the Government nor the capitalists, and if, after a fair trial, it proved successful, its extension would be unbounded. A few of the best male Angoras might, through the good offices of our Minister at Constantinople, be got at little cost and sent on to India. The Zoological Society at Regent's Park may be able to spare a few, but where Mr. Price Maurice got his there can others also be supplied. Here then is a promising and highly remunerative industry, paying a return in the second year, suitable alike to the capitalist, the colonist, and the native of the country, and one that can be carried out either on a small or an extensive scale. There is nothing uncertain, speculative, or experimental about it; for if it has succeeded in the arid wastes of Queensland it must certainly prosper in many tracts of our vast empire, which only require such opening up to prove remunerative. The production of such a staple is one of imperial importance, and promises to return more speedy, and more certain, profits than either coffee or tea, and, in due time, may occupy a field as extensive as our great cotton-growing industry. There is no reason why it should be a product peculiar to the valleys of Castambul, Angora, and Van. In 1873 these provinces exported 5,120,000 lbs., which averaged over 25d. per lb., and this after being wetted by the native dealers, in order to increase its weight—a process which lessens its value, as it cannot then be worked up as a substitute for silk.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

The *Madras Athenæum* thinks the Madras Government should at once start a tobacco farm on a scale sufficiently large to ensure success. For many years past we have heard much about what

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Government is going to do, but nothing has been done yet beyond deluging the different collectors' cutcherries with papers, minutes, and memos. on the subject. We have seen estimates for the cultivation and curing of tobacco prepared by Captain Campbell, which ought to tempt any one to make a trial. The return from tobacco is rapid; within six months from putting the seed down the crop is secured, and three crops from the same sowing can be taken in one year—any tobacco, however bad, will sell—and if the high cultivation recommended by Captain Campbell is too expensive for the particular soil, that is, if it turns out that the soil cultivated will not yield the highest class of leaf, well, the cost of cultivation can be reduced to suit the price the crop will fetch, and a fair percentage of profit realised. There are now scores and scores of gardens in the Dindigul talook where the ryots get a return of 30 to 50 per cent. on their tobacco crops, and yet Europeans hang back from embarking in the enterprise, though European skill, as in indigo, coffee, &c., would obtain results natives never can hope for. We observed a para. going the round of Indian newspapers lately, saying that a London broker of experience had condemned Indian tobacco and spoken of it "as getting worse every year." We wrote to Captain Campbell, of Dindigul, to ask him how this was; he answered that the broker only spoke of the Indian tobacco he saw, but that he never saw the best—or even the "middling sorts"—that exporters in India sent home only the cheapest, and consequently the worst, sorts of Indian tobacco—that the manufacture of cheroots in India had so improved since Messrs. Campbell and Co. at Dindigul and others had started in the business, that the supply of improved Indian cigars had so exceeded the demand that all good Indian tobacco was bought up locally at prices which the exporters in Madras and elsewhere are not inclined to give; but that if they only had sufficient knowledge of the tobacco-growing districts to enable them to discriminate between the produce of different gardens, exporters in Madras, at any rate, might make their 30 per cent. per annum on the despatch to England of small cargoes of Indian tobacco. These remarks seem reasonable; it is known to all that Indian cheroots have improved in quality of late years. Therefore Indian tobacco cannot possibly have deteriorated. It is a fact, and we think a startling fact, that millions of Indian cigars are now annually exported, and that millions and millions more would be exported if sufficient good tobacco could be got—yet the Madras Government will not spend one rupee in encouraging the cultivation, though it annually spends thousands in printing to call for information on the subject.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN INDIA.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the history of the Jesuits is one long roll of marvellous achievements in the work of propagandism. In China, in Paraguay, in India, their successes can hardly be credited. They have been accused of minimising Christianity to suit the capacities of unbelievers, and of adopting from heathenism rites and ceremonies which in the long run destroy their work. To this it might be replied that without concession no result at all could have been expected, and that the teacher must adapt his method to his pupil. The tolerant spirit of Jesuit missionaries is preferable to the bigotry recorded of Protestant ecclesiastics, of whom it has been said, "they often act as if they wished to shock the prejudices of the people," and who not unfrequently present Christianity to those of an alien creed as a collection of defined yet mysterious doctrines, which must be accepted altogether or not at all. In Francis Xavier and in Schwartz a very different spirit was visible. The former adopted the habits and the scanty fare of an Indian ascetic, the latter tolerated among his converts caste distinctions. The aim of both was that of all true teachers who seek to approach as closely as possible to the mind of their pupil and lift it to the level of their own by slow degrees. It is somewhat in the same spirit that the missions of some denominations almost exclusively confine themselves to the work of education. Hinduism they have learnt to recognise as a body of beliefs and ideas, which, however logically absurd, yet are too firmly intertwined with the roots of society to be eradicated all at once. Society must be improved and educated before it will consent to part with the superstitions of the past. Till then a higher religion will not be received, or if received, then only in a distorted and caricatured form. As educators, Protestant missionaries have in India attained eminent success. To compare their schools with those under State supervision would not be a fair test of what they have accomplished. We have to look back through the last thirty years, and trace the course of the educational movement which has spread over India. We shall find that the leaders of the movement have been either missionaries or those who have been their warmest supporters. In this indirect way the enlightenment and civilisation of India may be said to be largely owing to missionary labour. Missions, however, have failed in their direct attack on Hinduism. It appears indisputable that the distinctive doctrines which missionaries are sent out by home societies to teach will never become the faith of Indian peoples. Hinduism in its existing shape seems destined to extinction, but it seems none the less certain that its place will not be taken by Christianity. Whatever life there is in Indian thought at the present moment is either occupied in anti-Christian speculations, or in constructing ethical systems on other than a supernatural basis. It has been remarked by acute critics that native Christian literature shows no signs of independent thought or critical inquiry. A dull orthodoxy is the prevailing flavour. It might be expected that the novelty of the doctrines embraced would arouse speculation and debate among some at least of the converts. That they have failed to do so has been held a proof of the slight hold they have obtained on the native church. It will be a hopeful day for Missions in India when vernacular Christian literature becomes critical as well as dogmatic.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

THE PRINCE IN THE TERAI.

Feb. 17.—Our camp has been followed during its whole jungle-progress by groups of dacoits. This was expected. There are whole tribes who dedicate themselves almost exclusively to plundering tents, and every large camp attracts them as infallibly as a carcass does vultures. But the thieves were not so well prepared for Mr. Goad, our Superintendent of Police in attendance with the Prince, as Goad has been prepared for them. I do not know how many rascals in how many disguises he has detected and incarcerated. The favourite character they assume is that of faqueers. Yesterday he apprehended some half-dozen of these holy men. One, the dirtiest, and of course most pious, was selected for examination:—

'Twere vain to ask what shook the holy man,
Who looked not lovingly on that divan,

but trembling was of no use, and he had to submit to search, when his clothes and wallet revealed all sorts of preparations and precautions for his creature comforts, quite incompatible with his assumed vocation of a faqueer, and further examination of him and his comrades put the fact of their being dacoits, pure and simple, quite beyond doubt. These, and I think all the rogues who have been hitherto seized, have been Mozuffernuggur men; now it is the turn of the Hurdui villains. These two districts have the interesting speciality of furnishing *tent* thieves.

. . . . . .

We are threatened with a visit from a rogue elephant, the same which, a year ago, turned Jung Bahadoor and all his army out of the jungle, by the agitation the rogue caused among Jung's elephants. The same courier from Mr. Girdlestone, who promises us this entertainment, tells us that there are two herds of wild elephants, one of ten or twelve, the other of twenty-two, which the Maharajah would gladly be allowed to hunt. I say "allowed," because these herds, though close to Nepaulese, are actually in British territory. Permission will of course be granted. These herds of merely wild elephants, however, concern us less than the single rogue one. If you think this uneasiness absurd, let me just repeat a story I was told this morning on the very spot where the matter it relates occurred. A few years ago, when Ramsay was laying out the road on which we stood, seven women or girls were sitting down and chatting, when an elephant was discovered by one of them charging down upon them. Two of the party, sagacious old women, squatted down quietly where they were, only making themselves as small as possible. The other five, girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age, fled in fright in different directions, and the elephant pursued, first one, and then another of these. An hour afterwards, when the two old women had gone to the nearest village and summoned help to search for the poor girls, their five crushed and mangled corpses were found, one here and another there, within a radius of one or two hundred yards. A rogue elephant is probably the most malignant, the most gratuitously and unprofitably cruel beast in existence.

I had hardly closed and despatched the above when the Prince's party came in with a good ten-foot tiger; but who shot it, or even at it, I found great difficulty in discovering amid the conflicting claims. Our slain tigers are now in the plural number, and if we kill a hundred, they can be no more—can they?

The two marches from Nanak Mutaur to Bunbassa, about eighteen miles, are entirely through cultivated land. Or, at any rate, if there are still barren or fallow portions, there is no jungle, and you must diverge widely from the straight track to find—I do not say a tiger, but even a lair, in which a rational tiger could abide. It is immensely to the credit of the district officers of the Terai that, although fierce sportsmen to a man, they regard this rapid spread of cultivation, and consequently rapid restriction, of their happy hunting-grounds, not merely with resignation, but with earnest favour, and hasten it by every legitimate means. It is still more to their honour that they have contrived to make the Sircar popular, and one might almost say (if such a thing were possible of a Government which is landlord, *i.e.*, rent, and not merely revenue receiver) beloved. The Government is in fact the direct landlord over a large part of the Terai, and the Terai people actually seem to like it. This singular popularity of our raj is of course to be attributed to the unusually general prosperity; and this general prosperity may be in large part referred to happy violation on the part of the district officers of all the sacrosanct laws of political economy. Having no fears of Jeremy Bentham, or

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his disciples in high places, before their eyes, they actually prohibit the pursuit of money-lending in their territories. This was horrible tyranny, and direct ignorance, you know! Yet the people, who are surely shrewd judges of their own interest, eagerly concur now (whatever may have been at first the case) in the unenlightened system. A *bunnia* who should now attempt to settle in a village and pursue his beneficent calling of usury, would have a hot time of it with the inhabitants, who would not wait for the intervention of authority before expressing their sentiments. Another reason why the Terai people like their masters is that they feel they are liked by them. It is certain the Taros, the genuine and indigenous inhabitants of this strange region, have the property of attracting the affection of their English administrators in a very remarkable degree. This is certainly not due to any servility on the part of the former, for the Terai folk are particularly free and easy in their speech and manners.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

STATION TALK.

RAWAL PINDI, *Feb.* 20.—There was a serious disturbance in the native town this afternoon, caused by about 120 Pathan sepoys of the 21st Punjab N.I., who assembled in the town, in accordance to a preconcerted arrangement, armed with stout sticks, with which they laid about them in a promiscuous manner. The police, towards whom they were principally exasperated, they failed in laying hands on, as those brave civic upholders of order and peace, deeming discretion the better part of valour, wisely secreted themselves till the course was clear. There were in all about fifty persons assaulted, some more or less severely; none, however, I am glad to say, sustained fatal injury. The district and police officers appeared on the scene after the sepoys had got back to their lines, and accompanied by a host of policemen (who had emerged when all danger was over in swarms, like ants after a shower of rain) went off to the 21st N.I. lines, where the officer commanding having assembled the regiment, the process of identifying the rioters proceeded. Over a hundred sepoys and several non-commissioned officers were identified, and are now in *durance vile* awaiting trial. This disturbance, as far as I can understand, was in retaliation for ill-treatment sustained by some Pathan sepoys of the corps a few days back, at the hands of the police and citizens, with whom the sepoys had an altercation about some women. The police being far superior in numbers succeeded in overpowering the sepoys, five of whom were brought to trial. The Pathans are a pugnacious, revengeful, and sensitive people, and such an *emeute* as this is in nowise surprising; it is, however, highly discreditable to the police that so much alarm and injury could be perpetrated by a band of men, armed with nothing more formidable than sticks, without their offering the slightest assistance to the panic-stricken citizens.

CALCUTTA, *Feb.* 20.—The Hon. A. Eden flitted through Calcutta on his way home, and his successor is to be Mr. R. Thompson, Commissioner of Rajshaye and Cooch Behar. Mr. Cockerell moves into the Legislative Council, and Lord Ulick W. Browne is shifted into his place. Mr. Buckland, from Burdwan, comes to Calcutta, and Mr. F. Cockerell, from Dacca, to Burdwan. The head of the Ornithological-office has abandoned his intention of going round by Japan and America, and goes straight home, his health not being strong enough to stand the long journey. On his departure it is understood that the department of which he is the present chief will revert to its less mellifluous title of Agriculture and Commerce. Calcutta society has received a great accession of strength in the arrival of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, accompanied by his sister, Lady Anna Gore Langton. It is a great time for engineers, civil and military, for his Grace is partial to their profession, and eager to receive information, both theoretical and practical. Several dinners, an evening party, and a ball are to be given at Government House in his honour, and at these entertainments Engineers are to muster "strong." There are actually no social quarrels going on in Calcutta, and few, very few, jokes afloat. The only *bon-mot* I have heard came, I believe, from England, for it is too keen a specimen of wit for India —"Whence do the flowers in Leicester-square come?" "From the *plants* in the City." The author of a little work, "The Philosophy of Laughing and Smiling," might disapprove of the above, but some people's blame is praise. Alas! to what truisms are we reduced; but let me sharpen my wits and give you some news. Calcutta is not satisfied with its volunteer troop of lancers. Government has given us a distinguished young officer to raise the corps from its present depressed condition, and we hope soon to see a fine body of men ready to rival that really model corps, of the Behar Mounted Volunteers. Why not? Meanwhile, the first meeting of the Tent-pegging Club, which has been established in connection with the corps, took place on Wednesday, and this charming sport will, we hope, have the effect of gaining many supporters for Captain Swiney, who is indefatigable in his work and deserves every encouragement. In a few days we hope to welcome back the gallant Buffs. Though their ranks have been thinned by the dread chances of war, and by the more insidious ravages of climate and disease, this will hardly make their return from these dangers the less welcome, and while we weep with those who are desolate and bereaved, we may rejoice with those glad families who will receive their relations safe and sound, and let us thank God for those brave fellows who are about to return among us. Two companies are said to be returning at once, and the remainder are to follow shortly. As I write torrents of rain and a good sharp thunder-storm are relieving the air of the heat and electricity which have rendered the last few days oppressively warm, and now we may hope for an extension of the cold season.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.—The Punjab Northern State Railway is to be opened right up to the left bank of the Jhelum immediately, and a temporary station is to be built there. The forebodings that it could never be carried across the river will, doubtless, be falsified some day, but for the present the rains will interfere with the building of a bridge.—*Pioneer.*

MEDICAL.—It has been decided that medical officers, upon attaining the rank of surgeon-major, will not in future be required to provide at their own cost a capital case of surgical instruments; but all executive medical officers will have to provide themselves with, and keep up at their own expense, a case of pocket instruments of an authorised pattern, which will be shortly approved. This case is to be carried in the regulation pouch.

DR. BELLEW.—It is said that Dr. Bellew will officiate as Resident at Nepal during Mr. Girdlestone's absence. The *Pioneer* writes:—"We shall doubtless soon receive from his untiring pen a complete history of Nepal and the Nepalese, their Past, Present, and Future. Dr. Bellew's mission in life seems to be that of recording very dry facts about very out-of-the-way people; but his contributions to the knowledge of the world are none the less valuable because they are not always put in a popular shape."

COMMISSARIAT.—It is rumoured that Colonel Taylor, Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, is to be appointed to the commissariat charge at Ambala, *vice* Colonel Graves, who is likely to be transferred to Peshawar, and that Colonel Davidson, who has just returned from furlough, is to assume the executive charge at the Presidency, and to act for the Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle, in addition to his own duties, on the departure of Colonel Christopher to England, as a temporary arrangement, or until the return of Colonel Macbean, who is to be appointed Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle, and to relieve Colonel Dickens, C.B., who comes to the Presidency to take charge of the office of the Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE INDIAN MARINE.—Captain Baker, the Master Attendant and Superintendent of the Dockyard, will avail himself of his furlough, and leave India in April. Captain Butler's death and Captain Baker's absence leave vacant the two senior appointments in the Marine Department, and various rumours are current as to how they are to be filled; we believe that nothing is settled in the matter as yet. One of the principal duties of Captain Bythesea, as Consulting Naval Officer to Government, was to report on the best way of reorganising the Marine. This report has been under consideration for some time, and has, we believe, been settled in Council, and is now awaiting the final decision of the Viceroy, who will settle the matter before he goes home. Under these circumstances, the Government will probably first bring out the scheme of re-organisation, and then fill up any vacancies, or alter the appointment in accordance with the new order of things.—*Indian Daily News.*

SKATING RINK FOR CALCUTTA.—The committee of the Calcutta Zoo, says a Calcutta paper, have determined to put up a skating rink within the gardens. The site selected is at the south-east corner, near the entrance gate, and the probable size will be 160 feet by 70 feet, with a floor of concrete, covered by cement, which is perhaps the best suited for the climate, though it will make very hard falling ground. At present the idea is to run a balustrade round the rink, and not to have it covered in. This decision has probably been arrived at on the score of expense, but as the rink will be a very great attraction to the gardens, our contemporary expects to see the names of the European residents of Calcutta largely swelling the subscription list, in which case the committee would doubtless see their way to granting further funds for a roof. Spiller's skates, which are considered the best for beginners, will be on hire at the rink, but no objection will be made to people using their own.

A NEW SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar is to be congratulated on having secured the powerful support of the Government of Bengal for his projected Science Association. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised to take up a building situated at the junction of College-street and Bow Bazar, and to make it over to the Association rent free. Sir Richard stipulates that at least Rs. 70,000 must first be actually obtained by donations; that out of this sum Rs. 50,000 must be invested in Government Securities; and that a total monthly subscription of Rs. 100 must be promised for two years. These conditions ought to be easy of fulfilment, as donations to the amount of Rs. 80,000 are already promised, and the object in view is one for which money is sure to be forthcoming. We are glad to see that the management of the institution is to be left wholly in the hands of a committee of its members. It will be likely to succeed much better so than if hampered with the kindly official leading strings which have so often been fatal to independent efforts in this country.—*Friend of India.*

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COAL MINES ON FIRE.—The fires in the several mines still burn, though not all of them dangerously. The old workings of the Equitable are still on fire, but there is not much probability of harm being done. The Sooree-road, which fell in from the fires some time ago, is a complete wreck, with fearful chasms in the middle of it. No attempt seems to be made to restore the road, or to make a new one. People are surprised that the magistrate does not see either to one or the other; for really the present state of things is discreditable to the administration. The road is not only destroyed at the place indicated; but for a couple of miles or so, in either direction, is sadly in need of repair. It tells its own story, but no official seems to visit the place to hear or see for himself. It is now getting on for two years since the road fell in, and there has been no attempt to repair it. Some months ago the Equitable people wanted to make a road over a piece of land belonging to the Raneegunge Company, a few biggahs only, but they were not allowed to do so. The prohibitive sum of Rs. 10,000 is said to have been demanded. It is as well that the sum was not paid, for the fire is extending in that direction, and the land may at no distant period share the fate of the Sooree-road. It is over an old working that has been abandoned for some years. The fire in what are known as the native mines still smoulders, and if the owner does not keep a sharp look-out the fire may reach his working mines, not to his advantage.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 25.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.—We pointed out last week, with the necessary feeling of regret, that the sincerity of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when last year making some promises of municipal reform had been brought into serious question. Nothing can well be more painful to a Governor, who desires to command human respect which shall cause his memory to live when his period of office shall have expired, than suspicions which charge his motives and intentions mounted upon his own language. Any pain of this kind that Sir Richard Temple might have been disposed to feel of his own accord has been rather increased within the week by the attitude which the citizens of Calcutta have suddenly assumed within the last few days. Knocking over the chairman to the justices, who has been riding them at ease so long that he has been tempted to believe in himself, the justices who represent the town have resolved on appearing by counsel before the Government, in order to point out two things which it were unwise any longer to ignore. One is that, while eating the pay of the rate-payers, the Chairman has been ignoring their expressed convictions wholesale, and actually been laying himself out to defeat them; the other, that the Municipal Bill now being indecently hurried through the provincial legislature is rather too much of a sham even for Sir Richard Temple's administration. The Lieutenant-Governor could easily enough secure the services of a Municipal chief whose judgment and energy were more evenly balanced.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 25.

ACCIDENT TO MR. CARPENTER.—A contemporary's Nagpore correspondent telegraphed on Monday afternoon, in answer to inquiries concerning Mr. Carpenter's lamentable accident, that "Mr. Carpenter's horse struck a mud wall, and falling on his head was stunned. Mr. Carpenter was shot over with tremendous force, and struck the ground on the side of his head. He has not yet recovered consciousness, and his pulse this morning is sinking. Concussion of brain, fracture of the skull, and effusion of blood to the base of the brain, is the diagnosis. Medical opinion unfavourable." Mr. Carpenter, it seems, was riding a fine Arab, which has been in his possession for some time, in the luckless Kamptee Hunt Steeplechase. The start had been delayed for some time by the fractiousness of one of the horses at the post, and when all got off, the setting sun, right in their eyes, was casting long shadows towards them. Mr. Carpenter at once took the lead, cleared the first jump safely, and as he neared the second, pulled his horse together, as the obstacle was a mud wall three feet nine inches high. The shadow thrown from it on the take off side was so great that the horse did not see the jump till he was close on to it. In taking it he struck the top with his fetlocks, hard, and then fell straight on his head, his rider, whose seat had not been loosened by the first shock, of course falling with extra force on to the hard ground head first, or rather on the left side of his head and his left shoulder. He was removed to his own house, and received the closest attention of doctors and friends.—*Times of India*, March 6.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.—The report on the Delhi Camp of Exercise was published in the last *Gazette of India* with the following remarks by the Government of India:—"It is with great satisfaction that the Governor-General in Council has received this report, testifying, as it does, to the good conduct and high efficiency of the troops assembled at Delhi; and it has been peculiarly gratifying to the Government of India, as well as to the Commander-in-Chief, that Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should have had the opportunity of inspecting and witnessing the movements of so fine a body of her Majesty's Army in India. The Governor-General in Council desires to convey to Lord Napier of Magdala the cordial thanks of the Government of India, for his unceasing efforts to advance the welfare and efficiency of the army, and for the measures which he has taken to make this and former camps of exercise useful for the instruction of officers and men. The Government of India congratulate the Commander-in-Chief on the fine appearance and efficient condition of the troops assembled at the camp, and upon the approbation which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to convey through his Excellency to the army. During the operations Lord Napier of Magdala met with a severe accident; but with that devotion to duty which is so characteristic of his Lordship, this did not interfere with his continued personal command of the troops. The Governor-General in Council further desires to convey the thanks of the Government of India to all those officers and departments mentioned by his Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, for the exertions which have contributed to the gratifying results which have been brought to the notice of the Government.—*Times of India*, March 6.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR.—He has shown most extraordinary abilities, and has now the reputation of being the most enlightened of native Princes. He plays Badminton, billiards, goes in for every sport, and is not only a good photographer and artist, but a very well-informed mechanic. He understands a steam engine as well as any practised engineer. There existed a sympathy between the late Earl of Mayo and the present Rajah of Jaipur, which was a subject of wonder to those who observed it. When Lord Mayo was assassinated the Maharajah cried like a child, went into mourning for some time, and has since then done everything, regardless of cost, to perpetuate the late Earl's memory. He has built a magnificent General Hospital, and furnished it with conveniences not to be seen in the finest hospital in Europe, and called it the Mayo Hospital. Opposite the building is a magnificent statue of the late Earl. It is a duplicate of the one at Cockermouth, only that it is a bronze one, and the statue at Cockermouth is marble. He has given a lac and a half of rupees towards the endowment of a large college in Ajmere, called the Mayo College, and, in fact, has done everything to perpetuate the late Earl's memory. There is a school of arts here well worth seeing; there is also a large college, where about 850 boys are educated, and from where five out of six students matriculated last year. He has ten girls' schools under European teachers, and a medical hall, library, and, in fact, everything which a European town ought to have. In addition to these he has water laid through the town, and the whole city and suburbs are lighted with gas, although the people were much prejudiced against the introduction of gas; yet the Maharajah supported Mr. Silbiger, the gentleman who has laid on the gas and constructed all the workshops for it, and now the result has stupefied the people, who go up to a burning gas jet and won't believe that it is fire until they burn their fingers in it.—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.—The following abstract statement of receipts and disbursements of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874, as also the assets and liabilities of the Fund at the latter date, are published in the Indian *Official Gazettes*. The general account of the Fund for 1874 commences with a detail of all sources of receipts; but we subjoin only the totals of receipts and disbursements:—

RECEIPTS.	R.	A.	P.
To balance on December 1, 1873	36,008	7	0
„ Interest on Government Securities	8,830	13	4
„ Subscriptions received as per detailed statement No. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874	33,511	14	6
„ Interest on floating deposit account in the Simla Bank	178	6	9
„ Government donation for 1874	6,400	0	0
	84,929	9	7

DISBURSEMENTS.	R.	A.	P.
By amount paid to families of deceased officers as per detailed statement No. 2	21,519	10	0
„ Office Establishment in Bengal Rs. 913, in Madras Rs. 180, in Bombay Rs. 225	1,318	0	0
" Stationery Rs. 21, postage stamps Rs. 95-7-6, printing Rs. 15-4	132	2	6
" Postage on letters received Rs. 2-9-6, telegrams Rs. 5...	7	9	6
" Bank's renewing fees Rs. 5, commission Rs. 22-1-3, exchange Rs. 1	28	1	3
" Contingencies Rs. 12-15-9, banks' charges Rs. 44-14 ...	57	13	9
" Cost of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Government Securities for Rs. 15,000, including premium and Bank commission and interest due on them	15,761	0	11
" Amount refunded to paymaster 15th Hussars, Major T. P. Smith, and Veterinary Surgeon T. C. Boulter, E-C Brigade R.H.A., being the amount received in excess	93	8	0
" By cash balance on Dec. 31, 1874	45,911	11	8
	84,929	9	7

The grand total of assets belonging to the Fund represents the amount of Rs. 234,300. The relief granted to the families of deceased officers by this institution, since its establishment in 1820 to Dec. 31, 1874, amounts to Rs. 13,10,139-14-9. The list of subscribers to the Fund is a very lengthy one,—filling about four pages of the *Bombay Official Gazette*,—includes 199 officers of the British and native armies of India, and 55 of her Majesty's regiments serving in India. The number of widows of officers relieved by the Fund from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874, was six, viz., Madames Beatson, Maunsell, Richardson, Hurford, Fitzgerald, and Keatinge. The sums awarded to the widows severally and including maintenance,

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allowance, travelling allowance, passage-money home, &c., ranged between the sums of Rs. 4,768, Rs. 4,684, Rs. 4,606, Rs. 3,390, Rs. 2,720, and Rs. 1,600.

THE CITY OF JAIPUR.—Jaipur is in the large province of Rajputana, and, strange to say, nearly all the capitals in Rajputana have undergone this migration, generally from the fastnesses of the hills, to less protected places, still bearing in mind the instruction of the ancients that, "a king should take up his residence in a capital rendered difficult of access by natural or artificial barriers, as a desert, mound of earth, water, trees, and above all a fortress of mountains, which is said to have many transcendent virtues; that to build a fort is essential, as one man on a wall is a match for a hundred foes, that the palace should be in the centre, surrounded by water and trees." All these advantages are possessed by the present city of Jaipur, which stands on a small plain or basin conjectured to be the bed of a lake, having on all sides, except the south, where the ranges diverge, rugged hills, the summits of which are now, at important points, crowned with forts; at the end of the ridge overhanging the city on the north-west stands the chief defensive work, Nahagurh, or the Tiger Rock; the rock face is so scarped as to be inaccessible on the south or city side; on the north the ridge slopes towards Amber. The city of Jaipur from East to West, or between the gates of the sun and moon—regents of these quarters—and in the line of the main street, is two miles and forty yards in length, and about 1¼ mile in breadth. It is laid out in regular rectangular blocks; two wide roads cross the central one dividing the city into six equal portions; these are again intersected by roads of less width, and so on, until roads become lanes. The main streets are 111 feet wide, and the places of business and large temples are in the widest thoroughfare; the houses of the nobles and citizens in the more remote, and the palace occupies the central block on the north, about a seventh of the whole town. A masonry crenalated wall, covered with smooth red plaster, averaging in height about twenty feet, and in thickness ten feet, surrounds the whole city; there are seven gateways furnished with screen walls, all built on the same pattern, with two kiosks above and machicollations over the entrance. The doors are studded with iron knobs, on which are, in some instances, the remains of spikes, in former days useful in preventing the employment of elephants in forcing a way through; this obstacle was once overcome by a chief of Jaipur (the chief native territory in Rajputana), who, eager for victory, threw his body before the elephant and told the driver to hasten on. At tolerably equal distances are bastions with embrasures for cannon. The grand feature of the whole city is the unsparing use of the foiled horizontal arch — in shop, private dwelling house—everywhere in niches and in the many kiosks, which project above the general outline; changes of every kind are rung upon it, from flat through round to pointed. The roofs also take every form, from the ruined thatch, fortunately rare, to the peculiar segmental boat-shaped vault, crowned with gilded pinnacles, evidently the top of a bamboo hut worked in stone, quaint but hardly beautiful—add to this the wonderfully thin walls, the endless variety of tracery, the fantastic mouldings, and the occasional barbarity of a temple spire, the angles picked out in light green lines, in juxtaposition with an ugly whitewashed dome, and you have a most original and striking study. The best looking part of the city is that portion of the main street extending between the two tanks, having the palace on the one side and some lofty houses, one with a modern Grecian front, on the other. The central gate of the palace is a lofty Saracenic structure, which faces a road occupied by the principal and leading courtiers. At the farthest end is a menagerie containing at least twelve of the largest and ferocious looking tigers in the world.—*Indian Daily News* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24. Lactura, New Zealand; Latona, Mauritius; Str. Burmah, Colombo; Teviot, London; str. Satara, Moulmein; str. Rangoon, Akyab.—25. Dundee, Dundee; British Princess, Liverpool.—26. Str. Khandalla, Bombay; str. Argyll, Hong Kong; str. Torino, Genoa; Argyleshire, Kurrachee.—27. Str. Jaffna, Galle; str. Hindostan, Hong Kong.—28. Lombardian, Aden; str. Mira, Liverpool.—29. Amyone, Madras.—March 1. Str. Tibre, Galle; Duncairn, Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24. Str. Scotia, Port Blair; Codabux, Aden.—25. Blairgowrie, London; Teviotdale, Dundee.—26. Str. Goa, Bombay; str. Australia, Southampton.—27. Str. Duke of Sutherland, London; str. J. B. Walker, Bombay, Mofussilite, Mauritius; Omar Pasha, Jedda; Sulina, Bombay; Russia, Dundee.—28. Str. Rangoon, Akyab; str. Flamingo, Hong Kong; Iron Cross, Dundee.—29. Str. Satara, Akyab, &c.; str. Mecca, Singapore; Brechin Castle, Trinidad; Elcona, Boston; Windermere, Dundee.—March 1. Str. City of Mecca, London; Chinsura, Liverpool; India, Mauritius; Bertram Rigby, London; Lynton, San Francisco.—2. Str. Senator, New York.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 3, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 0
5 per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	105 12 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9 3-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to 1415
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1440 to 1480
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	134 to 135
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	200 ...	172 to 173
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	440 to 450
Lower Assam Tea Company	£24 ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	109 to 110
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67
Simla Bank	500 ...	530
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £2 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

MILITARY.—The 76th Foot left Secunderabad *en route* for England last week. The right wing started on the evening of the 1st, and the left wing on the evening of the 2nd instant. The 2-16th, which relieves the 76th, is expected to arrive at Secunderabad on Wednesday next.—*Times of India*, March 6.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—We learn that the branch of the South Indian Railway from Tanjor to Combaconum is so near completion that arrangements are being made for its opening to the public on the 1st of April next. A portion of this company's line from Tanjor to Madras is also expected to be ready for opening about the same time.

DEATH OF MR. ELSNER.—Mr. F. Elsner, Assistant Conservator of Forests, died of cholera at Prome, on the 6th Feb. He had only recently returned from Tavoy, and suffered greatly from exposure in the Southern Forests in the performance of the duty on which he had been specially deputed. On his return to Rangoon he was posted to the Western-Prome and Bassein Forests.

NEWS FROM RANGOON.—Intelligence by telegram from Rangoon is current to the effect that the convicts in Moulmein gaol broke out on Saturday last, the 26th ult., and that the assistance of the troops had to be called for in order to effect their recapture. Fourteen of them are reported to be killed and wounded in the scuffle which took place on their recapture, indicating that a desperate attempt had been made by them to obtain their liberty. Another item of news is also current from Rangoon to the effect that the Karen boundary mission and the Grosvenor party have met with misfortune, but the nature and extent of the misfortune is not known at present.—*Madras Athenæum*, March 4.

HEALTH OF MADRAS.—The return of deaths for this city for the week which ended on Friday, the 25th ult., contrasts favourably with that of the previous week, the figures being respectively 366 for the former period and 275 for the latter. This lessened mortality is due in a great measure to an improvement which has taken place in the public health as regards the outbreak of cholera, from which we have for some time past been suffering, the deaths from this disease in the week under review being forty-two less than they were in the week previous. A reduction also of twenty-five deaths has taken place from fevers of the various descriptions prevailing in this country. To dysentery are attributed twenty deaths, and to diarrhœa eleven, while small-pox numbers ten victims, five of which were males and five females. The balance of deaths not particularly classed is 154, of which eighty-seven were males and sixty-seven females. The public health will now probably improve as the hot season advances and the peculiar and unhealthy weather, which invariably sets in at the end of the cold season and the commencement of the hot one. The hot weather is by no means the most unhealthy.—*Madras Athenæum.*

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THE CHOLERA.—The state of the public health in Madras just now is such as to cause some anxiety. Cholera has again made its appearance in some localities, from which it was hoped it had taken its final departure. Victims fall daily to the disease in New Town, Pursewalkum, Chintadrapettah, and Royapooram, especially in the last-named districts. Mr. Sharpe, an engine-driver, a resident at Royapooram, who was long connected with the Madras Railway Company, succumbed to the disease last week. Mr. Wilcox, a well-known shopkeeper in Popham's-broadway, lost his wife from the same cause. Dr. George Currie, residing in Vepery, had a very sharp attack of the disease, but is fast recovering. Steps are to be taken for letting the water of the sea into the Cooum; a suction pipe is to be run into the sea from the Fort trench, into which the water will be pumped by means of engines, and from the trench the water will, it appears, be let into the Cooum.

THE MAULMAIN JAIL.—A Rangoon paper says:—Dr. Kelly, Inspector-General of Prisons, proceeded to Maulmain by the mail steamer of Feb. 4. We understand that there exists an uneasy feeling in the place regarding the convicts in the local central jail. The prisoners, it appears, are in a state of great excitement, in consequence of bad control. It is owing to this unfortunate circumstance that the jailor, Mr. Rundell, was attacked lately with murderous intention, and nearly lost his life. At the same time the deputy-jailor had his wrist broken. Dr. Kelly has gone, not only to inspect the prison, but to investigate the causes that have resulted in general dissatisfaction among the prisoners. It is expected there will be a searching investigation regarding the discipline and management of the institution, and if anybody can see justice done in the matter, it is Dr. Kelly, with his long experience of prisoners and prison management in the province. We learn at the same time that Dr. Sinclair, in charge of the prison, has applied for furlough to Europe for two years.

MILITARY.—Madras is almost denuded of European troops, one company of H.M.'s 67th Foot, a battery of Royal Artillery, and fifty-two invalids—ancient heroes belonging to that privileged corps of non-effectives known as the European Artillery Veteran Company—constituting the entire garrison of Fort Saint George. Three native regiments occupy "lines" in the suburb north-west and extreme west of the town; but the European element has never been at such a low ebb, and people talk of mismanagement, and emit uncomfortable murmurs on the subject. There is now a rumour, distinctly traceable to the Adjutant-General's Office, that the present state of things is to exist for some months to come. The transport *Tenasserim* carried away the last of H.M.'s 98th Regiment to Burmah on Tuesday, Feb. 15, and was expected to return with the remainder of the 67th. But since her departure the current *on dit* is that the expected companies of the regiment are ordered from Rangoon direct to Perak. It may be, however, that this is merely the construction put upon the unquestioned fact of the invalid ex-warriors having been warned that they will be "for garrison duty" for the next "two months at least."

CHOLERA IN HYDERABAD.—Our Hyderabad correspondent says:—"Cholera, I regret to say, continues to prevail in the city of Hyderabad; daily, almost hourly, victims are carried off. How is it that such a large proportion of these unfortunates are women? Can doctors explain that fact? I have a theory of my own on the subject, frightfully uncharitable, I grant you, but containing none the less a modicum of truth in it, I suspect. I fear, then, that the anxiety often felt by reckless men to get rid of their wives at any price is a not unimportant factor in the result. A dose of arsenic secretly introduced into some irresistibly seductive sweetmeat is administered to the objectionable wife, whose absence is more desired than her presence. The symptoms that follow are, as far as I understand these matters, not very unlike those of cholera. The woman dies, and the disconsolate husband, his eyes streaming with crocodilian tears, circulates the distressing news that Mrs. Ram Bux or Madame Sheik Udeen—poor, dear woman—died last night of cholera, after only a few hours' illness (cataract of sobs). In the country districts many a disliked wife succumbs to snake-bite, whose brown skin was never touched by the fang of any snake. 'It is a terrible world we live in, my masters.'"—*Times of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26. Str. Malda, Bombay; str. Rajpootana, Calcutta.—27. Str. Tibre, Galle.—28. Str. Baghdad, Rangoon.—29. Str. Australia, Calcutta; str. Poonah, Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26. Str. Tenasserim, Calcutta.—27. Str. Malda, Calcutta; str. Tibre, Calcutta.—28. Str. Rajpootana, Bombay; str. Precurseur, Pondicherry.—29. Str. Australia, Galle, Aden, and Suez.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

CALLIAN, *Feb.* 23.—There was a great commotion yesterday at the Callian Railway station, caused by a European who most cruelly inflicted some horrible wounds on the face and throat of a female, supposed to be his wife. It appears that in the waiting-room an altercation took place between this couple, and a scuffle ensued, resulting in a dreadful cry from the female to this effect, "Help! help! for God's sake, help!" This of course caused great consternation, and all the station authorities ran to the spot where she was being so unmercifully dealt with, but none of them could or would dare to go forward and snatch away the knife from the hands of the offender. Fortunately, it so happened that our gallant Railway Police Inspector, Mr. Dickinson, was present, and this officer immediately on hearing the noise repaired to the scene of crime, and, notwithstanding the frantic manner in which the culprit was flourishing his knife and threatening to murder those who approached, desperately plunged forth, and seizing the enraged individual, snatched away the knife and bound his hands. The state of this criminal's mind must have, indeed, been terrible, for, on finding himself helpless, he lifted from the floor with bound hands the blood of this woman which he had spilled, and sucked it ravenously, as if to satiate his bloodthirsty spirit. The poor victim lay weltering in her blood, which was flowing profusely from the deep wounds in her cheek and throat. She is at present under treatment in the Civil Hospital at Tanna, in a very precarious state, and there is but little hope of her recovery. But this much is certain, her supposed-to-be husband, * * * by name, has been safely lodged in the jail at Tanna, where he will await his trial. Great credit is due to Mr. Dickinson, who without hesitation ran to the rescue, and at the risk of his own precious life bravely sprang into the jaws of death as it were, and, so far, not only saved the life of this poor helpless female, but the lives of many more who might perhaps have fallen victims to that already bloodstained knife had it not been for Mr. Dickinson's speedy and praiseworthy action. Credit is also due to the station master and his assistant, viz., Messrs. Johnston and Holloway, who, although new at Callian, did much to preserve order on the platform, which was thronged with a gaping mob, and rendered prompt and valuable assistance during the affray.

KARACHI, *Feb.* 20.—The *Sindian* has been frightening the simple folks of Karachi out of their wits by proclaiming to all and sundry that small-pox had made its appearance here, and that the port authorities take no measures whatever for preventing vessels arriving from the plague spots in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf from entering our harbour. The charge against the port authorities is not correct. Captain Parker is most particular in not permitting a single steamer or ship to enter the port unless she can show a clean bill of health. Native craft arriving from the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and other infected ports dare not proceed further than Manora until they are boarded by Mr. Church, the medical subordinate, and pronounced free from contagious diseases. The steamship *Arcot*, which arrived on the 2nd inst., was placed in quarantine the moment it was reported that one of her crew showed symptoms of small-pox. The man was removed to Manora, and placed in a shed especially constructed for the accommodation of patients suffering from contagious diseases. The vessel was not withdrawn from quarantine until the 8th inst., after she had been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, and on the 9th she was permitted to proceed on her voyage. On the 5th inst. the dinghy *Putton* arrived here with one of her khullasies suffering from small-pox. The man was immediately removed to the shed at Manora, and the strictest measures were adopted to prevent him from having any communication with the boat, which was placed in quarantine for four days, during which period she was thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, and every man on board of her was vaccinated. The steamer *Dahlia*, which arrived off our port on the 11th, with 721 pilgrims on board, was made to anchor outside, and it was not until the vessel had been carefully inspected by Dr. Hopkins and Mr. Church, and every man pronounced free from disease, that the captain was permitted to land the pilgrims for Karachi—about 300 in number. The rest, being bound for other ports, she took away immediately afterwards. It will thus be seen that not the slightest laxity has been displayed in carrying out sanitary and quarantine rules in our harbour, and that the local papers have been needlessly alarming the people. Up to date there has been only one case of small-pox here — that of Mr. Ashley Ingle, our Hoozoor Deputy Collector, who lately returned from Bombay. He no doubt must have contracted the germs of the disease while in Bombay, for though he appeared quite well the day he landed, the disease manifested itself the following morning.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MR. WILKINSON.—It is with regret that we hear that Mr. Wilkinson, the Cotton Inspector of Kandeish, is obliged to go to England on account of ill-health. He has shown himself to be a highly efficient officer, and is also much liked by those with whom he has come in contact.

THE "ABYSSINIA."—The turret ship *Abyssinia*, Captain Percy James, R.N., went out to the harbour mouth to practice her big guns,

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for a second time, on Friday last. It was rather late before practice began, and then the rolling of the vessel made it very difficult to hit the target. At half-past four o'clock it became necessary to return, so as to get back to the ship's moorings by nightfall. Shot weighing 400 lbs. was fired with 40 lbs. of powder. The concussion started deck bolts and shattered sundry wooden cupboards and other temporary fittings. If the battering charge of 70 lbs. of powder had been used anything not protected with iron plating would have been reduced to "smithereens." The *Abyssinia's* artillerymen—taken on board for the occasion—were much upset by the sea, which was unreasonably rough.—*Times of India*, Feb. 28.

KHELAT.—The lull in the affairs of Khelat is scarcely more remarkable than the disturbances which preceded it. Khelat history will probably continue for a long time to be a constant succession of calm and tempest. The absurdity of the report in Sind, that the Government was determined to depose the Khan, and to place his son on the throne, could only be redeemed by the contumely with which it was received. The substitution, indeed, of one cut-throat for another would be as absurd as it is unlikely.—*Pioneer.*

A NATIVE VIEW OF THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Writing with reference to the Bill before Parliament for enabling her Majesty the Queen to take a new title, a vernacular paper says:—"With the assumption of a new title her Majesty, we cannot help thinking, incurs new obligations towards the people of India. Nothing has hitherto transpired to indicate that Queen Victoria has a just sense of the responsibilities she takes upon herself by this enlargement of her privileges. The adoption of the measure now before the British Legislature will result in the absorption of this vast continent into the unity of the British Empire. Are its denizens likely to acquire new privileges by this change in their relations with England? If they have been placed on a footing of equality with Englishmen as to their civil and political rights, what is there in the institutions of this country to demonstrate that these rights are duly appreciated and recognised? It must be admitted that up to this hour nothing substantial has been done to enable India to send representatives to the British Parliament, or in default of this to empower her to constitute a Parliament of her own."

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.—The Municipal Commissioner has forwarded the following letter to Government, asking sanction for the erection of two temporary small-pox hospitals, one on the Flats and another near Mody-bay:—"Sir,—I am sorry to say that small-pox is extremely prevalent in the city, and that the resources and the accommodation of the Sir J. J. and Goculdas Tejpal Hospitals are entirely inadequate to cope with the number of patients seeking admission and attendance. Dr. Weir, the health officer, and myself, have been in communication with Dr. Thom, Dr. W. G. Hunter, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Blaney, and other medical men, and it appears to be the general opinion that the Municipality ought at once to provide additional accommodation in the shape of temporary hospitals and attendance. I propose to set up for the present two such temporary hospitals, one on the Flats near Arthur-road for patients from the city, one somewhere on Mody-bay for patients from the Fort, and specially for the numerous cases among the harbour population and pilgrims. The hospital should be *jowly* sheds, well ventilated, and which can be burnt after use. I shall endeavour to reserve the services of some native medical practitioners for regular attendance at each hospital, and I trust that the medical officers of the hospitals and the other practitioners of standing will be so good as to give some aid in the way of supervision. Attendance, clothes, provisions, &c., will be as far as possible provided by the Municipal Health Department. I now beg to suggest that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased, under section 245 of the Municipal Act, to give his sanction to those and such similar measures as may be found necessary. I consider it needful to ask for powers under this section, as both the necessity for awaiting a grant by the Corporation of the requisite funds and also any possible difficulty in carrying out the details of the scheme, will thereby be avoided. I trust, therefore, that I may receive this sanction without delay." A resolution of Government, dated the 25th February, sanctions the application, so that doubtless the extra hospital accommodation so much needed will be available as soon as possible.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28. Str. Clive, Liverpool; str. Socotra, Calcutta; str. Nagotna, Colombo; str. Coconada, Bussorah.—29. H.M.S. Vestal, Manda Bay.—March 1. Str. Juno, Trieste; str. Hydaspes, Southampton; str. Marcia, Newcastle.—2. Prince Frederick, Liverpool; str. Akola, Kurrachee.—3. St. Andrew, Cardiff.—4. Str. Australia, Genoa; Statelie, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydaspes.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Lambert, Mrs. and Miss Finch, Mrs. and Miss Price, Dr. and Mrs. Constant, Mrs. B. M. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Miss Harrison, Col. and Mrs. Faulkner, Mr. Buckingham, Mrs. Gaston and infant, Mr. and Lady Alice Langworthy, Sub lieut. L. Auber, Mr. Alexander Mennie, Miss Venour, Mr. J. T. Robson, and Mr. G. C. Ray. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Colonel A. Baigrie, Mr. F. Sharp, Mr. Odermeyer, and Mr. C. Fellalo. From BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Anderson, Major Bythell, Mr. C. P. Bruce, Mr. H. W. Bruce, Mr. H. E. Trevor, Col. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Mr. Oates, and Mr. Paplin.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28. Str. Peshawar, Southampton, &c.; str. James Barrass, Kurrachee; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee, via K. Coast; City Camp, Hull; St. Fillans, Bimlipatam.—29. Str. Standard, Marseilles, via the Canal; Lois, Calcutta.—March 1. Lady Melville, Moulmein; Alnwick Castle, Madras; str. Persia, Genoa, &c., via the Canal; str. Athenian, Akyab.—2. St. Jacques, Tuticorin; Morayshire, Dover; str. St. Olaf, London; str. Tcherkask, Odessa, &c.—3. Str. Coconada, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Bengal, Mandalore; str. Scio, Liverpool, via the Canal.—4. Str. Bangalore, Melbourne, &c.; str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Socotra, Coasts and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. S. Birch.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ceylon.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. G. M. Hardinge, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Taylor, Mr. J. W. Richard, Lieut. R. R. Neeld, Mr. Rustling, and Mr. E. J. Phillips. For BRINDISI.—Mr. T. Buist, Mr. J. Drew Gay, Lieut. col. A. W. Graham, a gentleman, Rev. Dr. Thoburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Maxwell, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Baron de H. Larpent, Mr. J. G. Womack, Mr. W. G. Greig, Mrs. Knox, Lieut. col. J. H. H. Gammell, Mr. N. Macdonald, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. Keeble, and Count Goblet a Alviella. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Latham, Mr. J. Manning, Mr. D. Best, Mr. C. Tweedie, Mr. W. F. Crawford, Col. R. Murray, Mr. J. Danvers, Col. and Mrs. Maclean, Professor M. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Mr. U. Broughton, Mr. C. E. Stracey, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hawkins, Capt. Hartopp, and the Earl of Aylesford. For SUEZ.—Mr. R. S. Aikman, a lady and gentleman, and Mr. Annecke.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 6, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 8⅞d.
4 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 8⅛1. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	98
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3300
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1090
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	190
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3200
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2000
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1085
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	268
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	275
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	693½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	515
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	740
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1075
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

Ceylon.

MR. G. ANDERSON.—The health of Mr. George W. B. Anderson was sufficiently improved to enable him to assume the duties of private secretary to his father, Sir G. C. Anderson, Acting Chief Justice. Mr. Anderson would therefore relieve Mr. Advocate Edgcombe on the 1st March.

RAILWAY SERVICE.—Mr. Robertson, C.M.B., Agent at Kandy leaves for Madras, we learn, at an early date. He is succeeded by Mr. J. B. Bishop, who has just returned from furlough. Mr. Nicholson, Galle Agent, leaves for Europe about the end of March. Mr. James Robertson returns to the position of Manager here. Mr. Arthur retires for good, after twenty years service in the East, for little over one year of which he has been manager of the Ceylon branch.—*Ceylon Times*, Feb. 23.

THE SERVICE.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint F. R. Saunders, Esq., to be Acting Government Agent and Fiscal for the North-Western Province, with effect from the 23rd inst.; G. A. Baumgartner, Esq., to act temporarily as Commissioner of Requests and Additional Police Magistrate of Colombo, and Coroner for the District of Colombo, with effect from the 23rd inst.; F. Dornhost, Esq., to act as Additional Police Magistrate of Colombo, and Coroner for the District of Colombo, until the 22nd inst. inclusive.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN GAVIN.—Another of the early band of Ceylon pioneers of coffee enterprise has passed away, in the person of John Gavin, of whose decease we have just heard with unfeigned regret. Commencing life as a coffee planter, he afterwards established a Kandy Agency Firm in 1849 in connection with the late Charles Pitts, under the style of Pitts and Gavin. Eventually he joined the larger firm of Keir, Dundas and Co., which under his management enjoyed an extended measure of prosperity, retiring from it a good number of years ago with an ample fortune.—*Ceylon Times.*

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 25.)

BRAND—PARRY.—Mr. W. H. Brand, asst. controller, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his arrival at Dinapore on Feb. 6, and received charge of the office of controller of accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, from Capt. E. A. Trevor, R.E., on the 14th idem. Mr. J. W. Parry, asst. engr., 2nd grade, having reported his arrival, is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

BROWNE.—The services of Capt. W. H. Browne, C.S., asst. engr., 2nd grade, on the estab. under the director of State Railways, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., R.E., is app. to the P.W. Dept. as asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the estab. under the director of State Railways.

CAMPION, J. M., asst. engr., 1st grade, having reported his arrival on Feb. 14, is posted to the survey div.

HASTINGS, Capt. H. W., asst. comr. of the 3rd grade in Oudh, to offic. as dep. comr. of Fyzabad during the absence on furl. of Mr. R. M. King, C.S.

JOHNSTON, E., exec. engr., 4th grade, made over charge of the late Mhow div., Holkar State Railway, to Mr. A. C. Cregeen, exec. engr., 1st grade, Ghat div., Holkar State Railway, on Dec. 2.

LAMB, G. F., asst. engr., 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Dec. 23.

LANE, Capt. C. T., offieg. inspr. gen. of police, Hyderabad assigned dists., has been granted priv. leave for three months from March 15.

STANTON, Major F. S., R.E., suptg. engr., 1st grade, temp. employed as extra dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, is transfd. to the Estab. under the director of State Railways, and app. engr. in chief of the Tirhoot State Railway, v. Campbell, proceeding on leave.

STEPHENSON, C. A., is app. an asst. traffic supt., on prob., in Class IV. of the State Railway Traffic Estab., and placed on the Estab. under the director of State Railways.

SWAPPE.—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. C. Swappe, exec. engr., 4th grade, in charge of the Burnuggur div. of the Neemuch (State) Railways, with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

TREMEARNE, Mr. S., has been app. clerk to the hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court, with a lien on his former appt. of head asst. in the English office of the Court on the Appellate side.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The following notifications appear in the *Gazette of India* :—

Lieut. J. T. Wright, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, passed the deptl. standard examination.

Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, asst. engr., 1st grade, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Jan. 3.

Mr. J. Purdie, asst. engr., 2nd grade, passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani.

Lieut. A. T. Banon, 39th N.I., has passed in the Sanskrit language.

Lieut. A. B. Hibgame, 109th foot, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustani on Feb. 7.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following apps., consequent on the grant of leave on m.c. of Messrs. J. Westland, E. Bule, and R. A. Sterndale :—

Mr. W. Donald to offic. as deputy accountant gen., Madras.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton to offic. as asst. comr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

Mr. H. G. Cowie to offic. as deputy accountant gen., Central Provs., and deputy comr. of Paper Currency, Nagpore circle.

Mr. C. J. O. Mayne to offic. as asst. accountant gen., N.W.P.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie is app. to offic. as an asst. to the comptroller gen.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAYS.

The survey circle of thePunjab Northern State Railway is abolished, and the Jhelum section constituted in lieu of it, from Jan. 1. Mr. H. Lambert, temp. supt. engr., 3rd grade, in charge.

Chenab Div.—Mr. H. F. Storey, exec. engr., 2nd grade, in charge; Mr. H. Johnson, temp. exec. engr., 2nd grade; Major H. R. Faber, exec. engr., 4th grade; and Mr. M. S Dooley, exec. engr., 4th grade.

Jhelum Div.—Mr. F. M. Avern, exec. engr., 3rd grade, in charge; Mr. A. S. Gerrard, asst. engr., 1st grade; Mr. C. E. S. Younghusband, asst. engr., 2nd grade; and Mr. B. Parkes, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Bakrala Div.—Mr. C. A. Bull, exec. engr., 3rd grade, in charge; Mr. H. Luckstedt, asst. engr., 2nd grade; Capt. W. H. Browne, S.C., asst. engr., 2nd grade; and Mr. E. W. Arundell, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

Sohan Div.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, exec. engr., 1st grade, in charge; Lieut. B. Scott, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade; and Mr. T. E. Carey, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

A new division extending from Rawulpindi to Attock is formed, to be called the "Indus Division," and the following officers are posted to it:—Capt. T. Gracey, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, in charge; Mr. H. N. C. Cloete, exec. engr., 4th grade; and Mr. F. J. E. Spring, asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. B. Parkes, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Jhelum div. to the Sohan div.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, C.B., C.S., who reported his return from furl. on Dec. 9, is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. G. L. Long, joint mag., 1st grade, acted as mag. and coll., Fatehpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. S. Melville.

The services of Mr. A. B. Wilson, supt., Correspondence Dept., Govt. Secretariat, N.W. Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

With the approval of the Govt. of India, H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to create provisionally a new div. of P.W., with its headquarters at Agra, to be designated the "Archæological Division" for the preservation of works of art and antiquity in these provinces.

Mr. W. F. Heath, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is app. to the charge of the Archæological div., with effect from Oct. 27.

Mr. J. Heinig, exec. engr., 4th grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Jan. 26.

With reference to notific. No. 88E, dated Jan. 14, Capt. H. Doveton, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, joined the Bijnor Dist. Rohilkhand Provincial div., on the 10th idem.

With reference to notific. No. A-E, dated Dec. 31, Lieut. E. W. Cresswell, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, left the Kasganj div. on the 5th, and joined the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal, on Feb. 7.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 26.)

Capt. H. B. Sanderson, cantonment mag., who has reported his return from furl., to Allahabad, from Jan. 18.

Surg. A. Deane, lately attached to the personal staff of H.H. the Lieut. gov., N.W.P., to offic. as civil surg., 2nd class, and to be posted to Ghazipur until further orders, v. Surg. major G. W. Jameson, transfd.

Mr. E. Berrill, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, from Gorakhpur to Dehra Dun.

Mr. L. H. J. Thomas, offieg. dist. supt. of police, from Azamgarh to Gorakhpur.

Mr. R. Waddington, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, offieg. in 2nd grade, from Dehra Dun to Azamgarh.

Mr. D. M. Gardner, joint mag. 1st grade, from Allahabah to Azamgarh.

Mr. M. H. Bird, asst. mag., from Moradabah to Etah.

Surg. major G. W. Jameson, civil surg., from Ghazipur to Mussooree.

Mr. H. Gwyther, dist. engr., Allahabad, will take charge of the exec. engr.'s office as a tempy. arrangement.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Feb. 17.)

Surg. O. T. Duke, 3rd Punjab cav., is apptd. to the med. charge of Srinagar for the season of 1876.

Surg. A. Stephen, offieg. supt. of the Lahore Central Jail, Female Penitentiary, and Thaggi School of Industry, and Gov. of the Lahore Workhouse, is confd. in his appt.

Col. J. M. Cripps, dep. comr., reported his arrival at Bombay on Feb. 2, 1876, on return from the furl. granted to him in G.G.O. No. 74, dated Jan. 20, 1874.

Capt. R. C. Nicholetts, dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Jullundur to the Rohtak dist.

Mr. G. F. Taylor, offieg. dist. supt. of police, is transfd, in the same capacity, to Jullundur.

Mr. H. Beck, asst. dist. supt. of police, is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Jhelum.

Mr. S. C. Holbrow, dist. supt. of Shahpur, was employed on special duty in the Gujrat dist. from Nov. 17 to Dec. 2.

Mr. H. S. Dunsford, offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, carried on the current duties of the office of dist. supt. of police, Shahpur, during the absence of Mr. Holbrow on special duty.

Mr. J. P. Tingling is apptd. an offieg. dist. supt. of police, and is posted to Amritsar.

Mr. E. S. Stevens is apptd. an offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, and is posted to Umballa.

The following orders are confd. :—

Dera Ismail Khan station order, dated Jan. 28, 1876, apptg. Surg. J. Duke, 2nd Punjab inf., to the med. charge of No. 3 baty., in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. major H. Cookson, 2nd Sikhs, about to leave the station.

Subathu station order, dated Dec. 19, 1875, directing Apoth. J. Fitzpatrick, doing duty with 73rd regt., to take over charge of the Subathu Lock Hospital from Asst. Apoth. J. H. Shore, ordered to Dagshai.

4th Punjab cav. regtl. order, dated Jan. 24, 1876, making the following temp. appts., with effect from 20th idem. :—

Capt. T. Shepherd, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

Lieut. R. H. Forrest, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. W. H. Davis, asst. engr., from the Hill-roads div., which he left on the afternoon of Nov. 20, 1875, to the Delhi and Umballa-road div., which he joined on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

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Mr. J. Sullivan, overseer, from the Hill-roads div., which he left on the afternoon of Nov. 20, 1875, to the Delhi and Umballa-road div., which he joined on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

Mr. E. R. Chapman, supervisor, 1st grade, Gurdaspur div., is reduced to 2nd grade, with effect from the date of this order.

Consequent on the abolition of the special survey div., Western Jumna Canal, the undermentioned officer is transfd. from that div., with effect from Feb. 1:—

Mr. H. C. Cotton, exec. engr., 2nd grade, to the office of suptg. engr., Western Jumna Canal circle.

With reference to notific., irrigation branch, No. 241 EI, dated Jan. 17, 1876, Mr. E. C. Palmer, exec. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the special survey div., Lower Bari Doab circle.

With reference to Govt. of India, P.W. dept. notific. No. 19 of Jan. 15, 1876, Serg. R. Edwards, overseer, 1st grade, transfd. from Bengal, is posted to the Sirhind Canal circle.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

Mr. C. W. Carpenter, C.S., is app. to offic. as comr. of the Nagpur div., from the date he may receive charge from Col. J. B. Dennys, offic. comr.

Lieut. col. A. B. Cumberlege, comr., Chattisgarh div., reported his arrival at Raipur, and assumed charge of his office from Col. J. N. H. Maclean, offic. comr., on the 7th inst.

Major H. C. E. Ward, dep. comr., 4th class, and offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive app. of dep. comr., 4th class, from Dec. 27 last, the date on which Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., assumed charge of the Ballaghat dist.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., offic. comr., Balaghat, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Balaghat dist. from Col. J. Ashburner, dep. comr., on Dec. 27 last.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 26.)

Capt. W. L. Noverre, offic. cantonment mag., Saugor, received charge of the office of cantonment mag., Saugor, from Capt. E. A. Pemberton, offic. cantonment mag.

The chief comr. is pleased to app. Major G. C. Depree, dep. supt. Topographical Survey, to be a mag. of the 3rd class in the Balaghat dist.

The chief comr. is pleased to invest Messrs. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., and F. W. Fox, C.S., asst. comrs., Bhandara and Nagpur, with powers to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Feb. 19.)

Lieut. M. A. Gray, of the Bengal staff corps, and an offic. asst. comr., 3rd grade, has passed, on Nov. 4, the examination in jurisprudence, political economy, and Indian history prescribed in the notifics. of the Home Dept., Nos. 3,101 and 3,190, dated respectively Oct. 5, 1864, and June 30, 1871.

On the report of the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, the following officer is declared to have passed by the 2nd, or higher standard, in Hindustani, at the half-yearly examination held on Nov. 4, 1875:—

Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., asst. comr., 3rd grade.

Lieut. M. A. Gray, offic. asst. comr., 3rd grade, Darrang, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class in that dist.

(*Assam Gazette*, Feb. 26.)

Dr. J. P. Cromarty, who was appointed under orders of the Govt. of India, Home Dept., dated Jan. 11, to be civil medical officer of Goalpara, assumed charge of the medical duties of that station on Jan. 22.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 26.)

BIRDWOOD—INNES—GODWIN-AUSTEN.—In consequence of the death of Gen. A. Dick, Bengal infy., on Nov. 25, the name of Major gen. C. Birdwood, Bombay infy., is placed on the list of lieut. gens.; that of Col. H. D. Innes, Madras S.C., is placed on the list of major gens.; and that of Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, Bengal S.C., is placed on the list of lieut. cols. on the Indian Gradation List.

CROOKSHANK, Capt. A. C. W., Bengal S.C., adjt. 32nd (Punjab) N.I. (Pioneers), to offic. as 3rd asst. sec., v. Lieut. Collen.

YOUNG.—Chunar garrison order confd., dated Feb. 1, directing Major W. S. Young, comdt. of the garrison, to assume the duties of the Fort adjt. gen.'s office, in add. to his other duties, v. Major R. E. Angelo, reported sick.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, Feb. 7 to Feb. 10.)

BECHER.—Bareilly brigade order confd., dated Feb. 3, directing Capt. A. W. R. Becher, adjt. 16th Bengal cav., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th idem, during the absence of Major R. S. Robertson, brigade major, on duty connected with the arrival of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and on inspection duty.

BUSHMAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 25, app. Lieut. C. A. Bushman to offic. as adjt. to 73rd foot, v. Capt. H. Gunter.

HALLIDAY, Capt. G. T., on being relieved of the offic. app. of brigade major at Meerut, will revert to the app. of station staff officer at Fyzabad.

HILL.—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col., by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. col. J. T. Hill, Bombay staff corps.

MAXWELL, Lieut. col. H., brigade major, Allahabad, is transfd. to Jullundur, v. Major J. Harger, 25th foot, who rejoins his regt.

MORTON—BROMHEAD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Nov. 30, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furl. of Lieut. col. E. H. Scott, 2nd in com. and wing officer 40th N.I.:—Capt. H. Morton, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Capt. Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

SMYTH, Lieut. H. F., B baty. F brigade R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Peshawur to England, and join No. 6 baty. 3rd brigade R.A., into which he has been prom.

WALLER—BRANDER.—Capt. J. E. Waller, 2nd wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt. 19th N.I., v. Bergman, app. wing officer; Lieut. A. J. Brander, offic. 2nd wing subalt., to be 2nd wing subalt., v. Waller, dated Sept. 17.

YORKE—GREEN—EGAN—LYNCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 29, making the following apps., with effect from the 26th idem, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., comdt. 12th Bengal cav., on leave, preparatory to furl.:—Col. P. S. Yorke, 2nd in com. and squad. officer, to offic. as comdt.; Capt. J. H. Green, 3rd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squadron officer; Lieut. C. Egan, 1st squadron subalt., to offic. as 2nd squadron officer; Lieut. J. B. Lynch, 2nd squadron subalt., to offic. as 3rd squadron officer.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla*, Feb. 19.)

COATS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1, app. Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, 2nd wing sub., 25th N.I., to offic. as adjt. during the abs. of Capt. W. V. Ellis, on staff employ.

DISNEY, Capt. T. R., R.A., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Bombay.

FITZGERALD.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 7, app. Lieut. T. O. Fitz-Gerald, 2nd wing sub. 27th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing sub. from Dec. 21, v. Capt. C. W. Babington, app. offic. comdt. of Fort Michni.

NEWALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 22, app. Lieut. W. P. Newall, 2nd wing sub. 2nd Goorkhas, to offic. as 1st wing sub., v. Capt. H. P. P. Nash, proc. on furl.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 29, making the following alterations, from Feb. 1, in the committee of paymastership consequent on the div. of the 1st batt. 6th foot into half battalions:—

Capt. D. K. Evans to be president, v. Capt. and local major W. G. Wolseley; Lieut. T. G. Lumsden to be a member, v. Lieut. F. L. Grundy; Lieut. Lumsden to act as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

QUALIFIED FOR APPOINTMENTS ON THE STAFF.

The following officers, having passed Parts I. and II. Examination B, have completed the qualification for appointments on the regtl., general, and personal staff of the army:—

Lieut. col. W. Hands, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. B. L. Forster, R.A.; Major W. H. Ross, Bombay staff corps; Capt. E. A. Wood, Madras staff corps; Capt. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent; Capt. F. J. S. Adam, Bombay staff corps; Capt. C. A. Cuningham, Bombay staff corps; Capt. W. Reynolds, Bombay staff corps; Capt. E. S. Reynolds, Bombay staff corps; Capt. A. M. Hogg, Bombay staff corps; Capt. C. S. Lechmere, general list, Bombay inf.; Capt. R. J. LeP. Trench, general list, Bombay inf.; Capt. J. F. Willoughby, general list, Bombay inf.; Capt. H. B. McNeill, general list, Bombay cav.; Capt. T. Harris, 66th foot; Capt. S. H. Desborough, R.A.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. W. Law to be capt. from Jan. 19.

1st Batt. 6th Regt.—Capt. D. K. Evans to be major from Jan. 15.

2nd Batt. 19th Regt.—Lieut. A. H. Cameron to be capt. from Aug. 19, 1874.

54th Regt.—Capt. J. R. Kelsall to be major from May 11, 1875.

63rd Regt.—Lieut. col. R. J. Hughes to be col. from Jan. 7, 1873.

70th Regt.—Capt. H. W. R. De Coetlogon to rank as capt. from March 27, 1870.

Med. Dept., British Service.—Surg. C. A. Maunsell, M.D., to be surg. major from Oct. 1, 1874.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the retirements mentioned below, and to make the following appointments, &c.:—

3rd Hussars.—Subject to approval by H.M., Capt. W. H. Starkey is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the army purchase commissioners as the value of his commission.

48th Regiment.—Lieut. F. D. Welchman, from the 76th regt., to be lieut., vice Le Blanc, who exchanges, subject to approval by H.M.

66th Regiment.—Subject to approval by H.M., Lieut. W. A. Callaghan is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the army purchase commissioners as the value of his commission.

76th Regiment.—Lieut. C. M'C. Le Blanc, from the 48th Regt., to be lieut., vice Welchman, who exchanges, subject to approval by H.M.

81st Regiment.—Subject to approval by H.M., Lieut. the Hon. H. Arbuthnott is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the army purchase commissioners as the value of his commission.

89th Regiment.—Subject to approval by H.M., Capt. W. Sealy is perm. to retire from the service.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Col. P. S. Yorke, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., during the absence on furl. of Lieut.-Col. Gough.

Capt. H. A. McNair, 2nd squadron officer, on return from furl., will offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. J. H. Green, 3rd squadron officer and offic. 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. until the return from furl. of Capt. McNair.

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EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language :—

Lieut. J. H. Sewell, 15th hussars.
Lieut. R. Oakeley, 1-8th foot.
Capt. C. M. Stockley, 2-9th foot.
Lieut. S. H. P. Graves, 2-9th foot.
Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, 1-11th foot.
Lieut. H. E. Ravenshaw, 63rd foot.

MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Surg. major W. E., F.R.C.S., Bhopal battalion, and surg. to the political agency, held charge of the Sehore treasury, in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 24 to Dec. 29, 1875, during the abs. on duty of the political agent in Bhopal.

AMESBURY, Surg. major S. C., is confd. in med. charge of the 6th N.I.

BERRETON, Surg., to offic. in med. charge of the Eastern States Agency, Bhurtpore, from the date of receiving charge, v. Surg. H. D. S. Compigne on furl.

BROWN, Surg. gen. Sir J. C., K.C.B., med. dept., is perm. to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional annual pension of £350, from Feb. 15.

CAYLEY, Surg. major H., offieg. ophthalmic surg. and professor of ophthalmic surgery, Med. College, Calcutta, to offic. also as marine surg., Calcutta.

CLARKE.—The furl. on private affairs granted to Surg. major J. J. Clarke, M.D., in med. charge 3rd Bengal cav., is canc. at his own request.

DAWSON.—The services of Surg. L. R. Dawson, of the med. dept., are replaced at the disp. of the C. in C.

DURANT—ODEVAINE—GRANT.—Supernumy. Surg. major J. J. Durant, F. Odevaine, and G. Grant, M.B., medical dept., are brought on the estab. of surgs. major to fill existing vacancies.

ELLIOT.—The services of Surg. major J. Elliot, M.D., principal med storekeeper to Govt. at the Presy., are placed temp. at the disposal of that dept. from the date on which he may relieve Surg. major J. Ewart, M.D., as surg. to the Presy. Hospital.

GARDEN, Surg. major A. Garden, M.D., civil surg. of Mussoorie, in the N.W.P., to offic. as sanitary comr. for Oudh during the absence of Dr. G. S. Sutherland.

GRAY.—Agra brig. order confd., dated Oct. 23, directing Surg. M. A. C. Gray to receive med. charge of the 18th N.L.I. from Surg. S. H. Browne, reported sick.

JAMESON, Surg. major W., med. dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £700 per annum, from Dec. 31.

KELLIE, Surg. major J., M.D., in medical charge of A brig. R.H.A., is apptd. suptg. surg. major, Gwalior circle, in succession to Suptg. surg. major J. Irvine, M.D. Surg. major Kellie is directed to proceed to Gwalior, to relieve Suptg. surg. major J. Irvine, M.D., of the charge of the Gwalior circle by such date as to admit of Dr. Irvine's embarkation for England by the troopship of Feb. 23.

LLOYD.—Oude div. order confd., dated Jan. 17, directing Surg. J. Lloyd, M.D., doing duty with the 41st N.I., to proceed to Oonao for duty, under the orders of the civil authorities.

MACDONALD—EDIS—BARCLAY.—Agra brigade order confd., dated Jan. 24, directing the following medical arrangements :—Surg. D. P. Macdonald, M.D., doing duty with the 36th N.I., to assume med. charge of the 8th N.I. from Surg. A. Barclay, M.B., who will continue to do duty with that corps. Dated Jan. 28, directing Surg. F. P. Edis, M.B., to proceed to Umballa to assume med. charge of the 15th N.I. Surg. A. Barclay, doing duty with the 8th N.I., to assume med. charge of the 15th cav. from Surg. Edis, pending arrival of Surg. major W. H. Adley.

MCKENNA, Surg. C. J., med. dept., has reported his departure.

MOFFATT, Surg. major J. E., 1st batt. 14th regt., to have med. charge of Naini Tal, v. Surg. major Graves, whose tenure of app. expires on Feb. 16.

MORAN.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Jan. 22, directing Surg. J. Moran, lately arrived from England, to do duty in the Presy. General Hospital, as a tempy. arrangement.

MORIARTY, Surg. T., M.D., R.A., to be surg. major, from Dec. 24.

MURRAY.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Jan. 26, directing Surg. R. D. Murray, doing duty in the Presy. General Hospital, to proceed to Bombay, in med. charge of Sir L. Mallet, C.B.

REID—EVATT—CREYK.—Fyzabad station order confd., dated Oct. 1 last, directing Surg. A. S. Reid, M.B., 8th N.I., to take over the duties of staff surg. and surg. in charge of the Lock Hospital from Surg. J. D. Gunning, proceeding on sick leave. Dated Oct. 23, directing Surg. G. J. H. Evatt, M.D., doing duty 51st L.I., to offic. as staff surg., v. A. S. Reid, M.B., proceeding with his regt. to Delhi. Dated Oct. 25, directing Surg. major W. Creyk, M.B., D.19th R.A., to take over med. charge of detachments 8th N.I. and 2nd N.L.I. at that station.

SUTHERLAND, Surg. major G. S., M.D., received charge of the office of statistical officer to the sanitary comr. with the Govt. of India from Surg. major L. Kidd, M.B., on the 21st ult.

WARDON.—The services of Surg. C. J. H. Wardon, Medical Dept., offieg. in med. charge 13th Bengal lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

YOUNG.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 18, directing the following med. arrangements :—Surg. F. S. Young, M.B., doing duty with the 59th foot at Agra, to proceed to Delhi and report himself for duty with the detachment of the 10th hussars, proceeding to Agra.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, offi. ciating junior secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces, privilege leave for three months, from March 6. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. H. Hanmer, cantonment magistrate, Allahabad, subsidiary leave for thirty-two days. Mr. H. F. Evans, assistant settlement officer, Cawnpore, for nineteen months, from March 15, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. J. V. Sturt, assistant commissioner, Jhansi Commission, privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, from April 1. Mr. T. M. Sullivan, civil surgeon, Basti, privilege leave for two months, from March 1. Mr. J. Kibble, professor of literature, Benares College, for two years, from March 6, together with the usual preparatory leave. Mr. M. Kempson, director of Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces, for one year, from March 1, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. C. Bagshawe, assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, for six months, from May 1, on private affairs, together with the usual preparatory leave. Mr. F. Tytler, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal, for one year. Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., assistant commissioner, Seoni, privilege leave for one month, in extension. Capt. W. J. Williamson, deputy commissioner, Garo Hills, privilege leave for eight days, with effect from Jan. 4. Col. W. Agnew, judicial commissioner of Assam, subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from March 1, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, superintending engineer, 4th circle, Military Works, for eleven months. Lieut. col. Sir E. Leeds, Bart., executive engineer, 1st grade, preparatory leave for one month, from March 6 (since deceased). Dr. R. Wilmot, in medical charge of the Rajputana State Railway, for twenty months. Major K. A. Jopp, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, preparatory leave for one month. Mr. H. Vacher, executive engineer, 4th grade, Rajputana State Railway, for twelve months, without allowances, in extension.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. Dumbleton, cavalry, executive engineer, 1st grade, military works, Bareilly division, P.W.D. Lieut. col. and brevet col. M. J. Brander, B.S.C., assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to Europe. Capt. A. L. Playfair, B.S.C. Major gen. C. Thomson, B.S.C., 2nd squadron officer, 1st Bengal cavalry, for two years. Surg. A. H. Williams, M.B., for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. A. Dwyer, B.S.C., deputy commissioner 2nd class, Shahpur district, Punjab, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. major W. H. Adley, in medical charge 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) cavalry, for eighteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. and brevet capt. T. O. Wingate, B.S.C., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, military works, Agra division, P.W.D., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. W. Hill, B.S.C., quartermaster 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) regt., for eighteen months, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure on the dates specified :—Lieut. col. and brevet col. B. E. Bacon, B.S.C.; Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. C. Johnson, B.S.C.; Lieut. col. W. C. Chowne, infantry; Major G. N. Money, B.S.C.; Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E.; Capt. H. Trotter, R.E.; and Lieut. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E. Capt. C. Cowie, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, for twenty days, from March 12, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on private affairs. Major W. G. Cubitt, V.C., Bengal staff corps, wing officer 16th (The Lucknow) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. C. Cowie, R.A., commissary of ordnance, 2nd class, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. E. G. S. Wace, Bengal staff corps, settlement officer, 1st grade, Jhelum and Jhang settlement, Punjab, for seven months, on private affairs. Capt. W. Mackie, 1-2nd foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Qrmr. W. Mullips, 1-11th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Surg. Major H. Knaggs, 1-17th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. the Hon. R. C. Drummond, 72nd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. Medies, 92nd foot, to remain in England, on private affairs, to Oct. 15. Col. J. R. Aaldjo, staff corps, doing duty at Allahabad, to Rae Bareli in Oude, from Jan. 10 to April 10. Major R. F. Angelo, fort adjutant, Chunar, to hills north of Dehra, for nine months, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. C. J. R. Fulford, 1st wing subaltern 26th N.I., for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Lieut. A. Melvin, officiating 2nd wing subaltern 42nd N.I., to Mussoorie, for six weeks, from Feb. 6, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, on urgent private affairs. Col. C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., commandant 5th Bengal cav., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Surg. C. W. S. Deakin, M.B., in medical charge 9th N.I., to Calcutta, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Surg. H. A. C. Gray, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on urgent private affairs. Capt. R. T. M. Lang, gen. list, cavalry, judicial asst., Mooltan, Punjab, for one year, two months, and one day. Major gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., her Majesty's Service (unattached), commanding the Meerut division, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 22.)

GIBSON, E., acting sub sec. to the Board of Revenue, assumed charge of the office in the forenoon of Feb. 18.

KNOX, H. T., acting asst. comr. of the Nilgiris, assumed charge of the office from the comr. in the forenoon of Feb. 14.

MACGREGOR, A., acting resident in Travancore and Cochin, resumed charge of the office from Major W. Hay on Feb. 14.

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PRIESTLEY, Col. F. J. B., superint., revenue survey, resumed charge of his office from Lieut. col. W. H. Hessey on the forenoon of Feb. 18.

ROWE, Rev. A. P., to be chaplain of Poonamallee.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 29.)

FISCHER.—The Gov. in Council hereby re-apps. Lieut. col. F. F. Fischer, R.E., dist. engr., Madura, to be a member of the Dindigul circle, in the Madura dist.

HAYNE.—The foll. transfer is ordered:—Mr. O. A. Hayne, exec. engr. of the 4th grade, from Coimbatore to the Vizagapatam dist.

LYONS, T., overseer, 1st grade, to be supervisor, 2nd grade, v. Serjt. H. Pimm degraded, and to be transfd. from Nellore to the Tanjore dist.

SILVER, Col. A. C., of the inf., is permitted to reside and draw his pay in Europe.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are ordered by the Chief Engineer:—

To be Overseers of the 1st Grade.

Sergt. R. McAlister, overseer, 2nd grade, Bangalore district.

Sergt. H. Webb, overseer, 2nd grade, Coimbatore district.

Mr. J. A. C. Lobo, overseer, 2nd grade, South Canara district.

To be Overseers of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. S. Lazarus, overseer, 3rd grade, Cuddapah district.

Mr. R. A. Salisbury, overseer, 3rd grade, South Arcot district.

MUNICIPAL.

Under the provisions of Secs. 4 and 5, Act. IV. of 1871 (the Madras Local Funds Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. H. T. Knox, acting assistant commissioner, Nilgiris (v. Mr. H. B. Grigg, transferred), to be a member of the Nilgiri circle, in the Nilgiri district, the said officer to continue in office for three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed.

Under the provisions of Sec. 4, Act IV. of 1871 (Madras Local Funds Act), the Governor in Council hereby reappoints Lieut. col. J. F. Fischer, R.E., district engineer, Madura, to be a member of the Dindigul circle, in the Madura district.

Under the provisions of Sec. 7, Act III. of 1871 (the Towns Improvement Act), the Governor in Council hereby appoints Mr. W. F. Donaghue, sub engineer, in charge of the Chingleput range (v. Mr. Lowry, transferred), to be a town commissioner for carrying out in the town of Conjeveram, in the Chingleput district, the purposes of the said Act, the said officer to continue in office for three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 29.)

CAMPBELL, Capt. C. C., staff corps, qrmr. 31st regt. L.I., reported his return on Feb. 12.

CARNEGY, Major P. A., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from Feb. 16.

ROBERTS, Capt. R. S., having completed twenty years' service, to be major in the Madras staff corps from Feb. 20.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head-Quarters, Bangalore*, Feb. 1.)

BAYLY—LOCKYER.—Intimation having been received from Army Head-quarters in India that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. G. C. Bayly, recently prom. to the 7th brig. R.A., and Capt. E. S. B. Lockyer, No. 6 baty. 5th brig. R.A., the latter officer will proc. forthwith to England, at the public expense, reporting himself on arrival to dep. adjt. gen. R.A., Horse Guards.

CLERK—BELL.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the following apps. on H.E.'s personal staff:—Lieut. col. G. Clerk, rifle brig., to be mily. sec. Capt. S. W. Bell, half-pay, late 81st foot, to be A.D.C.

DALYELL.—Order confd. dated Jan. 13, by the officer comdg. British Burmah div., app. Col. J. T. Dalyell, H.M.'s 1-21st fusiliers, to the com. of the garrison of Rangoon, during the absence of Brig. gen. A. K. Gore, on a tour of inspection to Thayetmayo and Tonghoo, from this date.

FLETCHER.—The following order is confd., dated Sept. 28, by the officer comdg. R.A., Nagpore force, app. Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, acting adjt., to the R.A., Nagpore force, v. Capt. Bisset, ordered to join his baty. at Secunderabad.

FRANKLYN—The provincial C. in C. directs it to be notified that H.R.H. the Field-marshal C. in C. has no objection to Brevet major Franklyn, 76th regt., being permitted to remain in India, after the departure of his regiment, to complete his term of staff service as a dep. asst. adjt. gen. for musketry, on the understanding that his pay cannot be borne by Imperial Funds.

MAYNE—MARDALL.—Col. J. E. Mayne, staff corps, judge advocate gen., having reported his departure to Europe on Jan. 31, on furlough, Col. F. Mardall, staff corps, dep. judge advocate, No. 3 Circle, is re-app. to act as judge advocate gen. during Col. Mayne's absence.

PARR—EVANS—KING.—The following removals are ordered:—Army schoolmaster H. Parr, from 76th foot to R.A., Bangalore, and Army schoolmaster T. E. Evans, from R.A., St. Thomas' Mount, to 1-21st foot, when relieved by Schoolmaster King, expected from England.

SEALY, Capt. and local major W., 89th regt., is perm. to remain in Madras on the embarkation of his regt. for Burmah, pending his application to be allowed to retire from the service being sanctioned by the C. in C. in India.

THRUPP—SCOTT.—The undermentioned officers have obtained certificate of qualification as instructors in army signalling:—Lieut. M. F. Thrupp, 45th regt., and Lieut. S. P. C. Scott, 48th regt.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Feb. 7 to 12.)

ANTON.—The officer comdg. centre div. will nominate Lieut. Anton, 89th foot, to proceed with invalids ordered to Deolalee for embarkation at Bombay on the troopship *Malabar* on March 8. This officer will join the invalids from the Mysor div. at Arconum.

HALLIDAY, Capt. S. C., recent prom., has been posted to G baty. 9th brig. R.A., v. C. D. A. Straker, placed upon the supernumy. list.

LECKY, Lieut. (brevet capt.) G., staff corps, is reposted to the 22nd N.I. as qrmr., from date of prom. to capt.

PACKMAN, Capt. F. W. V., 1-21st fusiliers, is directed to proceed to Madras by the first opportunity, and on arrival report himself to the brig. major, Fort St. George, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the troopship sailing from Bombay on or about March 23.

ORDERS CONFIRMED.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Nov. 11.—By the officer comdg. 45th regt. S.F., app. Lieut. M. F. Thrupp instructor in army signalling to regt., without prejudice to his other duties.

Jan. 20.—By the officer comdg. 89th (P.V.) regt., making the following apps. in the left half batt. at Tonghoo, from the date of its arrival there:—Capt. J. E. Collins to be paymr. and qrmr.; Lieut. J. R. McMurray to be adj.

Sub lieut. H. L. Hutchins, 1-21st foot, having arrived at Madras from England on Feb. 10, will proceed to join his regt. in Burmah by the most expeditious route, on duty.

Lieut. col. F. Horsley, staff corps, from gen. duty, Kamptee, to 2nd squad. officer 3rd regt. L.C.

Dec. 5.—By the officer comdg. 33rd regt., app. Capt. Fenn to act as interpreter to the regt. from Feb. 2.

Jan. 31.—By the officer comdg. French Rocks, app. Capt. F. S. FitzPatrick, 30th N.I., station staff officer and in charge of pensioners, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. F. C. St. John, 30th N.I., prom.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—

Trichinopoly, Jan. 20.—Capt. S. H. Desborough, D-9th brig. R.A.

Secunderabad, Jan. 20.—Lieut. A. G. Creagh, R.A.

Bangalore, Jan. 20.—Lieut. L. S. Peyton, 45th foot, and Lieut. C. L. Casey, R.A.

Madras, Feb. 17.—Lieut. G. R. Moore, R.A.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—

Bangalore, Jan. 20.—Capt. E. P. Elmhirst, 9th foot, A.D.C. to officer comdg. Mysore div.; Lieut. E. C. Dowse, 45th foot; Sub lieut. H. E. Neild, 45th foot; Surg. G. T. Thomas, Indian Med. Dept.

Cannanore, Jan. 20.—Lieut. G. F. Browne, 48th foot.

Rangoon, Jan. 20.—Lieut. E. L. Hull, R.A.

Tonghoo, Jan. 20.—Lieut. H. W. Ind, R.A.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Persian language:—

Madras, Feb. 7.—Lieut. A. V. Chick, staff corps, 1st squad. sub. 1st regt. L.C.

MEDICAL.

BARROW, Surg. T. S., M.B., from on arrival from England to med. charge 14th hussars.

CLEVELAND—Order confd., dated Jan. 24, by the officer comdg. Ceded dists., directing Surg. major E. C. Cleveland, M.D., 4th regt. L.C., to re-assume med. charge of the Brig. staff, garrison, and Lock Hospitals, Bellary, from Surg. P. R. Martin, M.D., 27th regt. N.I., from Jan. 22.

COMYN, Surg. major J. S., M.B., from gen. duty, Burmah circle, to gen. duty, Presidency circle.

DOBSON, Surg. A. F., M.B., to act as Zillah surg. and supt. of the jail, Tellicherry, during the absence of Surg. Hyde on leave, or until further orders.

GOOD—CORBETT.—Surg. major J. Good, from med. charge depot Wellington to med. charge 43rd L.I., Bellary, and Surg. major W. H. Corbett, M.D., from med. charge 43rd L.I., to med. charge depot Wellington, when relieved by Surg. major Good.

HODDER, Surg. F. W. L., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Feb. 28, and report his arrival to the Director gen., Army Med. Dept. Surg. Hodder will travel expeditiously on duty at the public expense, and report himself to the Surg. gen., British Forces, Bombay, not later than Feb. 21, for duty on board the troopship.

MCNALLY, Surg. C. J., M.D., from attached 3rd regt. L.I., to 3rd regt. L.I., from Oct. 15 last, v. Surg. Nanney, vacated.

MAJOR, Surg. N. B., from doing duty 89th regt. to med. charge head quarters, 89th regt., as a temp. measure. The above arrangements to take place on date of embarkation of head-quarters, 89th regt., for Burmah.

POUT, Surg. major E., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Feb. 23, and report his arrival to the Director gen., Army Med. Dept. Surg. major Pout will proceed in med. charge of invalids from Poonamallee under orders to embark in the above troopship.

STEVENSON, Surg. W. F. M.B., from on arrival from England to doing duty 14th hussars.

WHITE, Surg. major M. L., from med. charge head-quarters, 89th regt., to gen. duty, Presidency Circle.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major H. G. Thomson, staff corps, superintendent of Coorg, Mysore, on private affairs, for two years. Major J. G. Bell, staff corps, deputy commissioner, 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned District, on private affairs, for one year and six months. Lieut.

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col. J. G. Cloete, deputy superintendent of No. 1 Coimbatore survey party, for two months and twenty-five days. Col. R. H. Saukey, royal (Madras) engineers, chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, on private affairs, for six months. Major P. A. Van Homrigh, staff corps, on private affairs, for two years. Surg. W. Macrae, surgeon 2nd district, on private affairs, for twenty months. Surg. D. Sinclair, M.B., Indian Medical Department, superintendent Central Jail, Moulmein, for two years.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: — Lieut. col. C. J. Richards, joint magistrate of Wellington and Coonoor, privilege leave for three weeks, from Jan. 17. Mr. J. Thomson, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, privilege leave for three months and twenty-seven days, from or after March 31 next. Rev. D. W. Kidd, chaplain of Vizianagram, privilege leave for two months, from March 1 next. Hon. D. Arbuthnott, acting 2nd member to the Board of Revenue, for one year and three months. Mr. H. W. Bliss, acting collector and magistrate of Madura, privilege leave for seventy days, from April 7 next. Mr. W. H. Glenny, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevelly, privilege leave for three months. Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevelly, privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, from April 1 next. Mr. G. A. Ballard, acting 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, for one year and three months. Mr. E. M. Baber, 2nd assistant superintendent of Revenue Survey, Coimbatore, for four months. Mr. J. M. Bell, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Vizagapatam district, for two years. Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, chaplain of Bolarum, for two months and ten days.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 24.)

CUMINE, A., supernum. asst. to the coll. of Tanna, was in charge of the current duties of the office of dist. superint. of police, Tanna, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1 last, both days inclusive.

DRUIT, G., received charge of the office of asst. judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri on the 14th inst., before office hours.

HOWELL, W. S., is confd. as 2nd class, 2nd grade, subordinate judge at Tanna.

KENNEDY, Lieut. W. P., acting 2nd asst. political resident at Aden, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class under Sec. 37 of Act X. of 1872.

LION, A., to act as judge and sessions judge of Khandesh until further orders.

MARRIOTT, J., barrister-at-law, to act as advocate gen. during the absence of the Hon. A. R. Scoble.

STEVENS, F. W., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Presidency, from Mr. J. H. E. Hart on the afternoon of Feb. 10.

WADDINGTON, Lieut. col. T., resumed charge of the office of educational inspector, Central div., on the 11th inst., after office hours.

WINGATE, R. T., asst. superint., Southern Mahratta Country, revenue survey, is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of asst. superint., with effect from Dec. 12.

WOODBURN, A. F., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmednagar.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 2.)

AYERST, G., to act as judge and sess. judge at Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. Phillpotts.

BAKER, M. B., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Poona and asst. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

DRUITT, G., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat during Mr. Aston's absence.

JOPP, C. H., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Nasik.

SPENCE, J. K., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kanara during Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise's absence.

WILSON—KING.—Mr. G. Wilson delivered over and Mr. J. King received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll. and mag., Kaira, on the 16th ult.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. G. Wells, comdr. of the Indian Govt. ship *Czarewitch*, is app. comdr. of the Indian Govt. str. *Tenasserim*, from the date of his joining that vessel in England.

Mr. R. B. Lungley, comdr. of the Indian Govt. str. *Nemesis*, offcg. comdr. of the Indian Govt. ship *Czarewitch*, is confd. in the latter app., v. Mr. Wells.

Mr. R. B. Stevenson is, at his own request, perm. to resign his app. as 3rd officer of the Indian Govt. str. *Tenasserim*.

Mr. E. Good, 3rd officer, Indian Govt. Marine, in charge of the Indian Govt. str. *Gemini* and Viceroy's boat estab., is prom. to 2nd officer in the Indian Govt. Marine, from the 1st inst. Mr. Good will retain his present app. until relieved.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. :—

Mr. A. E. D. Grey to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Satara and political agent, Satara, continuing to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Belgaum.

Mr. G. Norman to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Belgaum, continuing to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Poona.

Mr. W. H. Propert to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Khandesh, and political agent, Khandesh, but to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ratnagiri.

Mr. A. C. Trevor to resume his substantive app. of 1st asst. coll. of Broach.

Mr. J. B. Richey to be extra 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, coll. of stamp revenue, and agent for the Gov. for the Panch Mahals.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tanna, and political agent, Tanna.

Mr. A. Keyser to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kanara.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appts. are made :—

The Rev. J. H. T. Blunt, chaplain of Deesa with Aboo, to act as chaplain of Poona during the absence, on sick certificate, of the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A.

The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A., to act as chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, during seven weeks of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to the Rev. S. Stead, M.A. The other two chaplains of Poona to undertake the duty at St. Paul's for the remaining portion of the Rev. Mr. Stead's absence.

The Rev. W. Wingate, M.A., app. by H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India a junior chaplain on the Bombay ecclesiastical estab., is admitted to the service from the 12th inst., the date of his arrival at Bombay, and is app. to act as chaplain of Deesa with Aboo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts :—

Mr. H. E. Jacomb to act as comr. of customs and opium, and reporter general of external commerce, during the absence of Mr. L. Reid, or until further orders.

Mr. J. King to be talukdari settlement officer, Guzerat.

Mr. G. H. D. Wilson to be 1st asst. coll. of Kaira.

Mr. W. A. East to be 1st asst. coll. of Kaladgi, continuing to act as 1st asst. coll. of Surat until relieved by Mr. J. K. Spence, and when Mr. G. W. Vidal takes leave, to act as 1st asst. coll. of Satara.

Mr. J. F. Fleet to continue to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kaladgi during Mr. East's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. J. K. Spence, on being relieved of his appt. of acting 1st asst. coll. of Belgaum, to act as 1st asst. coll. of Surat, v. M. East.

Mr. J. A. Baines to be supernumy. asst. coll. of Colaba.

Mr. J. L. Johnston to act as 1st asst. coll. of Ratnagiri, v. Mr. W. Woodward, during the absence of Mr. W. B. Mulock, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Allen to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Tanna during the absence of Mr. Johnston, or until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Forman to be 2nd asst. coll. of Satara, continuing to act as dep. coll. in Sind.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 24.)

RIDING.—The following reversion in the barrack dept. is ordered from Feb. 7, consequent on the return of Sub conductor Gargrave from furlough: – Acting Sub conductor J. Riding to sergt.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 2.)

BARRAS, Major J., staff corps, is app. to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Sept. 9 last.

LEWIS, Sub condr. J., to be acting condr. from Feb. 22, in succession to Ward, prom.

RIDING, Sergt. J., to be acting sub comdr. from Feb. 22, in succession to Duke, prom.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Feb. 16 to Feb. 19.)

KETTLEWELL—IREDELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1, directing Major Kettlewell, wing officer 20th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Capt. Iredell, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from Jan. 31, in succession to Lieut. col. Lyons, reported sick.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, asst. revenue commissioner, Northern division, privilege leave for three months' from April 3. Mr. W. Ramsay, acting collector of Khandesh, for nineteen months, from April 3. Mr. W. S. Forman, acting deputy collector in Sind, for eighteen months, from April 24.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Feb.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Major G. C. Thomson, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major T. Mahon, No. 2 battery 6th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. W. Barry, C.B., 4th brigade, R.A., from March 10 to June 10, to the Neilgherries, on private affairs. Hony. lieut. J. Connell, Bengal sappers and miners, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. and ridingmaster A. Steers (unattached), R.A., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Capt. C. J. Wyndham, 83rd foot, to Colaba, Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Capt. E. A. Wood, Madras S.C., in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. col. W. H. Beynon, staff corps, political agent, Jeypore, for twelve months. Capt. G. R. Peart, staff corps, second in command Bhopal battalion, for twelve months, from date of departure in March next. Col. J. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., staff corps, deputy inspector general of police, Punjab, for two years. Condr. C. Pain, sub engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D., for one year. Col. J. G. Fife, R.E., engineer for irrigation, and Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. (Irrigation) department, for twenty months, from

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the date of departure after March 9. Capt. L. Wavell, Bengal staff corps, in anticiption of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Sub condr. J. Anderson, Adjutant-general's department, for one year. Major G. S. Hawthorn, staff corps, wing officer 24th N.I., for six months, from date of departure in April next. Lieut. A. S. W. Connor, staff corps, assistant engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, for one year. Surg. W. R. Gordon, M.B., in medical charge of the Poona Horse, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Vet. surg. W. Walker, 15th hussars, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Surg. major T. K. Birnie, attached to 66th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surgs. J. Fraser, M.D., J. E. Purdon, M.B., and H. Bradford, per troopship, from date of embarkation; Surg. Bradford is fit for duty with troops. Surg. major J. Lumsdaine, sanitary commissioner for the Government of Bombay, for two years. The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with troops in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar* on the 8th inst.:—Surgs. major A. Semple, M.D., W. Harris, J. Wallace, C. H. Girraud, F. Dick, M.D., R. H. Hore, M.D., and J. N. Stock.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 21.

11*th Hussars.*—Lieut. W. W. Dundas, from 5th drag. guards, to be lieut., in succession to Sub lieut. Broadley, transf. to 1st foot; March 22.

15*th Hussars.*—The legal representative of the late Major D. Maxwell is permitted to receive the value of that officer's commission, he having survived his application to retire from the service six weeks. Capt. H. Hall, from 19th hussars, to be capt., v. H. W. R. Blackett, who exch.; March 22.

5*th Foot.*—Lieut. R. M. Thornton retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; March 22.

15*th Foot.*—Sub lieut. J. R. Sandwith, from 27th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. C. G. S. Pigou, ret.; March 22.

19*th Foot.*—Major E. St. J. Griffiths retires upon half-pay; March 22.

21*st Foot.*—Sub lieut. T. H. V. Elwon resigns his commission; March 22. Lieut. D. Auchinleck to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. J. N. Tew, prom.; Feb. 28.

22*nd Foot.*—The restoration to full pay of Capt. E. Brutton from half-pay, late 57th foot, dated Dec. 1, 1878, is cancelled.

48*th Foot.*—Lieut. F. D. Welchman, from 76th foot, to be lieut., v. C. M'C. Le Blanc, who exch.; Feb. 4.

63*rd Foot.*—Lieut. F. M. Leslie retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; March 22.

66*th Foot.*—Lieut. W. A. Callaghan retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; March 22.

76*th Foot.*—Lieut. C. M'C. LeBlanc, from 48th foot, to be lieut., v. F. D. Welchman, who exch.; Feb. 4.

81*st Foot.*—Sub lieut. G. E. Chambers, from 24th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. the Hon. H. Arbuthnot, retired; March 22.

92*nd Foot.*—The surname of the lieut. transf. from 28th foot, in the *Gazette* of March 7, is "Ramsay," and not "Ramsey," as therein stated.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H. H. Mitchell to be capt., v. Brevet col. C. R. H. Nicholl, prom.; Jan. 19. Lieut. R. L. Edwards, from 106th foot, to be lieut., v. H. H. Mitchell, prom.; March 22.

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be sub lieutenants:—

W. M. M. Edwards, R. C. Toogood, J. S. Ashby, F. W. Scudamore, F. H. Harford, H. H. H. Aspinall; March 22.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. gen. J. D. M'Illree, retired upon half-pay; Feb. 28.

Surg. gen. C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., to be hon. physician to her Majesty, v. Inspector gen. Sir D. Dumbreck, K.C.B., M.D., half-pay, dec.; March 22.

BREVET.

Lieut. gen. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., colonel of the 104th foot, to have the local rank of general in the East Indies; March 22.

Lieut. col. H. Clerk, Madras staff corps, having completed the qualifying service, to be colonel; Nov. 30, 1875.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BLAKER—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, wife of Horace C. Blaker, daughter.

CHAIMBERS—At Meerut, Feb. 28, wife of R. J. Chaimbers, bazar sergt., daughter.

CHRESTIEN—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, wife of F. Chrestien, daughter.

DAVIS—At Coimbatore, Feb. 29, wife of Surg. major W. Farquhar Davis, acting zillah surg., son.

DELANOUGEREDE—At Bareilly, Feb. 15, wife of Edwin F. Delanougerede, Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company, daughter.

ELIOT—At Bhagalpore, Feb. 23, wife of Capt. H. E. Eliot, 4th regt. Bengal N.I., son.

GOODWIN—At Calcutta, Feb. 28, wife of R. Goodwin, son.

HAWKES—At Cachar, Feb. 13, wife of Lieut. R. T. Hawkes, 35th regt. N.I., son.

LETHBRIDGE—At Dera, Ismail Khan, Feb. 27, wife of Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, chaplain of the Derajat, daughter.

MADDEN—At Bareilly, Feb. 21, wife of Capt. T. Travers Madden, 37th N.I., son.

MOCKETT—At Hassan, Feb. 28, wife of Arthur Mockett, Coosoor Estate, Munzerabad, daughter.

MOORE—At Mahableshwur, Feb. 24, John G. Moore, Bombay Civil Service, daughter.

NORMAN—At Barrackpore, Feb. 19, Lady Norman, son.

OWEN—At Barrackpore, Feb. 25, wife of George P. Owen, R.A., daughter.

PENNY—At Mahableshwur, Feb. 23, wife of Major Penny, R.E., son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

ROSS—At Bushire, Feb. 9, wife of Lieut. col. E. C. Ross, son.

SAUPIN—At Calcutta, Feb. 23, wife of E. Saupin, son.

SHEEHAN—At Calcutta, Feb. 24, wife of John Sheehan, daughter.

STANSFELD—At Simla, Feb. 24, wife of Lieut. col. H. H. Stansfeld, daughter.

STENHOUSE—At Jhelum, Feb. 19, wife of Lieut. col. W. Stenhouse, Forest Dept., son.

TODD—At Dum Dum, Calcutta, Dec. 27, wife of S. F. Dodd, 62nd regt., daughter.

VLASTO—At Calcutta, Feb. 24, wife of T. A. Vlasto, daughter.

WHITE—At Barackpore, Feb. 23, wife of W. Muir White, son.

WILSON—At Mogulserai, Feb. 27, wife of R. A. D. Wilson, in medical charge, Benares dist., E.I. Railway, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEST—FERGUSSON.—At Bombay, Feb. 29, William J. Best to Annie S., daughter of Major H. Fergusson, Edinburgh.

BOYD—GORDON.—At Cuddapah, Feb. 28, John E. Boyd, assistant superintendent of police, to Mary A. B., daughter of the late Major J. J. Gordon, 86th and 54th regt.

CLERKE—RAINEY.—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, Alexander, C.E., P.W.D., youngest son of Alexander Clerk, Tasmania, to Lucy E., eldest daughter of Capt. Arthur E. Rainey, Dublin, retired list, Indian Army.

COLES—THOMPSON.—At Calcutta, Feb. 29, George Coles to Emily J., youngest daughter of G. S. Thompson.

JOHNSTONE—DUNNE.—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, Walter M. Johnstone, E.B. Railway, formerly of 8th (the King's) regt., to Fanny L. E., daughter of Charles A. Dunne, Calcutta.

MELVIN—GOODALL.—At Mussoorie, Feb. 28, Alexander Melvin, 42nd Assam L.I., to Julie M., eldest daughter of H. B. Goodall, barrister-at-law, of Mussoorie.

PHELAN—SWINHOE.—At Meean Meer, Feb. 24, A. B. Phelan, B.A., executive engineer, Irrigation department, Punjab, to Ada C., second daughter of Col. F. W. Swinhoe, commanding 13th brigade R.A., Meean Meer, and the artillery of the Lahore division.

SASSOON—ABRAHAM.—At Byculla, Feb. 29, Solomon D. Sassoon to Flora, eldest daughter of Ezekiel J. Abrahams.

WARBURTON—MELVILL.—At Baroda, Feb. 15, W. P. Warburton, M.D., Bengal Army, to Harriot E., daughter of P. S. Melvill, C.S.I.

DEATHS.

CHALMERS—At Colombo, March 1, James Chalmers, late manager National Bank of India.

CLARKE—At Dhubri, Feb. 16, Henry C., only son of Capt. Melville Clarke, aged 19.

DRIVER—At Calcutta, Feb. 20, Caroline F., second daughter of W. G. Driver, aged 17.

JOLLIFFE—March 5, Gerard Reuben de Vere, infant son of Jane and F. Jolliffe.

KILLEN—At Bombay, Feb. 28, Vernon H. W., son of J. J. Killen, inspr. of police, aged 9 months.

MASON—At Egmore, Feb. 25, Francis Mason, late pensioned supervisor, P.W.D., aged 57.

MORTIMER—At Aden, Feb. 22, Una C., infant daughter of Capt. F. J. Mortimer, R.A., aged 8 months.

PERDRIAN—At Lucknow, March 1, George A., second son of the late Comdr. S. Perdrian, R.N., aged 62.

PUGHE—At Assam, Feb. 14, Robertson J., child of R. F. H. Pughe, Bengal Police, aged 6½ months.

ROBERTS—At Calcutta, Feb. 29, L. B. Roberts, asst. settlement officer, aged 32.

SCAWEN—At Madras, Feb. 27, Adelaide, relict of the late E. W. Scawen, aged 64.

SHIRCORE—At Allahabad, Feb. 24, Maria, wife of John R. Shircore.

SMITH—At Saugor, Feb. 25, Jessey, daughter of Lieut. P. H. Smith, 11th regt., aged 1 year.

Official Papers.

RETIREMENT OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

Fort William, Jan. 1.—*No.* 1.—With reference to G.G.O.'s [No. 665, dated June 25, 1874; No. 1, dated Jan. 1, 1875; No. 294, dated March 15, 1875], and with the sanction of her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon. the Governor general in Council is pleased to notify that:—

I. During the year 1876 ninety (90) officers of the Staff Corps, and Cavalry and Infantry of the Indian Army, will be permitted to retire from the service, receiving, in addition to the pension to which they may be entitled by the length of service under existing regulations, not exceeding the full pay pension of a colonel (£456. 5s. per annum), an annuity representing the estimated value of their prospective claim to the colonel's allowance, or its capitalised value as they may prefer.

II. This offer is restricted to substantive lieutenant colonels who shall have completed twenty-eight years' service, from the date of first commission, on or before the date from which they apply to retire, who may either, first, have been appointed to one of the Staff Corps, on or before the 12th September, 1866, and can claim the colonel's allowance under the provi-

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sions of G.G.O. No. 808, of the 26th September, 1866, or secondly, may be entitled, under G.O.G.G. of the 12th September, 1862, to the colonel's allowance after twelve years' service in the rank of lieutenant colonel.

III. The number allowed to retire under these conditions will be distributed as follows:—

For Bengal	40
For Madras	30
For Bombay	20
Total	90

In the event of the whole of the retirements allotted to a particular Presidency not being taken up in that Presidency, those remaining will be distributed in such manner as may be determined by the Government of India.

IV. Applications to retire will be considered and disposed of successively according to priority of proposed dates of retirement, until the number of retirements allotted to the service shall have been accomplished, when retirements under this order will cease for the year. In the event of its becoming necessary to select one from among two or three applicants for retirement on the same day, preference will be given according to seniority from the date of first commission.

V. Officers wishing to retire under the terms of this order must, whether in or out of India, submit their applications to the office of the Adjutant-general of their respective Presidencies, naming prospective dates for their retirements, such date not to be earlier than the 1st April, 1876.

VI. Officers whose applications are accepted will be gazetted out from the dates named by themselves, but will continue to perform their duties, and receive the pay and allowances of their positions until officially informed of their removal from the effective list, either by direct communication, or by publication of the *Gazette* at the station at which they may be serving.

VII. Officers retiring under this arrangement will forego both the good service pension, if they are in receipt thereof, and all claim to bonus compensation under the terms of the despatch of the 8th of August, 1866 [G.G.O. No. 808 of 26th September, 1866], No. 160.

VIII. Applicants to retire must state:—

1st. Their rank and service.

2nd. Their age (supported by a certificate of birth, or in its absence by a formal declaration).

3rd. Whether they wish to receive commutation for their prospective allowances in the shape of an annuity, or to capitalise its value. Officers who desire to receive the capitalised value of the annuity must attach to their applications a certificate in the form given in Appendix A. In the case of officers retiring out of India, the health certificate required will be called for and furnished under instructions from the India Office in London.

4th. Whether they desire to receive payment, wholly or in part, in India, or in England.

IX. The Table given in Appendix B. shows the rates at which the expectation of the colonel's allowance will be calculated in carrying this order into effect in the case of officers of various ages and service.

X. For the purpose of arriving at the amount payable in each case, whether as an annuity or in a single payment, officers' ages will be calculated from their birthday next succeeding the date from which they propose to retire, and the number of years they have to serve before becoming entitled to the colonel's allowance will be calculated from the date of the proposed retirement. When the period to serve contains a fraction of a year, the fraction, if it be six months or under six months, will be excluded altogether; if it exceeds six months, it will be reckoned as a complete year.

XI. Payments of the *capitalised value* of the annuity made in India under this order will be at the rate of 1s. 10½d. for the rupee.

XII. Officers who elect to receive an annuity in preference to the capital sum, will not, after their retirements have appeared in the *Gazette*, be allowed to capitalise such annuity under the provisions of this order; and it is to be understood that no separate applications of individual officers to retire after the present retirements have been allotted will be entertained on the basis of this order.

XIII. Officers of the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will be permitted, if disposed to retire from the service, to avail themselves of this scheme of retirement, provided they are eligible thereto by the fulfilment, previously to their transfer to the half-pay list, of all the conditions required. The time passed by an officer on the half-pay list of the Staff Corps will not count towards the twelve years in the grade of lieutenant-colonel required to qualify for promotion to the colonel's allowance.

XIV. No application from officers to cancel their retirement, or to change the date of such retirement will be entertained after it has been announced in the *Official Gazette* of the Presidency to which they belong.

[The above Appendices have already appeared in the *Mail*.]

THE PRINCE'S MENAGERIE.—Several of the animals belonging to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have been removed from the *Osborne* and *Serapis*. It was found that some of them were suffering in health from being cramped up in so small a space as was afforded on board ship. As neither the *Serapis* nor the *Osborne* will be likely to leave Bombay for about ten days yet, it was resolved to send the animals ashore for a change. Accordingly the couple of Rampore hounds and the two Munipoora hockey ponies were sent from the *Osborne*, and the diminutive pony. The two young elephants and the Neilgherry bulls were sent ashore from the *Serapis*. The animals are all located at present in the Dockyard, where they will remain until within a few days of the Prince leaving us. Already they have attracted a great many people to see them, and undoubtedly a great many more will pay them a visit when it is known that they are there.—*Times of India*, March 6.

Home.

THE AGRA BANK.—INDIAN EXCHANGE AND THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of this bank has been held at the City Terminus Hotel. The Chairman (Mr. James Thomson) moved the adoption of the report, from which it appeared that there was a net surplus of £92,836. 14s. for the year. The directors were gratified that the bank had not been in any way affected by "the commercial frauds and unprincipled speculations which have come to light during the year in connection with the Indian trade." An annual dividend of 5 per cent. was recommended by the board, and it was proposed that £40,000 should be carried to the reserve fund, which would be raised to £80,000. Mr. Thomson congratulated the meeting upon the fact that the bank had escaped the frauds which had come home with such a heavy hand to some of its neighbours. Referring to the depreciation in the value of silver, he said that it had affected the profits of the bank during the past year. A considerable portion of the profits were made in India, and as many of the shareholders were residents in this country it was necessary that the money should be sent here for appropriation and distribution. Formerly serious loss had been avoided by watching a favourable opportunity; but in consequence of the recent depression in exchanges between India and this country the conversion from rupees into sterling had occasioned a very material loss, which he could not estimate at less than £7,000. The question of Indian exchanges and the unprecedented fall which had taken place for some months past had attracted considerable public attention. Some persons were of opinion that it was owing to the depreciation of the value of silver and an excess of silver shipments into India. Such a view was not, however, borne out by facts; for there had not been an increase which India could not easily absorb. Neither did the change in price of the metal in this country seem to have preceded, but rather to have followed, the fall in the exchange. If there should be an accumulation of stock in silver and a pressure on the part of the owners to sell, that would alter the state of things altogether, but the condition of affairs hitherto had been a pressure on the part rather of buyers to buy than of sellers to sell, so that when there was a reaction in exchange a short time since the value of silver in the course of a week or a fortnight was raised 3 per cent. Within the last few days there had been an accumulation to a small extent of silver in the market; and if that were continued it might have a prejudicial effect upon exchanges. His impression was that the silver market was subject to the great principle of supply and demand, and that the market had been overdone and glutted, and that was fostered by the great issue of Government Council bills, to the extent of £1,500,000 monthly, or about £16,000,000 or £17,000,000 a year beyond the legitimate wants of trade. If the market were let alone he believed the disease would cure itself, and that the value of silver would find its own level. The remedy of the present state of things was rather a political than a commercial problem. He could not refrain from saying that the action recently taken by the Indian Government in withholding their reserves, which hitherto they had, through the Presidency banks, made available for the purposes of trade, under certain limitations, be which the value of money had been materially increased in India—at Bengal to the extent of 3 per cent.—could scarcely be regarded as a sound financial or political measure.

The Earl of Carnwath seconded the adoption of the report.

Gen. Gordon remarked that the total amount of assets for the past year was £331,543 less than that of the preceding year. He objected to the sum of £40,000 being added to the reserve fund, and moved an amendment to the effect that only £20,000 should be carried to that fund, and that the remaining £20,000 should be added to the dividend.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn, and the report unanimously adopted.

DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the cause and extent of the depreciation in the value of silver commenced its investigation on Monday last, Mr. Goschen in the chair. The other members of the Committee are Mr. Baxter, Mr. Cave, Mr. C. B. Denison, Mr. Fawcett, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Hermon, Mr. K. Hodgson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Massey, Sir C. Mills, Mr. Mulholland, and Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Waterfield was the first witness examined. He submitted a variety of statements which had been prepared by the India-office. They gave the total value of merchandise and treasure imported and exported in regard to India; the value of gold and silver imported and exported from British India; the same information continued over the last forty years; the value of gold and silver going into the Indian mints for twenty years; the amount of notes in circulation and of bullion in reserve since 1863, and the average rates of exchange in regard to bills of exchange upon the Governor-General of India for the last forty years.

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It appeared that there were no further witnesses in readiness.

Mr. Kirkman Hodgson stated that he was endeavouring to obtain some evidence from California, but he had not yet been successful.

Mr. Hermon suggested that it would be important to obtain evidence as to the rate of exchange in England as well as in India.

The Committee, after a lengthened private consultation, adjourned until Thursday.

The Select Committee resumed its sitting on Thursday, Mr. Goschen in the chair.

Sir Hector Hay, partner in a firm of bullion brokers, said he had statistics showing the annual production of silver since 1852. These ranged from about 8 millions in that year to 16 millions in 1875. The figures published in the Board of Trade statistics as to the exports and imports of bar silver must be taken to include so much gold. Up to the end of 1875 about 6½ millions sterling had been sold by the German Government during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875. The chief part of that silver went to India. He thought the silver that went to Germany to pay the French indemnity returned to France, that being the easiest way for Germans to get rid of it. Though the amount of silver sold by Germany was insufficient in itself to demonetise silver, it had in reality had a great effect in demonetising it, because the information that they were selling created a panic in the minds of buyers of silver. Some people said that Germany had still thirty millions of silver to demonetise. He imagined there was at least two millions sterling of silver going from London to the manufacturing districts every year to be converted into ornaments, plate, &c. The depressed state of trade had lowered the rate of exchange; that tended to depreciate silver, and the depreciation of silver acted again on the rate of exchange.

Mr. Pixley, of the firm of Pixley and Abel, bullion brokers, was inclined to put the production of silver at two millions more than the last witness. The silver coinage of Germany supposed to be in circulation prior to the great monetary changes that have been made amounted to nearly ninety millions sterling. The amount of old German silver coinage retired from circulation up to 1875 was over eighteen millions. The new German silver coined up to the end of 1875 was only about eight millions. The amount of old coins converted into bars and sold up to September, 1875, was about five millions sterling, and probably was now seven millions. There was a necessity, in considering this question of depreciation, to take into account the depression of trade in India. From the ninety millions estimated to be in circulation in Germany there would be a large deduction to make for wear and tear, melting down, &c., but it was almost impossible to estimate the percentage which must be deducted. He did not think we should ever see silver at its former prices, but he hoped to see a rise from its present low position.

Mr. Giffen, on the literary staff of the *Economist*, who had paid special attention to the subject of production and export of silver, gave evidence in these branches of the subject.

The committee adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The *Khiva* took on Thursday, £225,158, consisting chiefly of silver for India, China, and the Straits.

DEATH OF THE HON. RICHARD CAVENDISH.—We notice the death of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, which occurred on March 18, at Thornton Hall, in Buckinghamshire. The deceased gentleman, a son of the second Lord Waterpark, was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, and for some time British Resident at Gwalior. He retired on the Annuity Fund in 1843.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR PARKES.—Professor Parkes, F.R.S., died at Bitterne, near Netley, on March 15, aged fifty-one. Dr. Parkes's hygienic work was cheerfully carried on in relation to the army. Early in the year 1842 Dr. Parkes proceeded as a regimental assistant-surgeon to Burmah, but towards the close of 1845 he returned to England, and retired into civil life. The professor was active in the formation and establishment of the Army Medical School at Netley, at which he was Professor of Hygiene.

ORIENTAL TELEGAM AGENCY.—Mr. Robert Valentine Dodwell, telegraph engineer, of 11, South-bank-terrace, Kensington, was charged before Mr. Aldermen Finnis at the Guildhall Police-court, on Thursday, with embezzling, between the 1st of August, 1874, and the 31st of October, 1875, the sum of £2,000 received by him, on his own account, of the Oriental Telegram Agency (Limited), of 140, Leadenhall-street, of which he was the managing director. Mr. Grantham, M.P., and Mr. Moulton prosecuted, the case was adjourned.

COLONEL JOHN JACKSON, C.B.—This officer, who died at Canterbury on March 12, at the age of seventy-five, entered the Indian army in 1822, and served in that country in 1854. He was with his regiment, the 25th Bombay N.I., throughout the campaigns in Candahar and Scinde, was present at the defeat of Ukbar Kahn, under General Nott. in 1842, and with the force which had to fight its way through the Kojak Pass and descend the Bolan Pass under General England. Colonel Jackson served under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, and was present on the 12th of February, 1843, at the battle of Meeanee, where he took command of his regiment after the fall of Major Teesdale, also at Hyderabad and Oomerkole. For these services he was made a brevet-major and a C.B. He retired in 1857. He was buried on the 23rd inst. in St. Michael's Churchyard, Yorktown.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The Council of India notify that tenders on the 5th April may be made, at the option of the person tendering, either for bills, as heretofore, or for amounts payable immediately in India on telegraphic advice. The Government bills are payable in India on demand, but, as their transmission thither occupies some weeks, the present arrangement to draw for amounts by telegraph involves the saving of a small amount of interest, and to that extent the demand for the bills will be increased. But of course much depends upon the value of silver, and should that metal be relatively cheaper on the 5th prox., when the next bills are to be applied for, it will be taken for remittance to the East in the place of the Government drafts. The present arrangement does not, in fact, materially alter the position of affairs, excepting that it will give the Indian banks a somewhat useful option. The silver market is firmer, and bars have been dealt in at 52¾d. per ounce, showing a rise of ¼d.

THE LATE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—At the monthly board meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held a few days since, the Bishop of Ely in the chair, feeling allusion was made to the great loss the whole Anglican communion had sustained by the death of Bishop Milman, of Calcutta. One or two chaplains having borne testimony to his marvellous powers of locomotion, which they feared had overtaxed his strength, and to his refusal to be presented crouching to the King of Burmah, saying that if his Majesty declined to receive him as the Envoy of the King of Kings he would not come—the right reverend chairman said the news had come to him with peculiar solemnity. He could not but remember that he himself had declined the warfare in which his right reverend brother had fallen, and, alluding to the fact that the see of Calcutta had not been founded 100 years, he said it could boast a succession of illustrious bishops even as the world counts men great. The poetry of Heber, the wide sympathy of Cotton, and the patriotic learning of Milman would make any bishopric famous, and he prayed that a successor worthy of such a spiritual ancestry would be forthcoming. Prebendary Kempe stated that he too had declined the see of Calcutta, feeling his health unequal to it, and he endorsed all that had fallen from the Bishop of Ely as to the unselfish manner in which, with little disregard of self, he threw himself into the work. He considered that it would be better to delay any formal vote of sympathy with the family till they were in possession of the circumstances of the right reverend prelate's death; but no time should be lost in communicating with the India-office as to seizing the opportunity for a subdivision of the diocese, to effect which was to have been the main object of the late prelate's projected visit to England next May. A motion to this effect was adopted *nem. con.* It is considered not improbable that the Rev. L. G. Milne, tutor of Keble College, Oxford, who was recently nominated to the bishopric of Bombay, but who has not yet been consecrated, will be transferred to Calcutta, and that another appointment for Bombay will be made.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE INDIAN SECRETARY.—REINER V. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.—This was a suit in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. According to the bill the plaintiff is the descendant of a young Bavarian farmer, who went to India in 1755, having previously, under the Bavarian law, sold his rights of domicile for fifty florins to his brother. At first he fought with the English, afterwards against them, and, finally raising a mercenary troop of his own, he took service at various times with the rulers of Hindostan, obtaining, on account of his morose disposition and ferocity, the name of "Sumsoo." Entering the service of Muzil Khan, a native prince, he was given the province of Sirdhana, in the Dooab. He afterwards acquired other lands in the Goor Gaon, and died in 1778, leaving a child, who was soon deprived of the property by his stepmother. At a subsequent period the East India Company took possession of all the estates as a step towards the assertion of a right to them. This suit was now instituted by the descendant of the brother to whom "Sumsoo" had parted with his rights as a Bavarian subject, and the plaintiff prayed that he might be granted inspection of documents in the Indian archives. The defendant, the Marquis of Salisbury, demurred, on three grounds: First, that the Court had no power to compel discovery; secondly, that the plaintiff's claim was barred by the statute of limitations in force in India; and thirdly, that the defendant was not rightly sued, as he should, if made a party at all, have been proceeded against in his official capacity of Secretary of State for India. Mr. Fitzjames, Q.C., and Mr. Macnaghten appeared for the demurrer; Mr. Locock Webb, Q.C., Mr. Willis, and Mr. Glen in support of the bill. His lordship held that the case was governed by his own decision in "Doss *v.* the Secretary of State for India," to the effect that a suit will not lie in this country for the recovery of lands in India or the colonies. The bill, which was only in reality in aid of an action, could not be maintained in England, and any proceedings

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which could be taken must be instituted in the Courts of India, which would have full jurisdiction to deal with the whole matter. The demurrer must therefore be allowed.

THE LAND REVENUE OF INDIA.—Last evening, at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, Sir G. Campbell, M.P., in the chair, a paper was read by Major-General Marriott, C.S.I., on the land revenue of India. The importance of any policy touching the land revenue of India, he said, would be partially seen when it was stated that the amount of the land tax was twenty-one millions, but was only fully shown when it was seen how everything affecting the land revenue touches the rights of the occupants of the land. The modern English notion of a landlord or tenant had no existence in India until introduced by us. The most prevalent notion of property in land was that it belonged to the village community, the cultivated land being distributed to separate families, whilst the waste and pasturage was held in common. The subordinate claims and privileges by subdivision of family shares and by various customary rights were most complicated. But. whatever the peculiarities of tenure, the claim of the sovereign power or of some one to whom the Sovereign might transfer it, to a share of the produce, was recognised. Such share was the land revenue which the British sovereign power receives. He then described the various tenures, which are all based more or less on the village system, and said—Speaking generally, exclusive ownership in the English sense is yet unknown; whilst with respect to non-liability to eviction, so long as customary dues are paid, ownership of the land may as easily be imputed, for the most part, to the cultivators at the bottom of the scale of those who have claims upon the land, as to the zemindars and others at the top of the scale, exclusive ownership being really neither with one nor the other. There were various opinions as to whether the revenue derived from the land was in the nature of a tax or a rent. In his opinion it partook of both characters. In Bengal the amount of the tax was permanently settled in 1793, but in other parts of India the settlement is revised every thirty years; and, passing under review the opinion of Lord Lawrence and Colonel B. Smith on the subject, he came to a conclusion against the permanent settlement, showing that the question of alternative taxation was the real issue, that a permanent settlement would lead to the transfer of the proprietary rights from the agricultural to the commercial class, and would not, therefore, be likely to add to the eventual contentment of the dispossessed class. Believing that the problem taxed to the utmost the statesmanship of the most advanced, he did not pretend to declare the details of a true policy, but he had no doubt that the prosperity of a rent-receiving class, when obtained by the degradation and poverty of the cultivating class, was, on the whole, a national misfortune and loss under any circumstances; whilst in India it must cause grave financial difficulty, because the dependence of the State on the land for its principal revenue is inevitable, even if it were not, as he believed it to be, economically advantageous. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Wood, Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Colonel Rathbone, Mr. Conybeare, and the chairman joined, the latter expressing an opinion that we had introduced into India our own ideas of land tenure too rapidly, and that the people there would accept at our hands a fair and liberal administration of the state of things we found there. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to General Marriott for his paper.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *March* 20.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Mr. DISRAELI rose, and in correction of misconceptions which he was surprised to learn had arisen, desired to state that there never was any intention to substitute any title for the supreme one of Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. He added that under no circumstances would the Queen assume the title of Empress in England, nor would any of her children assume Imperial style in consequence of the passing of the Bill.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON admitted that this statement was in some degree satisfactory, and regretted that it had not been made earlier; an expression of opinion cheered not only by the Opposition, but in a marked manner from below the gangway on the Ministerial side. It did not, however, meet the objections with respect to the non-recognition of the Colonies and the Government of India, dealt with in amendments placed on the paper.—The House then went into Committee, and Mr. Serjeant SIMON moved an amendment with the object of including the Colonies in the Royal style and title.—Mr. DISRAELI referred in an apologetic tone to the much criticised observations made by him some nights earlier on the position of colonists. Those observations were "perhaps made in a lighter vein" than was suitable to the subject. But his sympathy with the Colonies was profound, and he should be very glad if the relations between them and the Sovereign could be described by some felicitous phrase. He was, however, perfectly unprepared to suggest such a phrase, and was not inclined to delay the passage of the Bill whilst it was being sought for.—Mr. FORSTER was sorry the Government could not accept the amendment, but at the same time he thought it would be well not to press it to a division.—In this view Mr. GLADSTONE concurred, throwing the responsibility of ignoring the Colonies upon the present advisers of Her Majesty. —Mr. DISRAELI, rising again, insisted that the cases of India and the Colonies were altogether different. There were political considerations of the highest character which had induced the Government to advise the Queen to take the title of Empress, and those considerations did not affect the Colonies.—Mr. SIMON having withdrawn his amendment, Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN moved to add to the enabling clause of the Bill words which would preclude precedence or priority being given to any style or title over those which now pertain to the Crown.—On this a conversation arose, in which Mr. GLADSTONE insisted upon knowing whether the sign manual was to be altered, and received an answer which he interpreted (without being contradicted) to mean that the sign manual was to be altered for India but not for England.—Mr. MORGAN did not press his amendment to a division; but the omission of the word "Royal" before the words "style and title" being challenged by Mr. Serjeant SIMON, and no satisfactory answer being forthcoming, the Committee divided, and the amendment was rejected by 171 votes against 92.—Mr. NEWDEGATE moved to add to the clause words providing that nothing in the Bill shall abridge or prejudicially affect the power or authority of Parliament in relation to the Government of India.—Sir G. CAMPBELL supported the amendment on the ground that it was necessary the princes and people of India should have it made unmistakably clear to them that the Government of India was in no way essentially altered.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the proposed alteration was altogether unnecessary; and Mr. NEWDEGATE, expressing himself satisfied with having gained prominence for his objection, withdrew the amendment.—Mr. PEASE moved an amendment with the object of embodying in the Bill the local limitation to India of the new title.—In the course of the discussion which followed, and in which Mr. GLADSTONE took an animated part, Mr. DISRAELI, asserting that, "taking the average of incidents," the country had as much security in the engagements of a Ministry as in the engagements of a Parliament, repeated, in more distinct and more detailed terms, the undertaking which underlay his statement on going into committee, that the Queen would not use the title of Empress except in India. He thought the pledge thus given should be held sufficient, but he added it was not impossible that certain terms might be introduced into the Royal proclamation setting forth the circumstances under which the Queen assumed the title.—This amendment also was withdrawn, and Sir W. HARCOURT'S amendment altering the definition of the territory of India supplied by the clause having been negatived, the Bill was ordered to be reported without amendment, a conclusion to a long debate welcomed with some cheering from the Ministerial benches.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, *March* 21.—COUNCIL OF INDIA (PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS BILL.—The House went into Committee on this Bill.—The Marquis of SALISBURY stated that, having regard to the discussion which took place upon the second reading of the Bill, he had since considered the suggestion of his noble friend opposite (the Duke of Argyll), and he was convinced that there was no reason why the members of the Council should be appointed only during her Majesty's pleasure. At the same time he did not think it necessary to fix any limit with respect to the period of office of the professional members. The reason why the limit of fifteen years was established by the noble duke was because it was found that the value of the experience of the Indian members diminished after they had left India for a considerable time. There was, however, no reason to suppose that the value of the professional members of the Council would diminish, or that the same principle of appointing the additional members of Council would not apply as applied in the case of county judges and other judicial officers who were appointed during good behaviour. It was therefore proposed to strike out the words "during her Majesty's pleasure," and the result of that would be to place the three members of Council with professional qualifications in precisely the same position as the members of Council who were appointed under the Act of 1858.—The Duke of ARGYLL quite agreed that there was a considerable difference between the two classes of members, but he expressed some doubt—the disproportion between the salary and the pension being so great—whether it would not induce members to hold on to an undue period for the sake of the salary of £1,200 a year, rather than retire on £500 a year. At the same time they must remember that the money was to come out of Indian and not home finances, and they must take care that they did not cast a larger burden than was necessary on India.—The Marquis of SALISBURY said that in respect to the home charges on Indian finances they had been shown in the House of Commons to have decreased. With regard to the longevity of lawyers, he did not think that it diminished much their usefulness or vigour of intellect, and as an example he might mention that there was one of the members at present on the Council who was appointed under the old system, namely, Sir E. Perry, and no one could say that his intellectual vigour had diminished. (A laugh.) No doubt there was some justice in the remark of the noble earl, that they would be unwilling to retire on a small pension, but the evil would be less than that of increasing it.—The Bill then passed through Committee.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *March* 21.—THE OCCUPATION OF KHOKAND.— Mr. B. COCHRANE on an early day after Easter to call the attention of the House to the occupation of the Khanate of Khokand by the Russians, and to move a resolution.

REDUCED POSTAGE TO INDIA.—Lord J. MANNERS, replying to Mr. LEITH, said that India having been admitted into the postal union, the rates of postage on and after the 1st of July would be reduced, on letters *via* Southampton, from 9d. to 6d., and *via* Brindisi, from 1s. to 8d.; on newspapers *via* Brindisi, from 3d. to 2d., and on book-packets, *via* Brindisi, from 4d. to 3d. per 2 oz.

THE SUEZ CANAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER asked Sir H. Wolff whether he would be willing to withdraw a motion of which he had given notice for an Address to her Majesty, praying her to take steps to place the neutrality, control, and navigation of the Suez Canal under the provisions and guarantees of public international law. He made the request being of opinion that the present was not a convenient time for discussing this question.—Sir H. WOLFF, while respectfully differing from the right hon. gentleman's views as to the expediency of discussing the question raised by his motion at this particular time, could not, after the right hon. gentleman's remarks, take the responsibility of proceeding with it to-night, and postponed it for the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *March* 23.—THE ISLAND OF REUNION.—Mr. BOURKE stated, in reply to Mr. ERRINGTON, that reports had been received from her Majesty's Consuls in the Island of Reunion on the condition of Indian coolies in that island, but at present it would not be advisable to lay those reports on the table of the House.

THE EX-CHIEFS OF KIRWEE.—Lord G. HAMILTON said, in reply to Mr. GREGORY, that he had not yet received a complete return to the proceeds of all the movable property obtained by the Indian Government from the ex-Chiefs of Kirwee. When the remainder of the returns had been received, he would supply the hon. member with the information they contained.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—In reply to Dr. PLAYFAIR, Lord G. HAMILTON said: The right hon. gentleman asks me whether the terms used in Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 24th of February, 1876, to the Governor-General of India in Council—viz., that selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service are to be paid an annual allowance of £150 if they pass two years of their probation "at some University (to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State) at which moral responsibility for the conduct of the students is undertaken and rules of discipline are enforced"—will exclude the Colleges of the London University and the Colleges and Universities of Ireland and Scotland, as these do not enforce collegiate residence, though they undertake intramural moral responsibility for the conduct of students, and enforce rules of discipline. It was not the intention of the Secretary of State to exclude such colleges, provided they undertake moral responsibility for the conduct of students and enforce rules of discipline, nor do I think the words used convey any such wish. The Secretary of State desires to give these words a liberal interpretation. (Hear.) The new scheme cannot come into operation before July, 1878.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Mr. DISRAELI, having moved the third reading of the Royal Style and Titles Bill, Mr. PEASE took the opportunity of repeating some of the arguments made familiar during the debate on earlier stages of the Bill, several of which the hon. member had on former occasions himself enforced.—Mr. NEVILLE-GRENVILLE succeeded in introducing a novel point by suggesting that fresh quarterings should be added to the Royal Arms as marking the assumption of the new title.—Mr. ANDERSON, speaking with great warmth amid cheers and counter-cheers, said he should be sorry if this obnoxious, offensive, objectionable Bill should leave the House without a parting kick. Mr. Disraeli had said that the title of Empress was to be confined to India. But what Mr. Anderson feared as successfully militating against that pledge was the action of toadies, snobs, and sycophants; and what he specially dreaded was municipal sycophancy, of which the world had had a specimen on a recent occasion when the Lord Mayor of London, trespassing upon his guests at a festal meeting, endeavoured to thrust down their throats the title of Empress.—Mr. GLADSTONE reviewed the position of the Bill at the end of the series of debates, and took the opportunity of rebutting the charge that the Opposition had been inspired by party feeling. Of the measure itself he, as a last word, declared its introduction to be "an act thoroughly unwise." He did not prophesy evil as likely to result from it; but he would say that the passing of the Act would make room for evil.—Mr. DISRAELI, after some sarcastic reference to Mr. Gladstone's deprecation of party feeling on the Liberal side, gave the result of more mature consideration of some questions raised in the last debate. He was now able to say, without hesitation, that appeals would continue to be to the Queen in Council. With respect to the sign-manual, it was simply Victoria, though "it might be, or it might not be," that in England the Queen would sign "Victoria Regina," and in India "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." Further research had also enabled the right hon. gentleman to add the authority of "Camden's Britannia" to that of Spenser in respect to the application of the title Empress to Queen Elizabeth, that volume bearing the legend "The True and Royal History of the Famous Empress Elizabeth." The right hon. gentleman also quoted in his correction a letter from a young lady of twelve years of age, who had pointed out to him that in her geography book (which the Prime Minister produced out of his despatch-box, and testified to being in its 89th edition) the Queen was spoken of as Empress of India. Nor was that all of the evidence which had accumulated in the hands of the head of her Majesty's Government since the second reading of the Bill. He produced a letter, which he observed would commend itself to hon. members opposite, as it was signed. "A Nonconformist Minister," in which it was pointed out that in "Whitaker's Almanack" the Queen was styled Empress of India, Changing his lightness of tone, which gathering cries from the Opposition had begun to rebuke, he in most solemn manner darkly referred to those "grave political reasons" which, as he had on an earlier occasion declared, underlay the Ministerial action. The fortresses of Russia were but a few days' march from the frontiers of the Queen. The ruling Sovereign of Russia was styled Empero r, and Mr. Disraeli added by way of peroration, and amid cheers from the Ministerialists, the assumption by the Queen of an identical title would signify, in a manner that could not be mistaken, that England meant to maintain her power in India.— Mr. COWEN commenced a remarkably powerful speech by the observation that "some of the right hon. gentleman's arguments had been singularly solemn, and some rather frivolous." After the hon. member had continued for some moments, an attempt was made by the Ministerialists to shout him down, but in a very angry manner, when later the attempt was repeated, the Opposition insisted upon his having a full hearing. Towards the latter half of his address there was no need of this protection, for Mr. Cowen was talking with simple eloquence and singular power to an absolutely silent House, crowded in every bench, and with the bar thronged by hon. members who had been brought in from the lobbies by the rumour that a great speech was being delivered. When he sat down, loud and repeated bursts of applause rang from the Liberal benches, and there was presented the spectacle, most unusual in the House of Commons, of members crowding round the last speaker to congratulate him on what is perhaps the most marked Parliamentary success acquired in recent sessions by a comparatively new member.—Mr. NEWDEGATE and Mr. FAWCETT (who protested against Mr. Disraeli's reference "in this casual and off-hand manner" to the possibility of a conflict with Russia) having continued the discussion, Mr. LOWE rose, and in his sharpest manner and most acrid style, after having presented the question piecemeal, as if he were pulling out the slides of a magic lantern, declared that Mr. Disraeli had reserved for the third reading the most mischievous of all the mischievous arguments to which he had treated the House since the Bill was brought in. He had cited in support of his case the lispings of the nursery, the blunders of an almanack, and the errors of a school-book—had urged these as reasons why the title of a ruler of two hundred and fifty millions should be changed. It were generally understood that no further divisions were to be taken on the Bill. But Mr. Lowe's speech, following upon Mr. Cowen's, had roused the Opposition to a high pitch of excitement, and when the question was put that the Bill be read a third time a loud shout of "No!" came from below the gangway on the left of the Speaker. The House forthwith divided, Mr. Anderson "telling" with Mr. Adam. On the figures being announced it appeared that 209 voted for the Bill and 134 for its rejection; a result which, as showing a falling off of thirty in the Ministerial majority, was loudly cheered from the Liberal side.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *March* 24.—COUNCIL OF INDIA (PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS) BILL.—This Bill was read a third time, and passed.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—This Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.—The Duke of RICHMOND and GORDON gave notice that the second reading would be moved on Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *March* 24.—INDIAN LEGISLATION BILL.—Sir G. CAMPBELL: To add to his motion for the postponement of the Indian Legislation Bill the words:—"In order to give her Majesty's Government an opportunity of consulting the Council of India on the subjects involved in that Bill."

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.—In reply to General SHUTE, Lord E. CECIL said there was no intention of issuing more Martini-Henry rifles than usual at the next Wimbledon meeting. The alleged defects in that arm had been recently tested by sixteen regiments and battalions in different parts of the United Kingdom, and certain alterations since proposed had been approved and adopted by the Secretary of State for War.

LORD NORTHBROOK will lay the foundation-stone of the new Asylum for the Blind and Incurables in Calcutta about the 15th of March

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India Office.

March 24, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. L. K. Lawrie and H. G. Ross.
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. Hannyngton.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. R. Arthur.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. Dumbleton, R.E.; Col. F. W. Bangh, Inf.; Major G. C. Thomson, Staff Corps; Capt. L. C. de L. Daniell, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Surg. A. McClorg; Major E. A. Arbuthnot, Cav.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. P. Hurley, 6 mo.; S. A. Stewart (Uncov.), 1 week; and C. J. Shaw (Uncov.), 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Mr. E. N. Overbury, 6 mos.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major N. I. Grant, 6 mo.; Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. N. Reeves, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. D. C. Macnabb, J. Ellis (Uncov.), and J. S. Lincoln (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. N. B. Erskine.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. S. C. MacTier, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. L. Eliot, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, R.E., C.B., V.C.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BRAND—The wife of W. H. Brand, P.W.D. India, of a daughter, at Charlton Macheral, Somerset, March 16.
CRAWFORD—The wife of Leslie Crawford, of Bombay, of a daughter, at Reading, Feb. 16.
DURRANT—The wife of Capt. C. R. Durrant, late 48th regt., of a son, at Cambridge, March 16.
HALL—The wife of Capt. Henry Hall, 19th hussars, of a son, at Kensington, March 21.
HEATHCOTE—The wife of Lieut. col. C. T. Heathcote, B,S.C., of a daughter, at Upper Norwood, March 20.
HOWEY—The wife of Capt. J. E. W. Howey, Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Cheltenham, March 20.
LEIGHTON—The wife of the late H. F. Leighton, Barrister, Lahore, of a daughter, at Renfrewshire, March 17.
LITTLE—The wife of Capt. Gore Little, R.A., of a son, at Sketty, Swansea, March 16.
VANRENEN—The wife of Capt. J. P. D. Vanrenen, 5th Bengal cavalry, of a son, at Notting-hill, March 15.

MARRIAGES.

PARSONS—LEWIN.—William N. F. Parsons to Amy L., daughter of the late R. C. Lewin, M.C.S., at Hove, Brighton, March 22.
TALBOT—FLEMING.—Charles A. P. Talbot, late 14th Hussars, son of the Hon. C. Talbot, Director General of Stores for India, to Maud, daughter of Quintin Fleming, at Liverpool, March 22.

DEATHS.

CAVENDISH—The Hon. Richard Cavendish, at Thornton-hall, Bucks, March 18, aged 82.
CHESNEY—Col. Charles C. Chesney, Commanding R.E., Home District, at 11, Grosvenor-mansions, Victoria-street, March 19, aged 49.
CONSIDINE—Philadelphia, widow of the late Col. Considine, of the Madras Army, at Cheltenham, March 21, aged 61.
FRASER—Sophia, widow of the late Lewis Fraser, at Singapore, March 17, aged 50.
HARRISON—Charlotte F., the wife of Henry A. Harrison, late of the Bombay C.S., at Dinard, Brittany, March 17, aged 68.
LACON—Mary, widow of Henry Lacon, late H.E.I.C.S., at 7, Hyde-park-street, March 21.
NAPIER—The Hon. William Napier, son of Wm. John, Lord Napier, at Mac-Mac, District of Lezdenburgh, South African Republic, Jan. 25, aged 54.
ROBERTS—Major Rolph G. Roberts, late Bengal Artillery, at Somerset, March 21, aged 74.
ROGERS—Eleanor L., wife of J. Rogers, and daughter of Col. Preedy, Retired List, Indian Army, at Altye Unnis, Aberdeenshire, March 16.
RYAN—Edmund B., son of the late Major E. H. Ryan, Bengal Artillery, at Woolwich, March 12.
SINCLAIR—Agnes, widow of Capt. George Sinclair, Indian Army, at Edinburgh, March 17.
SULLIVAN—Frances, widow of John Sullivan, late of the Madras C.S., at Windsor, March 22, aged 77.
TURNBULL—Gavin A. Turnbull, Staff Surg. major, Edinburgh, and late 21st Hussars, at Clevedon, March 18.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 17. Str. Svend, Colombo; Durham, Calcutta.—19. Str. Dorunda, Calcutta, &c.—20. Str. Thames, Colombo; str. St. Lawrence, Calcutta; str. City of Poonah, Calcutta.—21. Atalanta, Maulmain.—22. Str. Pleiades, Calcutta; str. County of Sutherland, Calcutta; Culzean, Calcutta; Tennyson, Calcutta; Bokhara, Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.

March 17. Str. Tchihatchoff, Penang.—18. Str. Java, Bushire; Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Shahpore, Calcutta; Glengarry, Calcutta; Cambay, Calcutta; Schleswig Bride, Bombay.—19. John Allen, Bombay; Sir John Lawrence, Bombay; British Peer, Calcutta.—20. General Caulfield, Madras.—22. Str. Trentham Hall, Bombay; str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta; Slieve Bloom, Bombay; Ivanhoe, Bombay; Marian, Calcutta; Belted Will, Negapatam.—23. Str. Dacca, Colombo, &c.; str. Khiva, Calcutta.—24. Str. Sirius, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Khiva, March 23.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. G. Swiney, Lieut. Dunsford. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mrs. Good, Mr. P. Weir. For MADRAS.—Lieut. Jones. For YOKOHAMA.—Mrs. Ramsay and three children, Miss Tatham. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Contts and two children, Mr. R. W. Hurst. For HONG KONG.—Capt. G. Watson, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Mellish, Mr. J. Freeth, Mr. E. Robinson, Mr. S. Sampson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Long, Lieut. H. Goldfrass, Lieut. M. Dale, Lieut. col. Dowson, Dep. com. Leach, Asst. coms. Whitehead and Shannon. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Coutts. For SUEZ.—Mr. Courtland. For MALTA.—Mr. T. Tevan, Mr. Little and friend, Col. Baring, Mr. Page.

Per str. Baroda, March 31.—From VENICE.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Garnett. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Haskem, Mr. J. Silvercock, Junr. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Walton.

Per str. Baroda, April 3.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Ainslie, Mr. W. D. Bruce, Mr. A. Craigie. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. S. Smith.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Semantha, for Kurrachee, Jan. 27, 16 S., 35 W.
Mirzapore (ship), for Calcutta, Feb. 4, 30 S., 32 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Panmure, from Calcutta, arrived with loss of maintopsail, foretopsail, and forecourse foresail, having experienced very boisterous weather, and been in collision. Several of the crew are also reported sick.

Loch Goil, Calcutta to New York, has put into Rangoon, having lost the master overboard.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MARCH 30.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Egerton, Major Anderson, Capt. Tandy, Mr. James Peate, Mrs. Summers, Mr. and Miss Eveyard, Sir R. H. Cook, Mr. C. P. Whitcombe, Mrs. Blaikie and family, and Dr. O'Sullivan.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wynne, and Capt. Shakespear.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Dr. Center, Col. Beauchamp, Lieut. col. Gulliver, Mr. D. Stewart, and Dr. and Mrs. J. Forbes Keith.
MALTA to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Harris.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. Higginson, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. J. Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. McFie.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. col. Leahy, Mr. Kaufman, Mr. Selle, and Mr. Button.
SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mr. Labeck.

APRIL 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. — Barron, and Mrs. Cowrie.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. B. Gott, and Mr. H. Bain.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mrs. Wood.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. com. J. Phillips.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Surgs. E. Ferrand, Pedroza, J. W. Clarkson, and J. Parker.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Pattison and friend, and Mr. Clark.

APRIL 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Rennick, Mr. C. Lee, and Mr. McKeda.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Borrodaile.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Richardson and son.

APRIL 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Com. Fairlie, R.N.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Onslow.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Coombe.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. G. Nicholetts, and Miss Nicholetts.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. N. Jordan, Mr. F. S. Brown, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Hosie.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. A. C. Wright.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. McCarthy.

Spirit of the Home Journals.

THE QUEEN'S TITLES.

The *Times* remarks that Mr. Disraeli's statement on Monday evening with reference to the Royal Titles Bill must be accepted with great satisfaction, though it still leaves the question of the future title of the Queen in a state of great confusion. It is evident that his statement altogether alters the grounds on which the Ministerial proposal has been discussed, and in the interest of the nation it is to be regretted that Mr. Disraeli did not make it last Thursday. It would appear, then, with regard to the titles "Empress" and "Imperial" that if we are all individually careful to prevent the introduction of these exotics into popular acceptance, we may keep them out effectually; but the task will be difficult, and, even if it is successfully accomplished, the result will not be quite satisfactory. The style and title of the Crown ought to be the same everywhere. It is rather a slur than a compliment to India to find a title ascribed to the Sovereign there the use of which is prohibited at home. But the use of the Imperial title cannot be prohibited; it cannot be absolutely localised; and, as it was admitted last night, the advice given by Ministers to her Majesty on the use or disuse of a title authorised by statute must be within the discretion of the Administration for the time being. All that Mr. Disraeli could say upon this point was, that as no Parliament can bind its successor, a Ministerial pledge was about as good

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as a clause in an Act of Parliament. As to this, however, it need only be observed that, even if a Ministerial pledge is as binding upon the Ministry that gave it as an Act of Parliament, it cannot bind the next Ministry. However, the Bill which passed through Committee yesterday simply authorises her Majesty to make an addition by proclamation to her Royal style and title, and the terms of that proclamation remain unsettled, and it is still to be hoped that at the subsequent stages in the Commons, or in the House of Lords, an alteration will be announced bringing the proclamation more completely into unison not only with the feelings of the nation, but what we now understand to be the intentions of her Majesty as advised by her Ministers.

The *Post* maintains that if the terms of the Bill and the declarations of the Government had been candidly interpreted the alarm which the Prime Minister yesterday endeavoured to allay could have had no place in the discussion of this measure. There can be no doubt that the opposition to the Bill, except so far as it has proceeded on party grounds, has been based upon the fear that it is an insidious attempt to overshadow and ultimately to absorb the title of Queen by the title of Empress. But those who have used this argument have not seemed to understand that the very strength of the hostility to any alteration in the style and title of our Sovereign which would substitute Emperor or Empress for the time-honoured King or Queen is a sufficient guarantee that no such substitution can possibly be made.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that in his statement on Monday Mr. Disraeli entirely mistook the point at issue. No one has supposed that Ministers would advise her Majesty, directly, to assume the title of Empress in England. What has been felt, and is felt, "out of doors," is that the interpolation or addition of a superior title, distasteful to the English people, will stimulate its adoption, and thereby create trouble and dissension in the realm. After all, the question remains exactly what it was at first.

THE HARBOUR WORKS.—The construction of the jetty in connection with the Madras Harbour has for a time been suspended, in accordance with the orders of Government. The work was stopped, the *Standard* says, as a revised estimate has been submitted to the authorities by Mr. May, under instructions from Mr. Parkes, and it is reported that the cost of the structure will be increased by at least half a million sterling.

THE KURG PLANTERS.—"There is, we learn," says the *Madras Mail*, "a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among planters in Kurg with reference to the heavy royalty fixed on timber on lands in Kurg taken up for coffee cultivation. One planter had a bill sent him lately for timber, which appears excessive; it amounts to Rs. 18,000, on about four hundred acres of land. The question of the timber royalty is a very important one. The great injustice of the Forest Department rates and rules for fixing the royalty would be sufficiently apparent from the following:—Government reserve the right to all timber 'growing and to grow;' so that all the good timber trees planters are now (innocently) planting on their estates for shade purposes will, at some future time, be claimed by Government! By a calculation of the average rates charged by the Forest Department for the trees in Kurg, and comparing it with the rates at which the timber sells in Bangalore, we find the former are in excess of the latter! Let any one make the same calculation, allowing for hollow, crooked, and useless trees, which are charged for all the same by the Forest officers, though their value in Bangalore would be about nothing, and he will find we are correct. How the officials of the Department can conscientiously make so excessive a charge, and why Government put it in their power to do so, is incomprehensible."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, March 30.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, March 31.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Rs.		98½ 99½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1834-35 (Sicca)		Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			83 84
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	83 84
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			83 84
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			
4½ per Cent. of 1870			
4½ per Cent. of 1872			83½ 84½
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			85½ 86½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8 3/4d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 3/4d.
Madras	1s. 8 3/4d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 3/4d.
Bombay	1s. 8 3/4d.	1s. 8 1/2d.	1s. 8 3/4d.
Colombo	1s. 8 3/4d.	1s. 9d	1s. 9 1/16d.
Singapore	4s. 0 1/2d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1 1/16d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0 1/2d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1 1/16d.
Shanghai	5s. 6 1/2d.	5s. 7 1/16d.	5s. 7 3/16d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 4½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106¾ to 106½
	India 5 per cent.		
	India 4 per cent.		102¾
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		84 to 84
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		35s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114¾ to 117⅛
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114⅝
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	116⅜
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	116⅝
20	Ditto (new)	13	2¼ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114½ to 115½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	114⅝
	Ditto Debentures (*a*)		103
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	112⅝
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112½ to 113½
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8¾ to 9½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16¾
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	24
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	90 to 93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	7½ to 7⅝
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	22½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2¼ to 2⅜
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	10½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2½ to 3
50	Assam Tea Company	20	53 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
10	Lebong	all	13½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¼ to 7⅝
5	Do. New	4	1¼ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106 to 105
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4¼
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	per ½ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	35 to 37
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ½ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

IT is expected that fifty miles of the Indus Valley State Railway will be opened in March or April.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW ...	315
CASUALTIES, &c.	318
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Lord Northbrook's Answer to Mr. Lowe	319
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Queen's Titles	320
Bengal Provincial Finance	320
Under Officering of the Native Army	321
The Cotton Duties	321
BENGAL:—	
Tiger Hunting in Nepal ...	322
Station Talk	322
Miscellaneous	322
Shipping and Commercial	323
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	324
Shipping and Commercial	325
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	325
Shipping and Commercial	326
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	326
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c.	327
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c.	328
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c.	329
WAR OFFICE	330
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	331
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	331
Imperial Parliament ...	332
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	333
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	333
Shipping	333
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	334
STOCKS AND SECURITIES ...	334
ADVERTISEMENTS	335

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 13; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, March 11; Calcutta, March 10.

THE Bombay papers are largely taken up with the Prince of Wales's parting visits to Allabahad, Bombay. The investiture of the new Knights and Companions of the Star of India was the event of the week at the former place. The Prince's subsequent journey through Jabalpur to Indor, where he was royally welcomed by Holkar, and his final departure from Bombay, are already matters of history. Whatever else may or may not have resulted from the Prince's Indian tour, his bodily gain appears to have been indisputable. According to the *Times of India* it was a subject of general remark among those assembled at the Dockyard to witness the Prince's embarkation that his Royal Highness appeared to be much improved in health since he landed at the same spot last November. "He was more robust and muscular, and his walk more firm and elastic. The ladies especially remarked that his Royal Highness's complexion was heightened, and just the least in the world bronzed by the Indian sun, to which he so freely exposed himself during his lengthened tour."

THE outbreak of small-pox which compelled the Prince of Wales to shorten his stay on shore at Bombay appears to have numbered among its victims Captain R. K. Wodehouse, a nephew of the Governor. His attack, however, was a very mild one, and by the latest accounts he was likely soon to resume his duties at Government House.

A "WELL-INFORMED CORRESPONDENT" writes to the *Times of India* from London:—"I am told upon authority that the Staff Corps is not to be abolished, and that the ninety yearly retirements will only go on for one or two years more, when a number of direct appointments of second lieutenants will be made to the native regiments from here." Whether the writer was well-informed or not, it is obvious that if any reform is needed in the Indian Army it ought to go a good way beyond this little bit of tinkering. With regard to the question of direct appointments, however, we admit that the correspondent is not very far from the mark.

THE following are the names of the Native Regiments of which the Prince of Wales has become Honorary Colonel:—11th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Bengal Native Light Infantry, 2nd Gorkhas, Corps of Guides, Madras Sappers and Miners, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and 2nd Bombay Native Infantry. Of these regiments, the 2nd Bengal Infantry, Corps of Guides, and Madras Sappers and Miners, and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry are each to be styled the Queen's Own Regiments; the remainder receiving the designation of the Prince of Wales's Own.

POOR Mr. Carpenter never recovered from the effects of the fall mentioned by us in a former issue. After a week of suffering he died on the 5th March. The late Acting Commissioner of Nagpur entered the Civil Service in 1857. As District and Settlement Officer, and then as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, he had served a long apprenticeship in the North-West Provinces, when early in 1874 he was appointed Commissioner of Jabalpur. Last year he was sent to fill a vacant place in the Puna Rayats' Commission, and had hardly entered, after the close of that business, on his new duties at Nagpur, when he met with the accident which caused his death. He was to have come home on furlough in the Spring. The *Pioneer* describes Mr. Carpenter as "sound, cool, and cautious in deliberation," while carrying into action "the promptness and decision which are born of self-reliance and of a healthy, vigorous physique. His was emphatically *mens sana in corpore sano*; and he himself an officer of rare judgment and of most sterling merit."

THE Duke of Buckingham reached Madras on his return from Calcutta on March 8. It is rumoured in Madras that his Grace will not remain at Utakamand for more than three months from the 15th April, and that he will then proceed on a tour through the Southern Districts, which may last for a month. Lord Northbrook returned to Calcutta on March 10 from Allabahad, whither he had gone to meet the Prince of Wales. Lord Napier, who had also been to Allahabad, will leave Calcutta for Bombay early in this month to aid in receiving Lord Lytton and to make over his command to Sir F. Haines, before starting on the 10th for Europe.

WE learn that strict precautions have been taken at Bushir against the plague which has broken out in the Euphrates valley. A strict quarantine has been ordered in the case of all vessels arriving from Basrah, both at Bushir and Muscat; the same measure being suggested for the telegraph stations of Jask and Gwadar. The Government of Bombay have directed the Commissioner in Sind to make similar precautions at Karachi, and like instructions have been forwarded to the Consul ta Jeddah and the Political Agent at Zanzibar, through the Resident at Aden.

FROM the last Education Report for the Punjab, it appears that Mohammedans and people of the comfortable classes send their children to school more freely in that province than elsewhere. In the Lahor district school and its branches, Mohammedans preponderate. More than half of the pupils in the Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur schools come from a distance, while nearly all the boys of the Lahor circle who passed the primary school examination left their villages to continue their studies "whether they obtained scholarships or not." More than ten per cent. of the pupils of the Lahor district schools are the sons of Sirdars and native gentlemen of substance. A fact still

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more interesting is the remarkable development of education in the frontier district of Hazara. "So late as 1872 there were only three ill-attended schools in the district, and the district authorities considered there was no desire for education, and that it would be long before anything like progress would be made. There are now twenty-five schools attended by 1,098 scholars, among whom are the sons of Ata Mohammed Khan, the late Chief of Agror, and some children from independent territory across the border." Clearly the schoolmaster is abroad among the Afridis, and some day perhaps we shall even hear of an Afridi going up for his degree.

THE Indian Government has put an early stop to the performance in Calcutta of the scandalous play of "Gajadananda and the Prince." Under the powers vested in him by the Indian Councils Act of 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67, the Governor-General has issued an ordinance empowering the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to prohibit the performance of any drama which is scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene, or otherwise prejudicial to the public interests, and to take steps for the punishment of any person who infringes such prohibition. The ordinance is to remain in force till the 31st of May, by which time, no doubt, a measure embodying similar provisions will have been passed through the Legislative Council. It appears that the local authorities found they had no ordinary legal means of stopping the play, scandalous and insulting as it was.

A LONG-CONSIDERED measure for the reform of Police-courts in the Presidency towns has been lately brought up again before the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The Bill proposes to change the designation of the Police Magistrates of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to "Presidency Magistrates," to give them jurisdiction to try summarily persons charged with all but the very gravest offences, and to enlarge their powers from the present limit of six months' imprisonment and 500 rupees fine to two years' imprisonment and 2,000 rupees fine. It is obvious that a measure which tends to deprive the people of the Presidency towns to a considerable extent of the privilege of trial by jury would be regarded with much disfavour by the public. The arguments of those who advocate the change is that it will be another step towards assimilating the laws of the Presidency towns to those in force throughout the country. But in their desire for symmetry they seem to forget that the circumstances of the two cases are wholly different. In the Provinces where it is often impossible to get competent jurors, it has been found advisable to strengthen the hands of the magistrates; but in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, there has been for years in existence a tribunal consisting of a High Court Judge and jury, which has worked well and given general satisfaction. Objection is taken, too, to several of the provisions of the Bill other than those which so largely extend the powers of magistrates. For instance, it is proposed to give a convicted prisoner no right of appeal, unless his sentence exceeds one year's imprisonment, or a fine of 500 rupees. Another clause provides that the magistrates need not record the evidence; but that if the prisoner is convicted in an appealable case, the magistrate shall, after conviction, make a note of the substance of the evidence given. In the hands of competent men the proposed law might possibly work tolerably well, but where the magistrate is weak and inexperienced, it can hardly fail to cause many a sad miscarriage of justice.

THE experiment of employing Native guards on Indian railways in the place of Europeans discharged for "inefficiency" and other offences does not appear to be very successful. We learn from the *Railway Service Gazette* that these gentlemen "are slowly increasing in numbers, and so are the punishments which have to be inflicted upon them for neglect of duty. A few days back one of them detained the train he was in charge of thirty-two minutes at Bardwan; another left his train at the same station, and did not turn up again until some hour or two after it had been despatched in charge of an European guard. They have each been find two days' pay." This is certainly not very encouraging from the philanthropic point of view. What the railway companies may gain in cheapness, they must lose in efficiency, by employing native guards who thus neglect their simplest duties to the manifest inconvenience of those who travel under their charge. We fear that the experiment has been made too soon, before the native mind has learned to appreciate the virtues of punctuality and close attention to business.

It appears from the *Friend of India* that there is something uncomfortably wrong about the famine accounts. A great deal of money has been spent which no one has yet been able to account for, and the Bengal Office deficit is reckoned at a million sterling. The reason of this is a mystery which the Government of India naturally wants to have cleared up, and Sir Richard Temple's visits to the Treasury "have of late been neither few nor far between. The talented gentleman whose business it is to balance the famine expenditure has been working hard to make obstinate figures fall into place on the right side of the books, but his strenuous exertions seem to have met with very little success. Some one in the Bengal Office is said to have tried to surmount the difficulty by the ingenious device of reckoning the Imperial subsidy twice over, an expedient which had much to recommend it, but it was unkindly disallowed by the Government of India."

FROM the Prince of Wales's departure from Aden on Monday, March 20, until his arrival at Suez on Saturday last, the weather—says the *Times* Correspondent—was favourable for the voyage of the *Serapis*, accompanied by the *Raleigh* and *Osborne*. The sea was quiet and smooth, the thermometer standing at 80. The cement of the hull of the *Serapis* was covered by an accumulation of barnacles, which prevented a high rate of speed being attained. On anchoring in Suez Roads the Egyptian men-of-war saluted the squadron. Lord and Lady Lytton, Colonel and Mrs. Burne, Sharif Pasha, Mustafa Pasha, General Stanton, Mr. Gordon, Baron de Lesseps, Captain Willoughby West, and others, were received on board the *Serapis* by the Prince of Wales at breakfast. Lord Lytton had a long conversation with his Royal Highness, and accompanied the Prince to the station, where he took a cordial farewell. A special train conveyed the Prince to Cairo, where the Khedive and the Princes, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and suite, and many distinguished persons, awaited his arrival. At six P.M. the Prince drove to the Gezireh Palace with the Khedive and a grand guard of honour. The Khedive there took leave of the Prince, who entertained the Grand Duke Alexis at dinner, and went to the Opera in the evening. On the 26th the Prince visited the Khedive with some of the suite, privately, and had a long conversation with him. Sir Bartle Frere had interviews with the Khedive, and with General Stanton and Mr. Rivers Wilson. The Prince dined with the Grand Duke Alexis at the Viceroy's Palace the same evening.

ON Monday, March 27, the Prince received and returned various visits. In the evening the Prince and his party, the Grand Duke Alexis, the officers of the fleet, and the Consuls, were present at a grand banquet given by the Khedive at the palace of Abdin, after which a French play and a concert were given in the conservatory, arranged as a theatre. To this latter entertainment 250 of the *élite* of Cairo and Alexandria were invited. There was to be a grand banquet at midnight on Tuesday, when the Prince of Wales and his party visited Sacara.

ON March 28 the Prince of Wales went out from Cairo for an excursion. In the evening his Royal Highness visited the Opera.

THE Prince has postponed his departure from Alexandria until Monday. He was to arrive there to-day, embark at once, and give an official dinner on board the *Serapis*. On Sunday he will dine with the Grand Duke Alexis on board the Russian frigate *Soetlane*. On Monday he leaves for Malta. The *Serapis*, *Osborne*, and *Raleigh* arrived at Alexandria on Tuesday. The *Osborne* has left for Brindisi to rejoin the Prince of Wales at Malta.

THE Prince will arrive at Malta on Thursday, the 6th of April, and be escorted to the Palace by a grand procession. He is to be the guest of the Governor. There will be a review of the garrison and a Club ball on the 7th, and on the 8th a representation at the Opera. On the 9th his Royal Highness will dine with the 71st Regiment. He will afterwards leave for Gibraltar. Great preparations are being made for the reception.

WE learn that Sir William Muir's financial statement was published yesterday in the *Gazette of India*. The following particulars have been telegraphed home:—

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The accounts for 1874-75 show a total revenue £50,570,177. The ordinary expenditure during the same period amounted to £50,251,047, including £2,237,860 for the Famine Relief Fund. The extraordinary expenditure for public works was £4,249,566. The regular estimates for 1875-76 place the revenue at £50,991,000, and the ordinary expenditure at £49,744,000, including £656,000, the balance of the sum expended for the relief of the famine. The extraordinary expenditure for public works is estimated at £4,143,000. The Budget for 1876-77 estimates the revenue at £50,480,000, and the ordinary expenditure at £50,336,000. The extraordinary expenditure for public works is fixed at £3,759,000, to meet which it is proposed during the financial year 1876-77 to raise £3,000,000 by loans, including £360,000 on account of the Scindia and Holkar Railways. The remaining £2,640,000 are to be raised in England by the Secretary of State. No loan is to be raised in India, and no fresh taxation is intended for the year 1876-77. The cash balances in India at the end of 1875-76 are estimated at £16,243,214, and at the end of 1876-77 at £13,552,614.

The Budget shows all branches of the revenue to be in a favourable condition. The receipts from Customs duties have increased since the new Tariff Act came into operation, but the fall in the rate of exchange causes an estimated loss of over £1,000,000 sterling. The Government has resolved to restrict the expenditure on public works as far as possible whilst exchange continues unfavourable.

The drawings of the Secretary of State on the Indian Treasury during the ensuing financial year will amount to £13,500,000, and the loss by exchange is estimated at £2,300,000.

THE *World* has a talent for writing strongly and wildly about things which it does not thoroughly understand. One of the worse shots it has ever yet made is the assertion that the Bill for pensioning legal members of the Indian Council is "simply an ingenious scheme to help Sir Henry Maine to a larger salary and a pension." It is answer enough to remark that Sir H. Maine is already a member of the Indian Council, therefore cannot draw a larger salary than his colleagues; that he is already entitled, if we mistake not, to a pension for his Indian service; and in short that the new Bill has not the slightest reference to his case. It is equally absurd to suppose that Sir H. Maine "betrayed Lord Salisbury into the recent dictatorial despatch to Lord Northbrook on the Tariff Bill," with which Sir Henry had little more to do than the *World* itself. To all appearance the Bill in question is intended to furnish the Secretary of State with a cheap and efficient substitute for standing counsel, in the shape of two or three legal members of his Council, who on retirement will draw a pension not too high perhaps for their actual deserts. If competent lawyers can be got to serve in Council on the terms now offered, no one will begrudge them a retiring pension of £500 a year. At the same time it is to be regretted that the same provision regarding pension has not been made for all the Councillors alike. The old Indian members from the Civil Service indeed may retire on the pensions to which they were entitled when they first came home. But it must be remembered that they have already earned their thousand a year from their Indian service, and that half of that sum is merely "reserved pay," deducted and set aside from what they drew in India. Thus, after about forty years' service altogether in the two countries, they get from the Government a pension no higher than that which a home-bred lawyer will be able to draw after fifteen or even ten years' service at the India-office. It might also be contended that a pension held in abeyance for fifteen years should be worth a great deal more than £1,000 a-year at the end of that term. Lord Salisbury himself appears to have in effect admitted the unfairness of making any distinction between the two classes of Councillors. If so, it is a pity that he did not pluck up courage to make equal provision for both, even with the fear of Mr. Fawcett before his eyes.

THE debate of Thursday night in the House of Lords on the Royal Titles Bill ought, we think, to satisfy the Ministry that "Empress of India" is not the title which is likeliest to satisfy the people of England. The weight of opinion was so clearly against the proposed addition to the Queen's titles, that we hope the Government may yet draw back betimes from a false position. If Empress implies something higher than Queen, the new title will overshadow and supplant the old. If the Queen of England ranks as high as any Emperor, why should she not be styled Queen of India also? If a more distinctive title is needed, why not call her Paramount Sovereign, or some such term which would never clash with Queen? In a recent letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* Sir C. Trevelyan declares that

Our Anglo-Saxon "King" and "Queen," which have always been dear to the hearts of the English in their island home and its colonies, have also been fully accepted by the people of India. When the Jews were asked whose image and superscription their coins bore, an appeal was made to the crucial test of sovereignty according to Eastern ideas. Our Indian coinage bore the stamp of the Moghul until 1835, when "William IV. King" was substituted, to be succeeded soon after by "Victoria Queen." Sir Charles Metcalfe and his colleagues, when they announced this change to the Court of Directors, said:—"We conceive that, by giving to the coin an impression of the likeness of the reigning Sovereign of the British Empire, we may aid its circulation as a general colonial currency in the East, asserting by the same act British supremacy in India itself." And, in fact, in this and many other ways, the titles "King" and "Queen" have become associated in the minds of the people of India with the idea of British supremacy. An Act is now under the consideration of the Government of India enabling the native States to have their coins minted by us of uniform weight and fineness with our own, one side to bear the Queen's image and superscription and the other the name and titles of the local native chief, and Holkar and Alwar have already accepted the arrangement.

Would it not after all be the wisest plan to drop the Bill altogether, on the principle of letting well alone?

"FROM the Hebrides to the Himalayas" is the title of two interesting and thoughfully written volumes of travel varied with illustrative learning from the pen of Miss Constance Gordon Cumming. The first volume, full of interest in its way, deals entirely with the Western Isles of the author's native land. Our special concern is with the second, in which we may follow her to Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Ambala, and the Himalayas, with a parting view of Benares on her homeward journey. Of the ground thus travelled over much has been described so often by earlier writers, that the recorded experiences of a new visitor would seem almost superfluous, but for the ease with which old impressions are liable to fade away from all but the most retentive minds. We dare say that many readers will derive something of fresh interest from the author's descriptions even of things so generally known as the Taj at Agra, the Kutab near Delhi, and the bathing Ghats of Benares, while others who have seen those places for themselves may yet like to compare their own impressions with those of so intelligent and well-read an observer as Miss Cumming. Readers of both classes will have no reason to complain of the food thus set before them; nor have we much fault to find with her sketches of life in India past and present, which show that she has not only used her eyes in travelling, but has also read up the various subjects of which she treats by the way. Here and there some slips may easily be detected, as when for example she talks of Akbar as fourth in descent from Mahomet. She is also perhaps a little too prone to trace native religious customs to Jewish sources. The most generally interesting part of the book are the chapters devoted to her journey across the Himalayas, from Simla to Chini, Pangi, and Rarung, on the borders of Chinese Tartary. Her descriptions of Mussoorie (or Masúri), Dera Dhun, and Hardwar are full of picturesque touches; and the general effect of her written experiences is not a little enhanced by the proofs of artistic skill displayed in many of the wood-engravings, especially in the frequent views of hill scenery. The view of the Taj from the river is also noteworthy, as presenting that marvel of Eastern architecture under an aspect comparatively new to home-bred eyes.

THE deaths of two general officers of the old Indian Army have lately been announced. General W. Scott, late Chief Engineer in the Bombay Presidency, died the other day at Halbendorff, near Dresden, in his seventieth year. He entered the service in 1824, served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the siege and surrender of Multan. News has also arrived of the death at sea, off Madras, of Major-General David Reid, of the late Bengal Artillery. He entered the army in 1830, and was employed on several occasions from 1841 to 1851 against the Naga and Singpho hill tribes of the Eastern frontier. The latter tribe he finally drove out of the country, and the Nagas he also punished severely, taking several of their stockaded villages, and making the whole country-side submit to British rule. In February, 1859, he was sent against the Abors of Assam, and captured a stockade and several breastworks. Few Indian officers have had so much hill fighting as the deceased officer. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1864, and became Major-General in 1868.

THE Russian *Golos* draws a tempting picture of the Russian Bear lying down in lasting friendship beside the British Lion. In a recent article it declares that Russia and England are no rivals in Central Asia. They have in fact common interests. No reasonable man in Calcutta thinks of the possibility of a

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Russian attack on the East Indies. It is to the interest of both States to cool fanaticism, and not to inflame it; to disarm the Central Asiatics, and not to place arms in their hands. If Asiatic barbarism triumphed over European civilisation, the English would be expelled from India as Russia would be from Central Asia. The *Golos* therefore recommends, as it has done before, friendship between England and Russia, especially at the moment when the East Indies have received a new Viceroy. On the day when a friendly embassy from General Kaufmann to Lord Lytton or *vice versâ* shall pass through the steppes between Tashkand and Peshawar, Asiatic Mohammedanism will understand that it has not to do with two nations hostile to one another, but with one European Power composed only of two amicably related members, Russia and England.

HER MAJESTY'S ship *Orontes* arrived at Aden yesterday morning, and was received with salutes from the batteries. Lord Lytton, after having landed for a short time, re-embarked and continued his voyage at three o'clock the same afternoon.

Odds and Ends.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. BURTON were at Haidarabad as the guests of Major Neville, Commander-in-Chief of the Haidarabad Reformed troops.

CAPTAIN CHARD, of the Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Bombay Commander-in-Chief.

THE appointment of Mr. John Marriott to act as Advocate-General in place of Mr. Scoble has been gazetted.

SMALL-POX was steadily increasing in Bombay—the daily average of deaths has gone up to forty.

COLONEL NASSAU LEES, after a tour in the North-West, has returned to Bombay.

IT is proposed to hold an exhibition at Rajkot of all the natural, industrial, and agricultural products of the whole province of Katiawar.

MR. G. ABERIGH-MACKAY, Professor of the Delhi College, has accepted the appointment of tutor to one of the Central Indian Princes, and will resign his post under the Government.

THE appointment of Major Money to the Darbangah Raj has been confirmed by the Supreme Government.

MAJOR POWLETT, Bengal Staff Corps, is likely to take the place of Colonel Wright, Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, who was going on furlough in March.

BY way of commemorating the Prince of Wales's visit to India, Rai Dhanpat Sing Bahadur has offered the Bengal Education Department a scholarship of Rs. 1,500 a year, tenable for three years.

THE Head-quarters of the Army will remain at the Presidency until the arrival of his Excellency Sir Frederick Haines, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief in India.

IT has been decided by the Government of India that pensions to the officers and men employed in the Political Agencies at the Western Presidency are to be paid for by the Native States concerned.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. BROWNLOW, R.E., has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Colonel Gulliver on privilege leave.

THE Thakore of Limri is expected to accompany Mr. Macnaghten, the Principal of the Rajkumar College, to England, on the 10th of April.

THE rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money-orders has been changed to 1s. 8¾d. per rupee.

IT seems that the Nagas have again been opposing the survey party. Mr. Hind, who was sent in Captain Butler's place, has had a narrow escape.

THE scheme for appointing a permanent Civil Surgeon is not, we believe, likely to be carried out.

THE plans and designs of B. R. Baynes, of Calcutta, have been adopted for the proposed new theatre at Bombay.

GENERAL SCHNEIDER, Resident at Aden, is going on leave in May.

THE discussion on the affairs of Khelat and the Upper Sind Frontier is still being carried on, but nothing further is yet known of the intentions of the Government of India beyond what has been already published.

THE report of the Dekhan Ryots' Commission has been placed in the hands of the Supreme Government, but is not likely to be discussed at present.

MR. G. BARCLAY, who lately went out to resume editorial charge of the *Englishman*, has been ordered home again by the doctors.

CAPTAIN G. TREVOR, Second Assistant Resident at Haidarabad, will accompany Sir Salar Jung to England.

MR. JULAND DANVERS, Under-Secretary to the Government of India at home, left Allahabad on the 29th of February for Bombay, and started homewards by the mail of March 6.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was to leave Calcutta for Allahabad on March 5. His Excellency would then stay some little time in the North-West, and go on to Bombay, *en route* for home, without returning to Calcutta.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. MACLAGAN, Chief Engineer in the Punjab, is going on leave for eight months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. BROWNLOW officiates as Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the Punjab, in the place of Colonel Gulliver, absent on short leave.

MR. R. A. STERNDALE, of the Paper Currency Department, goes on leave for a year, and Mr. J. Westland, Accountant-General, Central Provinces, for nineteen months.

MR. F. DE H. LARPENT officiates as Deputy Accountant-General in Bengal.

COLONEL W. AGNEW, Judicial Commissioner in Assam, is going on leave for two years, and Mr. J. C. Geddes, of the Bengal Civil Service, officiates for him.

THE following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government Sale-room, Calcutta, on Thursday, March 2:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Proceeds.
Behar	2,235	Rs. 1,355	Rs. 1,330	Rs. 29,94,825-0-0
Benares	1,685	1,315	1,260	21,37,675-0-0

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, March 2, raised the rates of interest and discount 2 per cent. all round. The rates of advance against Government Securities were reduced 1 per cent. all round.

WRECK OF THE S.S. "JAVAD."—The *Javad* was a small steamer of 365 tons, carrying a crew of forty-six, all told, and was commanded by a well known and highly-respected master in the country service, Captain J. Keen. Besides a chief officer, she had a chief and second engineer, also Europeans; a Goanese gunner, suckani, topaz and another native of Goa, a Calcutta native Christian (who was the third engineer), and a Chilian. The latter all signed articles at the Bombay Shipping Office. She left Bombay on the 18th of December last for Jeddah, with pilgrims, sailing under Turkish colours, and after a very successful voyage reached the latter port about the 2nd or 3rd of January. She remained at Jeddah for over a fortnight, and took on board while there 400 *Hajees* or pilgrims, a hundred of whom were bound for Shere and three hundred for Bussora. The ill-fated vessel left Jeddah on the 16th, and on the same night struck on the dangerous reefs known as the Comptan, becoming a total wreck. Of the passengers and crew, thirteen only were saved, three of whom belonged to the steam-ship. Peter Augustino, the gunner, Ignacio Gonsalves, suckani, and Pedro A. Vaz, the topaz, with ten passengers were all that escaped, while three hundred and ninety pilgrims, Captain J. Kneen, F. Garbet, the chief officer, M. Sweeney, chief engineer, E. Walters, second engineer, and John Maris, the Chilian, and thirty-eight of the crew lost their lives in this disastrous wreck. The survivors were taken to Hodeida, whence those who were British subjects were sent on to the nearest British port, Bombay. The gunner, suckani, and topaz, arrived here only yesterday, and the former has made a declaration before the Shipping Master with respect to the loss of the vessel. These three men are destitute, but being in their own county, the Shipping Master cannot, under the provisions of the Act, do much towards their aid. Captain Kneen was a very old master in the country trade, well-known here, and this will be deplorably sad news indeed to his family and friends in Bombay.—*Times of India*, March 13.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. G. A. Colville, 3rd Buffs, at Penang, Feb. 29. Capt. J. Fitzgerald, 13th hussars, at Lucknow, March 8.

BENGAL.—Lieut. E. A. Jenkins, late 20th Punjab inf., at Peshawar, Feb. 8, aged 28 [from the effects of a fall from his horse]. Lieut. col. A. Francis, Bengal Army, at Waltham Abbey, March 27, aged 49. Mr. J. Rowland, asst. examiner, Railway Accounts, at Lahore, March 6, aged 33. C. W. Carpenter, Esq., Indian C.S., at Nagpore, March 6. V. C. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, at Naini Tal, March 1. Capt. R. E. A. Jenkins, 20th Bengal N.I., at Peshawar, March 6. Major gen. D. Reid, R.A., lost at sea, off Madras, Feb. 29.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Hydaspes, April 10.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Burn and child, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Lawson, Mrs. Frost and child, Mrs. G. Goodfellow and child, Mr. Haselton, Mr. W. Howell, Miss Bell and child, Mr. R. Adams, Mrs. Sibley and two children, Miss and Master Wells, Lady Pollock and three children, Miss Turner, Mrs. T. Evans, Mrs. Rowland and child, Mrs. Norton and three children, Mrs. Spencer and child, Mrs. Simons and child, Mrs. Newton, Mr. Guild, Rev. and Mrs. Trail and five children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Ceylon, March 30.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Candy, Major Haig, Mr. Curry, Mr. Edginton, Mr. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Bourne, Mr. Nolan, Mr. Littleton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Walton, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Stadd, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Constable, Mr. Knox, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Williams, Mr. Grieg. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Pearson. From SUEZ.—Mr. Rose, Mr. Wood. From ALEXANDRIA.—Lord A. Paget, Mr. S. E. Garven, Mr. Ram Gramagiar and friend, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. and Miss Cummings.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Ceylon, April 1.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Panter, Col. Weldon, Mr. J. Stone, Dr. G. Thomson, Mr. Lyall, Mr. C. Goodfellow, Mr. H. Bury. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. S. Chapman. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Maclean. From GALLE.—Mr. J. Cowie. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr., Mrs., and two Misses Coote, Mr. C. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Ralston, Miss Vavasseur, Mr. Russell, Professor Ivanhoff.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, April 1, 1876.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S ANSWER TO MR. LOWE.

IN the *Gazette of India* for February 26 the Viceroy makes a powerful defence of the Indian Government against the charges brought forward last year in Parliament by Mr. Lowe, with regard to the grievances of Indian Civilians. Lord Northbrook is "fully aware that a serious block has arisen in the promotion of the junior Civil Servants in the North-Western Provinces. The remedy which should be applied to meet the case has been considered by a committee composed of the highest officers of the Government, before whom those who are interested have had an opportunity of stating their case; and the Government of India have made certain recommendations on the subject to the Secretary of State." It is generally agreed that the block is owing to an excessive supply of civilians to the North-West in certain years before 1863. Mr. Lowe however, having endeavoured to trace its origin to the improper distribution of patronage in India since 1861, the Indian Government "feel called upon to take notice of these grave charges against themselves and their predecessors which the publication of Mr. Lowe's speech has introduced into the discussion."

After quoting certain passages from Mr. Lowe's speech in the House of Commons, Lord Northbrook begins by clearing himself and his predecessors from the imputations therein contained. With regard to the pressure said to have been put upon successive Viceroys by the Home Government in the matter of civil appointments, his Lordship

Is certain, from his personal knowledge of the conduct of three Secretaries of State for India—Lord Halifax, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Salisbury—whose term of office together extends over a period of fourteen years out of the seventeen years that have expired since the Government of India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown, that no such pressure has been exercised by them upon the distribution of patronage in India. In his own case his Excellency desires to say that no appointments whatever have been pressed upon him by the Duke of Argyll or Lord Salisbury, who have filled the office of Secretary of State during the four years that he has been in India; and he has every reason to believe that other Secretaries of State have similarly abstained from exerting any such pressure.

If anyone therefore has erred it must be the Indian authorities alone; and so Lord Northbrook proceeds to show by a list of examples how little they also can be held to blame. By the Act of 1861 certain appointments theretofore reserved for the Civil Service were thrown open to outsiders. Under that Act Colonel Durand became Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government in 1861; Mr. Wylie in 1862 was made Deputy Secretary to Government in the Legislative Branch of the Home Office; Captain St. George Assistant-Secretary in the same branch; and Mr. A. G. Macpherson, a Barrister, became Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Legislative Department. Colonel Durand's qualifications are "well known." As Clerk of the Legislative Council Mr. Wylie had already been discharging duties similar to those which he continued after 1861 to discharge "under a different title." His legal training and experience fully justified his selection. Captain St. George, as a good Orientalist, was equal to the duty of explaining to the Native Members of Council any papers in English which they might not understand; while Mr. Macpherson's skill as a draughtsman made him specially useful to the Government of Bengal.

For a like reason Mr. Whitley Stokes was in 1870 made Legislative Secretary to the Indian Government. Captain Henderson's appointment in 1872 as Under-Secretary in the Indian Foreign Office was "entirely due to his ability, especially in Oriental languages." Mr. Gay, a clerk in the English Treasury, was chosen to officiate as Accountant-General in Bengal, owing to "his knowledge of accounts." Two members of the uncovenanted service did duty as judges in 1862, because no covenanted civil servant was available. As for the eleven uncovenanted officers who from time to time acted as Accountants-General since 1861, it would have been "improper" to give the post to an untrained civilian, and the appointments were held only for short periods, from one to eight months. It is evident therefore that the Act of 1861 has not been abused.

When only six permanent appointments have been made under that Act in fifteen years, the interests of the Civil Service can hardly have been seriously prejudiced. The imputation that advantage has been taken of the Act to make improper appointments falls to the ground by the mere statement of the names and qualifications of the officers who have been appointed under its provisions.

In the same manner Lord Northbrook deals with Mr. Lowe's allegations of breach of faith in the matter of appointments to the Punjab and Oudh Commissions. He shows that Lord Dalhousie's Resolution of 1856 was meant in the first place "to secure for the officers serving in the Punjab and Oudh a proper share of the more lucrative appointments of the North-Western Provinces, and it was laid down that the claims of those officers should always be taken into consideration when vacancies occurred in such appointments." In his further arrangements for securing an equal number of civil and military men in the Non-Regulation Provinces, Lord Dalhousie expressly disavowed all thought of hindering the advancement of the latter; and even Lord Lawrence, when in 1864 he assigned two-thirds of the appointments in those provinces to civilians, declared himself far from desiring "that any military officer now in civil employ in the Punjab, who is entitled to promotion, should in any case be superseded by a Covenanted Civil Servant, who is junior in the commission, and who has not otherwise stronger claim for promotion, merely for the object of restoring the prescribed proportion of civil and military officers in the upper grades."

According to Mr. Lowe, it was only after 1861 that the system described by him as "one great job from beginning to end" began. And yet, as the Viceroy goes on to show, the present state of things official in those provinces owes its origin almost wholly to causes existing before 1861:—

Owing to the loss of life in the Mutiny and other causes, there was not up to the year 1862 a sufficient number of Civil Servants available to fill the vacancies caused by the promotion of Civil Servants from the Punjab and Oudh into the North-Western Provinces, or to supply enough Civil Servants to secure the proper proportion in filling first appointments to the Punjab and Oudh Commissions. This is proved by the correspondence of the time, and it appears from the papers which were presented to Parliament previous to Mr. Lowe's motion, in which it will be found that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in May, 1862, declined to spare civilians from those Provinces. The Government of India requested the Home Government then and before to reinforce the ranks of the Civil Service; but in the meantime it was impossible to arrive at the proportion contemplated in the Resolution of 1856 between Civil Servants and Military and Uncovenanted Officers. The failure did not arise from favouritism, or from neglect of the interests of the Civil Servants, but simply because their numbers were not sufficient to fill the vacancies. It was not until an increased supply of civilians had arrived in India in 1861 and afterwards, and they had qualified themselves for service, that there were enough civilians to admit of their extensive employment in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

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By the time these became available, military officers had already taken the places of many civilians whom the higher rates of pay elsewhere tempted away from the Punjab. To supersede any of these by young civil servants would have been an act of clear injustice, and yet in no other way could the due proportion of civil incumbents have been restored. It appears therefore from a careful search into names and dates that all the present Commissioners in the Punjab, of whom six are military, were first posted to that province before 1856, while most of the deputy-commissioners were appointed before 1861, "up to which date Mr. Lowe has no complaint to make." In concluding a defence which certainly seems very hard to answer, the Government of India

desire to repeat that in dealing with the statements attributed to Mr. Lowe in the publication which has been circulated in India they have abstained altogether from discussing the present position of the civil servants of the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere. They have confined themselves to examining whether there is any foundation for the charges of breach of faith, corruption and favouritism, brought by Mr. Lowe against the authorities in India; and they believe that the facts described in this resolution will suffice to show that these grave charges are entirely destitute of foundation. It is a matter of great regret to the Governor General in Council that a statesman of Mr. Lowe's distinction and abilities should have been misled into making statements calculated to bring into undeserved discredit the character of her Majesty's servants who have formerly been and now are employed in the administration of her Majesty's Indian Territories.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE QUEEN'S TITLES.

The *Bombay Gazette* admits that the idea of conferring upon her Majesty a special title derived from the English conquest of India won a good deal of applause at the outset from the unreflecting, who see no danger in familiarising the English Parliament and people with the opinion that their Constitutional Monarchy has changed, so far at least as regards the Queen's Eastern dominions, into a despotism; but the sober judgment of the country would ere long have condemned a measure obnoxious to the best traditions of the English Commonwealth, and especially hateful, one would think, to that Conservative or "country party," as Mr. Disraeli loves to call it, which is composed of the class of independent gentlemen who in all ages of English history have known how to combine loyalty to the Crown with the remarkably distinct assertion of their own rights and privileges as Englishmen. . . . Nor is there any reason why the people of the United Kingdom should desire their Queen to change her title. The mushroom Empires of the Continent are, one and all, of but yesterday, in comparison with a Monarchy which has stood for a thousand years; and Queen Victoria, who can trace her descent from Egbert, through Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, and Stuart kings, can boast of a lineage far more splendid than that of any Emperor. Moreover, the name of Emperor has become associated with arbitrary forms of government which do not suit the free spirit of Englishmen, and the English nation is hardly so tired of self-government yet, or so dissatisfied with its results, as to wish for an absolute ruler. And, if Englishmen are unwilling to abandon their own rights as free men, they have also up to this time been careful to proclaim, in theory at least, that their rule in India is not a despotism. We always speak of the natives of India as our fellow-subjects; and the Queen and her representatives have assured them over and over again that they have all the rights of inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Of course, this sort of talk is all a delusion. Natives of India are not on an equality with the Queen's subjects in England; the Government of this country is a simple despotism; and a good deal may be said for the honesty of statesmen who are willing to admit the fact. But it is well to let sleeping dogs lie, and no necessity has recently arisen for publicly reminding the natives of India of their disagreeable political condition. The style used by Sir John Lawrence in his letters to Shere Ali, in which he spoke of himself as representing "the Queen of England and of India," has not ceased to command respect. The Prince of Wales could not have had greater reverence paid to him if he had been styled son of the Empress of India; and, in the case in which some obscure and malignant journalists supposed that there existed an intention to put a slight on his Royal Highness, Sir Salar Jung and the Government of India have vied with one another in the earnestness of their assurances that the Nizam's Government cordially recognises the Queen as the Paramount Sovereign of India. It appeared, then, to us from the first injudicious to give all India a new political problem to think and talk over, and at last to solve by coming to the conclusion that the English Government intended definitely to fix the status of natives of India as inferior in rank to that of natural born subjects of the Queen of England.

The *Times of India* thinks it would be absurd to suppose that the mere assumption of a title would alter the relative position of our gracious Sovereign with respect to the Imperial family of Russia. No one imagined that the Emperor Napoleon III. occupied any position of superiority towards the Sovereign of England because the one was called an Emperor and the other a Queen. A King of France would have held precisely the same position as that of his Imperial Majesty, so far as questions of precedence were concerned. There exists therefore not the slightest ground for supposing that her Majesty the Queen is now about to assume the title of Empress with any view of "levelling up" to the Imperial family of Russia. The Sovereign of the British Empire is not inferior in dignity or status to any monarch on the face of the globe. The absurdity of the notion that the Imperial title is to be conferred on the Queen to settle a question of precedence—which as a matter of fact was settled long since—may be seen at once when we recollect that the title of Empress will not be the one by which her Majesty will be known at European Courts. The constitutional instinct of England would revolt at any proposal to style the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland Empress of the British Isles. It is certain that her Majesty will continue to be known everywhere out of India by her regal and historical title only. The Dukes of Savoy were not known to the European diplomatic world as "Kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem," and they would not have been known by those imposing titles if their sovereignty over the kingdoms in question had been more than titular. And similarly, the Queen of Great Britain will be known by her European title and not by the more sounding designation associated with her Asiatic possessions. If we want to know the real object of the Titles Bill, we can ascertain it from the Queen's Speech in opening Parliament, and from the speeches of members of both Houses in the debate upon the Address. The intention of Government in proposing that her Majesty should become in name, as well as in fact, Empress of India, was to draw closer the ties between the Sovereign and the princes and people of this country, as a graceful acknowledgment of the cordiality and loyalty with which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been received during the tour now drawing to a close. The Queen, in the Speech from the Throne, was very explicit in connecting the assumption of the new title with the great event of the time. Lord Granville, leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, far from throwing doubt upon the sincerity or propriety of that declaration, gave it all the emphasis which the approval of an honourable opponent of the Government implies. To say, as has been said, that in taking the title of Empress of India her Majesty reminds the natives of this country that they live under a despotism is supremely ridiculous, and we will not stop to refer to that intelligent view of the situation. But the assertion that the Queen thought it necessary to assume an Asiatic title in order to be able to put the Duchess of Edinburgh "in her place" below the English princesses, though not less ridiculous, is more derogatory to the Sovereign. And as some foolish people, who know nothing whatever of matters so entirely beyond their purview might be misled by such a statement when set forth in type, we deem it necessary to give it an unequivocal contradiction.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

The *Pioneer* was led from Sir Richard Temple's Administration Report to expect that, as between the Supreme and Local Governments, the items debitable to Imperial and Provincial Budgets had at last been settled; but its latest information is to the effect that a further deficit of a million sterling exists in the Bengal accounts. We are also told that the Bengal Secretariat sought at first to adjust this deficit by counting its imperial subsidy twice over, an expedient as simple as it is undoubtedly novel. That undue familiarity with worthless figures, which seems the necessary result of the pursuit of Bengal statisties, has at times disastrous effects when brought in contact with symbols that represent hard facts. All this must be peculiarly galling to a Lieutenant-Governor who has been himself a Minister of Finance, but it is the inevitable outcome of the present system of Provincial Services. With these there ought either to have been created a Provincial Finance Department, or the supervision of the Supreme Government should have been made much more real than it is. We believe that all the administrative advantages of the Decentralisation Scheme could have been secured without a relaxation of financial control involving fiascos like the present. We have no doubt that Sir Richard Temple will, now that the deep embarrassments of his exchequer have come so plainly into view, take prompt and vigorous steps for restoring solvency. But we can never have any permanent guarantee against extravagance until the Viceroy in Council assumes that attitude of active control which the ultimate responsibility of Imperial Funds makes it necessary that he should maintain. There are, we fear, bad days in store for Indian Governments, the prospect of which makes us all the more regret the present Viceroy's premature retirement. The claims of trade have been too strong for us at home. The campaign in Behar has left us crippled here. The fall in silver is on us in an hour of weakness. At such a time, with such a doubtful future before us, we are bound to demand from *all* Governments a policy of severe retrenchment, and from the Viceroy a

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system of sustained control. The absolute want of continuity in the policy of successive local Governors is of itself one grand reason for the maintenance of an efficient central check. The theory is, we know, that no change of principle can be introduced without due sanction. But in practice the power of the purse enables every local satrap to give effect to his peculiar views. One man cultivates the zemindar, and the policy of settlements begins to take a turn towards 1793. The next protects the ryot, and the landed chieftains of the province are converted into malcontents. One man would have education filter from above, and opens up sham colleges in every largish town. The next removes them all, and establishes hedge schools in every rustic hamlet. One Governor holds up the administration of civil justice to contempt; his next successor lauds the munsiff as the greatest marvel of the age. The people are harassed by perpetual change; the public money wasted by constant diversion to new channels. Let us have at least some guarantee for continuity in policy. Let our statecraft, such as it is, be at least pointed toward some certain end.

UNDER-OFFICERING OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

The *Times of India* remarks that the state of the native army of to-day has passed into a by-word for all that is incongruous and abnormal. It is eminently an army without leaders, and the half dozen European officers with a native regiment could no more control that regiment in action than they could direct the wind. Any one who has watched a field-day in Poona, or in any large station in India, will at once see what we mean. A native regiment is skirmishing, firing with blank ammunition; suddenly it is ordered to retire or to take the enemy in flank. The few mounted officers on parade gallop about, exposing themselves in the most ridiculous way, and attempting to explain amidst the noise and confusion of the firing what is required. They shout to the native officers, who calmly wonder what on earth the sahib is putting himself into such a passion about. They endeavour to personally carry out the movement, and in a real battle not one of them would be left alive or unwounded after five minutes of such work. In that case the regiment would get thoroughly demoralised, retreat would become flight, flight a panic, and the day might be lost for want of a few European officers. It is a plain fact, and one that should be evident to all, that having done so much for the native army, we are bound to do more. Having armed the sepoys, we are bound to officer them. The danger of half measures has passed into a proverb, and never was it more apparent than in the present instance. We have said again and again, but never with such reason as we do to-day, that the European company officer must be restored. He must go on foot as of old with his company, must lead them on parade and command them in quarters. Besides these eight captains, there must be four subalterns, one of them to be staff officer, by which we mean adjutant and quarter-master in one, the other three to take the places of three captains, who would generally be away on leave or sick. A commandant and a major would complete the establishment as regards the European officers. Surely fourteen European officers to a native regiment is not an extravagant estimate. True it is double the present allowance, but then the present allowance is confessedly and ludicrously inadequate. The very strongest possible argument for reorganising the native army is the fact that we have armed and drilled it so perfectly. Nor need the cry of expense be raised. It would not be nearly so expensive as the Staff Corps, which is not only costly but useless. But to refuse to make an army efficient in every respect because of the outlay is the wisdom of a captain who refuses to have his ship repaired because of the expense. If she goes down when a storm bursts, he has only himself to thank. The question of the native army is really a very serious one, and it must be faced. Statesmen in Europe are anxiously looking forward to what the spring may bring forth, and if war breaks out, it will in all probability be a war nearly affecting our supremacy in the East. Whether we are engaged in the struggle or no, it must be an anxious time for us, and it is not a time to set our house in order when the enemy is thundering at our gates. It is surely far better to look difficult questions in the face when we have time to solve them conveniently and easily, and not to wait in the hope that things will always go on quietly. The spirit of the native army is at the present time excellent, the sepoys are better armed and drilled than they have ever been before in all their history, and now is emphatically the time to give them European officers to lead and direct them, and to abolish the painful farce of having for each regiment half-a-dozen gentlemen riding more or less indifferently, unable to control their men, and serving only as conspicuous objects for an enemy to aim at.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

The *Pioneer* remarks that if we cannot coerce Australia we can at all events teach India better manners than to be rude towards the commerce of the country she owes so much to. Further than this, the English Government has, we believe, to a larger extent than outsiders are generally aware, been fettered in its commercial diplomacy with other governments in Europe by the character of the Indian tariff. With what has perhaps been often superfluous activity, the English Government has made itself on more than one occasion of late years the centre of a free-trade propaganda, and it has been wounded continually in its tenderest feelings by reproaches relating to the hard-and-fast nature of the Indian tariff. It has never been in a position to offer fiscal concessions that would touch trade with this country in return for any little steps in the direction of free trade which it might be trying to urge on other continental Powers. This has aggravated British statesmen a good deal, and they have felt much wronged by the obstinacy of Indian financiers. On the face of the situation, it is entirely unnecessary to assume factious Parliamentary influence at work in this matter. Manchester may clamour for what it conceives its rights, but such clamour would have had no chance of a favourable hearing if it had not been preceded by the currents of feeling we have described. However, there is nothing in this explanation of the way in which Lord Salisbury's mind may have been worked upon which can weigh a grain in the balance in favour of the policy he is desirous of forcing on the country. It may account for his wish to enforce the mischievous project in hand, and that is all. The country cannot afford to do without the revenue derived from the cotton duties; and if it could, they among all the taxes that are paid in India should perhaps be the very last to go. We do not cling to them on account of their quasi-protectionist character; the truth is that prudently guarded as they were under the late Tariff Bill, they retained very little of a protectionist character. Of course, the outcry that will shortly rise from the organs of native opinion will be a good deal *motivé* by the idea that the existing duties are protective, and the wickedness of Lord Salisbury's policy will be represented as turning on reckless desire on his part to crush native industry. Of course, all that will be great nonsense; native industry will not be crushed by the abolition of the import duties, if they are abolished, but, on the contrary, the Lancashire mill-owners will probably find that their gain from the change will not turn out by any means so great as they imagine. The real foolishness of the scheme depends entirely upon the wanton sacrifice of revenue it occasions in a country where public money is urgently wanted, and new forms of taxation exceedingly difficult to create. It would be premature as yet to speculate upon the measures which it may be necessary to adopt, if the cotton duties really are destroyed, with the view of filling up the consequent gap in the budget; but it is safe to declare that no alternative tax can possibly be invented that will not be much more oppressive to the people than the abandoned duty, and that probably no new tax can be invented that will not entangle us in much popular discontent and political irritation.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIL FUNDS.—The position taken up by the Government of India is briefly as follows:—These Civil Funds are valuable institutions, deserving of all reasonable support; and although they have, through misapprehension on our part and on the part of the services, received greater support than was intended, we do not grudge the result, or think the benefits now given from the funds, on the whole, too high, or the subsidies from the revenue too great. But we do not consider that the Government is under any legal obligation to continue these subsidies "to an indefinite extent, either as to time or amount," or that it would be right to allow extravagant claims on the revenues to pass unchallenged. We must, therefore, take steps to adjust matters upon some basis fair and liberal to the services, but that shall secure the revenues against unauthorised encroachments. What the Government of India has proposed in respect to the Bengal Fund is to allow it to continue its drafts upon the revenue on the system now challenged until such capital is accumulated as will make the assets of the fund equal to the liabilities, without any reduction of benefits or additions to subscriptions. In order to make the arrangements with all three funds uniform in this respect, the Government has proposed to postpone this date until the accumulation shall suffice for the purpose with only four per cent. upon the additional assets. But the same result would be produced by cutting short the unrestricted career of the fund at an earlier date without reducing the five per cent. to four. Equilibrium being the result aimed at, it matters nothing whether the adjustment takes place from an earlier date, the service retaining five per cent. upon its additional assets, or from a later date giving up this privilege. But the Government does not in any case hold itself bound to continue the five per cent. any more than the eight per cent. "to an indefinite extent, either as to time or amount." We understand also that, high as the subscriptions of the Bengal Civil Service are, compared with those of the sister services, they are not more than enough to secure benefits on the existing scale, though perhaps they would be more than enough if the service can make good its claim to the remittance to England of funds for the whole benefits from the fund at 2s. 1d. the rupee. We believe that it is calculated that even if this right be restricted—as the Government claim to restrict it—to the original benefits from the fund, the subsidy of the Government to the Bengal Fund will still amount to nearly Rs. 1,500 a year for each officer. We hardly think that the service has any good ground to complain of this treatment or to "ask for more."—*Pioneer.*

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

TIGER HUNTING IN NEPAL.

Feb. 25.—The Maharajah had been informed by his intelligence department that a tigress and full-grown cub inhabited a certain jungle, and thither we proceeded with the *ban* and *arrière ban* of Jung's elephantry. It was a large and most difficult jungle to drive, thickly interspersed with trees, while the tall grass concealed narrow but deep and very muddy little nullahs. Besides these little abominations there was one great one—I mean, a broad deep nullah with extremely steep banks, which, with extraordinary versatility, was always getting in one's way. Our elephants had no sooner toiled, and staggered down through, and up it, than down, through, and up it they had to stagger again. Notwithstanding these difficulties of ground, the way in which the innumerable pad-elephants wheeled, like Achilles's myrmidons, after every double of the tiger was astonishing, *tenait du prodige*, as the French say. Gradually, however, the ring of elephants, as inexorable as fate, drew narrower and narrower. At last it drew into a perfect ring (only two or three elephants deep instead of one) enclosing a space not much larger than a drawing room. Within this the tiger indisputably was; but where? The elephants had beyond question driven him foot by foot before them; he had not broken the line; they had now made a circle, not thirty feet in diameter inside; but yet no tiger was to be seen or heard. Not a blade of the tall grass waved. A hundred keen and anxious eyes scanned the scanty space. The Maharajah threw his hat at a clump of grass behind which he felt certain (and he judged rightly) the tiger lurked, but the tiger did not betray himself. Then, by the Maharajah's order some of the elephants were made to break down a tall tree, about five inches in diameter, which fell with all its branches just over the spot which must contain the striped game. Still the striped game would not show its stripes. Numbers of impatient men tried to force their mahouts to make the elephants press into the ridiculously small ring, but in vain; the elephants would not go. At last, when we were thinking about hand-grenades, fireworks, what not, out burst of his own accord the tiger. But what a small one! To think that three hundred elephants should be kept at bay by this absurd little creature. Yet kept at bay, and indeed put to flight, they were. It was a general trumpeting, and backing, and twisting of the clumsy colossi, any one of which had only to put his foot on the little tiger to blot him out. Instead, however, of making his charge good, and breaking the line as he might have done, the tiger, or tigret (for that would be a proper designation for him) hesitated like so many prettier creatures still, and was lost. He turned to get back into his cover, and in that moment of hesitation and retreat, short as it was, received a ball from the Prince's rifle which, though it did not kill him, though it did not even paralyse him, nevertheless hung a clog about his activity, and made ultimate escape impossible. Yet the gallant little beast made subsequently no fewer than three venomous charges, and at each charge sent the elephants flying. But in one of these he received another ball from the Prince well behind the shoulder, which must in any case have proved finally fatal. For the moment, however, it only made the game little wretch desperate. This time he charged home, the elephants gave way, and he was through the famous Nepaulese line—through, but not safe; he was sorely wounded, and there was the deep and broad nullah in front. He plunged in; but as he emerged to ascend the opposite bank a third bullet from the Prince struck him in the spine, and he fell back dead into the stream. He proved to be very small, about what is called a twelve-anna cub, three-quarters grown; but so long as valour and not bulk has fame, that little tigret deserves the respect of his conquerors.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

STATION TALK.

LAHORE, *Feb.* 28.—The annual meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University College was held on the 26th, Saturday, in the new Montgomery Hall, and there was a good muster of both native and English members, Mr. Egerton, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, being in the chair. Among the visitors was Mr. E. B. Eastwick, the Oriental traveller and author, who is spending a few days in Lahor as the guest of Mr. Boulnois. The Registrar read a report of the financial position of the University, its progress during the past year, and present position, which seemed sufficiently satisfactory; the state of the Oriental College, which has been without a European Superintendent for some months, being nevertheless a matter for congratulation. The total income is roughly Rs. 67,000, and the expenditure Rs. 51,000. Mr. Egerton addressed the Senate and students present, saying that he regretted the absence of Sir Henry Davies, the President, which compelled him as Vice-President to take the chair on the occasion. He considered the condition and progress of the institution decidedly satisfactory, and that the fact of examinations in various branches of knowledge, especially for Oriental degrees, having been held at Lucknow and other places by the Punjab University College, showed that it supplied a want, not only in the Punjab, but even in the North-West Provinces. Mr. Egerton then proceeded to distribute the prizes and certificates to the successful students to the number of some hundred and seventy, after which the meeting broke up. The total number of students examined in all branches in 1874-75 was three hundred and two, in 1875-76 three hundred and eighty-nine, an increase of eighty seven—a very satisfactory increase. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is to arrive to-morrow at Maler Kotla, and marching by Sirhind and halting at various places whose names you have probably never heard, and which would not interest you if you had, reaches Nahan on the 20th March. Soon afterwards he is to go to Simla to meet the new Viceroy, Lord Lytton, and nominally to stay ten days or a fortnight. We all remember, however, how Sir Henry Davies's visit to Simla during Lord Mayo's Viceroyalty in 1871 was prolonged, but there were a number of Punjab Bills before the Council that year to justify and explain it; so heads of departments who have houses at Murree see no reason as yet for any great anxiety. Certainly Murree without the Government would be a very provincial place indeed. The Lahor Volunteers have been, during the last week, under canvas in a camp of instruction, which was brought to an end on Saturday evening by the annual review of the corps, the inspecting officer being Colonel Swinhoe, R. A. There were about 150 of all ranks on parade. After the usual salute and march past, with the manual firing exercises, the arms and accoutrements were minutely inspected. The company officers were then called to the front one by one, and their knowledge of their duties tested by causing them to manœuvre their companies. The battalion was then reformed and put through a few movements, including skirmishing and blank firing. Colonel Swinhoe expressed himself as on the whole satisfied with the condition and efficiency of the regiment.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

DOVETON COLLEGE.—Mr. Donald Stewart, of the University of St. Andrews, has been appointed Classical Master to the Doveton College, Calcutta, and is expected to arrive by the middle of March. He comes out highly recommended both as a scholar and a teacher.

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN MORTON.—Captain G. de C. Morton, Private Secretary to his Honour the Lieutentant-Governor of the Punjab, has had a bad fall from a camel, but fortunately has sustained no injury further than a few bruises and a shaking, which will confine him to bed for a few days.

DEADLY FUN.—People have been placing stones on the railway line between Bankipur and Dinapur, simply, as one of them confessed, for the fun of seeing a train upturned. Fortunately, they were found out before any mischief ensued. The *Behar Herald* tells us that they have been committed to take their trial at the Court of Sessions.

THE NATIVE PRESS.—Referring to Sir Richard Temple's complimentary notice of the Vernacular Press in his minute on the Bengal Administration Report of 1874-75, the *Bharut Sungskaruk* says that if Sir Richard is convinced of the loyalty of the Vernacular Press, let him show his confidence by renewing the official publication of its opinions. The discontinuance of this publication has done it a material injury.

NATIVE RAILWAY GUARDS.—We read in a letter from Assensole to the *Railway Service Gazette* that "the native guards are slowly increasing in numbers, and so are the punishments which have to be inflicted upon them for neglect of duty. A few days back, one of them detained the train he was in charge of thirty-two minutes at Burdwan; another left his train at the same station, and did not turn up again until some hour or two after it had been despatched in charge of an European guard. They have each been fined two days' pay."

CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.—We learn that the elephant-catching operations of the Bengal Kheddah Establishment, Dacca, have been successfully prosecuted this year by Mr. Sanderson, an officer of the Mysore Government, but who is at present officiating at Dacca. The Kheddah party reached their ground in the Chittagong Hill Tracts on New Year's Eve, and on January 31st completed their third capture, making a total of 85 elephants. Several of them are reported to be tuskers of value. A pair of newly-caught tuskers was sold at Dacca, a short time ago, for Rs. 16,000 the pair. The Kheddah operations have been closed, as the large number of elephants, considerably above the average annual capture, is a sufficient charge.

SUCCESSFUL SPORT.—A letter from Sambalpur, dated February 17th, gives the following account of the Deputy-Commissioner's successful *shikar* trip to Patna. The Deputy-Commissioner says:—"The police officer got first shot. I followed up on the elephant, and shot her within ten yards. She made a vicious but elegant charge at the elephant's head, but I am happy to say she dropped like a snipe at his feet with my bullet through her eye. This makes a bag of four tigers in one beat, and two tigers left for the next day. The man-eating tigress in question has caused great loss of life in many villages in the Patna district, and I hear that the rejoicing amongst the natives was great at her death. The day before she was shot a woman had fallen a victim to her partiality for human flesh.

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MR. BARCLAY.—We regret to learn that Mr. G. Barclay, who lately came out to resume editorial charge of the *Englishman*, has been ordered home again by the doctors.

A RINK AT SIMLA.—The fortunate people who are able to spend the greater part of the year at Simla will be happy to hear that preparations are already going on for making a skating rink at the Assembly-rooms.

MR. BEAUFORT.—We understand that Mr. Beaufort, the Judge of the Twenty-four Parganahs, Bengal, who has lately been employed on the Commission appointed to investigate the accounts of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, goes home in six weeks, his fifty-five years having been attained whilst the Commission was still sitting.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JENKINS.—(PESHAWAR, *March* 8.)—A sad accident occurred here on Saturday. Captain Jenkins, of the 20th N.I., who was expecting the return of his wife, rode out on the road to meet her, but the night being wet, and the roads very slippery, it is supposed his horse came over with him, as he was picked up insensible near the Commissioner's house, and although at first hopes were entertained of his recovery, he died on Monday, and was buried on Tuesday morning.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

THE CHOLERA.—WE *(Indian Daily News)* understand that an outbreak of cholera of a malignant type has broken out in a locality called Goa Bagan, in the neighbourhood of the Normal School, near Cornwallis-square, and that energetic measures are being taken by the health officer to stamp out the disease as soon as possible. Suggestions were made, we hear, to dig up the whole surface of the locality, and to station a staff of policemen on the spot, to prevent the people living thereabouts from having recourse to the excellent sanitary measures they are in the habit of adopting for spreading this and kindred diseases, viz., washing the clothes of diseased persons, and making use of the water of the filthy tanks in these *bustees* for domestic purposes.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Darjiling paper reports a melancholy accident which happened at Dobri on Feb. 16 to Mr. M. Clarke, only son of Mrs. Clarke, of Darjiling. The young gentleman was on his way from Darjiling to Assam, in order to take up an appointment in tea, and halted at Dobri to await the arrival of the up-steamer. In the afternoon he went, with another gentleman, to bathe in a creek of the Brahmaputra, and while in the water was, it is supposed, seized with cramp. He called out to his companion, who at once proceeded to his aid, but, being caught by the drowning man, he, with much difficulty, succeeded in escaping from his clutches, and sharing his fate. Poor Mr. Clarke was drowned, and his body was only recovered on the 21st.

JALRAPATAN.—Captain Abbott, lately Officiating Settlement Officer in Alwar, has, we hear, been appointed to the Political charge of Jalrapatan, in Rajputana. Government would, we believe, be only too glad to employ natives of the stamp of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan in all appointments of this kind if it could, but the Native Chiefs themselves, curiously enough, oppose this policy. They distrust any new minister unless he is a European. Vernacular papers, observing this statement, will no doubt accuse us of romancing, but none the less is what we state the case. Not long ago, for instance, the most conservative Chief in Rajpootana, an old man with a very young heir, when speaking to a European officer about the probability of a long minority for his State, remarked that although he had always resisted British interference himself, he heartily hoped after his death no native would be placed in authority in his dominions. No native would be disinterested, and he would greatly prefer a European officer.—*Pioneer.*

PENANG.—Many of our readers, says the *Englishman*, will regret to hear that Lieutenant G. A. Colvill, 3rd Buffs, died at Penang on the 29th February. Referring to this sad event a friend writes:—"On the 20th of November, 1875, the head-quarters of the Buffs left Calcutta, their band playing, and all of them, officers and men alike, in the highest spirits at what they thought was going to be a brilliant campaign in Perak. Notwithstanding that the Buffs was one of the most popular regiments that was ever stationed in Fort William, only a handful of spectators assembled to witness its departure from among us; but those who did will not easily forget the simple though affecting scene. The colonel, who had only just recovered from a long and painful illness, but who veiled all traces of it under a cheerful and resolute bearing, rode at the head of the regiment on a cobby little horse, which it was thought would be admirably suited for the work he would have to do in the campaign. The adjutant, the very picture of a soldier, mounted on a strong little white pony, and the rest of the officers, many of whom were mere boys, were brimful of hope and glorious expectations; while the men, without exception or exaggeration, were as fine a body of rank and file as could be found in any regiment or in any service. The embarkation was rapidly effected, and then, the band playing 'Auld lang Syne,' and the men cheering, the transport got under way, and was very soon lost to view."

THE LATE MR. W. CARPENTER.—(NAGPUR, *March* 6.)—Mr. Carpenter, C.S., Officiating Commissioner of Nagpur, I regret to say, died on Sunday night, the 5th inst., at 9 P.M., and was buried this evening at five o'clock. He was very much liked in the Central Provinces, and his loss will be severely felt by one and all. His place will not be easily filled up, and the Government have lost in him a very valuable public servant. He has left, I am told, a son six years old in England. Mr. Carpenter was a widower. A telegram was despatched to England to ascertain if he had any other relatives living, and an answer was received in the negative. Dr. Beatson, Civil Surgeon, was very kind and attentive the whole time, and did all in his power to restore consciousness, but it was of no use, and he expired exactly the ninth day after the unhappy accident. Mr. Carpenter must have had a very strong constitution to have borne up so well and for so many days. Another man in his place, I fear, could not have held out so long. A *post mortem* examination was held this morning, and it was found that death was caused from concussion of the brain. I am told that Mr. Carpenter objected to ride in the races at Kamptee, and complained of feeling nervous, but his friends persuaded him, and the poor man, not wishing to displease them, at last agreed to ride his own horse in the hurdle races. There were a few military officers of distinction present at the funeral from Kamptee.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.—Among the many suggestions on the subject of exchange with which the Indian and even the home papers are now deluged, is one that the Indian Railway Companies should reduce their charge for goods and bring into the European markets some of the vast produce of India which now can only be sold at a profit within a few miles of where it is produced. It costs as much to carry a hundred tons of wheat from Jubbulpore to Bombay as it does to carry the same amount from Chicago to Liverpool! So it is tolerably clear that the wheat of the Nerbudda Valley can only be sold near the Nerbudda Valley; and not only is the outside world deprived of so much grain and so much competition, but the railway companies themselves are deprived of the profits of carrying so much freight. The companies do not seem to see that it is more profitable for them to carry a million maunds at an anna a maund than a thousand at four annas, and the consequence is that Indian lines have little to do, run few trains as slowly as they can, and pay little or nothing; and while the country is also largely taxed to supply their deficiences by paying guaranteed interest, these very companies are keeping back the country and crippling its resources by excessively high rates. Cutting a rod for one's own flagellation is hardly an exaggerated image of the double toll which Indian railways take out of Indian tax-payers. On the subject of exchange and the remedies for the present state of things it is hard to see why India and England should have different currencies, being part of the same Empire and under the same Sovereign, and it is clear that if the rupee was current in England or was called a florin, and the sovereign was current in India, there would be no such thing as exchange. Of course, we should at first deluge England with silver, but there are plenty of complaints about the want of "change" at home, and things would no doubt find their own level in time. But no doubt all such currency questions abound in difficulties which are only known to those who study them most.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 3. Str. Ava, Singapore.—4. Str. Poona, Southampton; Burdwan, Liverpool; Bengal, Liverpool.—5. Str. Malda, Bombay; Hereford, Melbourne; County of Peebles, Glasgow.—6. Str. City of Venice, Liverpool; Hartfell, London; Sussex, Liverpool; Chrysomene, Liverpool; Coimbatore, London.—7. Str. Queen Victoria, London; Rajmahal, Liverpool.—8. Str. Sattara, Kyouk Phyoo; str. Sir John Lawrence, Chandbally; Royal Alexandra, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ava.—Mr. Dawson, Mr. King, Messrs. J. and M. Manoak, Madame Bloch, Miss Savage, and Mr. Cowper.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poonah.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. S. Fare, Mr. S. Grime, Mr. Bagram, Miss Wilson, Mr. Mosley, Miss Adams, Mr. H. Harder, Mr. Clavering, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, and Mr. Marks. From VENICE.—Col. Nation. From SUEZ.—Mr. P. Moretti. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Baldock. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. Kingston and Mr. A. Russel. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. E. Palmer. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Peebles, Mr. H. Peebles, and Mr. V. Marks.

Per Malda.—Mr. T. Freldon and Mr. R. Harrison.

Per City of Venice.—Capt. B. Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Metchenson.

Per Sussex.—Mrs. Stap and two children.

Per Satara.—Mrs. James, Mrs. Inneman, Rev. G. Welland, Mr. H. J. M. Inverarity, Mr. C. Bancroft, Mr. A. F. Dawling, Mr. C. E. Stewart, Mr. David, and Mr. Paul.

Per Sir John Lawrence.—Mr. Gordor, Mr. Wyllie, and Mrs. Green.

Per Abyssinia.—Miss Rogers, Capt. Channer, Mr. W. Drennen, Mr. P. Cappenhagers, Rev. C. Fagon, Mr. G. P. Molesworth, Mr. A. Baznes, Mr. Haare, Mr. J. Devenport, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Hurd, Mr. W. Cardoza, and Miss Hamilton.

DEPARTURES.

March 2. Strs. Celt and Pilot; Senator.—3. Str. Tse Kya Yoen Byan.—4. Str. Sir John Lawrence; Ardgowan, Eurydice, Rozelle, Glencorse, Robert Lees, and Chinv.—5. Str. Duke of Argyll; Mahabuleshwar and British Empire.—6. Strs. Burmah and Busheer.—7. Str. Livarno.—8. Strs. Merkara, Oriah, Pilo and Celt; Star of Greece, Astronomer, and Pudsey Dawson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Busheer.—From CALCUTTA.—For AKYAB.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Barclay and two children.

Per str. Burmah.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mrs. Newmarch, Col. and Mrs. H. A. Cockburn, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. J. Wellsted, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Corbett and infant, Mrs. Bourrilhon, Mr. C. N. Manuel, Mr. Pachino, Mr. Chludow, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, and Master Moreton.

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Commercial.

Calcutta, March 10, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 0
6½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	105 12 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9 3-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to 1415
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1440 to 1450
Coal Company	1410 ...	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	134 to 135
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	172 to 173
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	440 to 450
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	109 to 110
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67
Simla Bank	500 ...	530
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS.—Captain Kilgour, the Superintendent of Police, Madura, has succeeded in breaking up a notorious gang of dacoits and cattle-lifters known as the "Meylur Gang." Out of fifty persons who belonged to this gang, ten only remain to be accounted for, two of whom escaped from custody.

COTTON AND INDIGO IN MADRAS.—The latest official statement of cotton and indigo cultivation in the Madras Presidency up to the month of November last shows that there were 1,246,193 acres under cotton, and 277,253 acres under indigo in 1875, and 1,165,590 acres under cotton, and 187,867 acres under indigo at the same period in 1874.

TRADE OF MADRAS.—In the month of January last the total amount of goods imported into Madras by sea was valued at Rs. 34,46,471, against Rs. 28,79,805, the total value of goods imported in January, 1875. The value of goods exported was Rs. 33,92,579, against Rs. 23,82,376, the value of goods exported in January, 1875.

EXPENSES OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—The Madras Government have paid Messrs. Deschamps and Co. 57,000 rupees for furniture and fittings supplied to Government House and the Banqueting Hall against the Prince's visit. Messrs. Taylor and Co.'s bill of 28,000 rupees for horses supplied on the same occasion is now before the same Government.

RINKING IN INDIA.—A pleasant addition to the attractions of the Lal Bagh is to be made (says a Madras paper) in the shape of a skating rink. As is the case with the Darwinia, it is proposed to charge a small fee for the use of the rink, and an estimate of the probable cost has been called for, with the view of its being ready by next June. The Eden Gardens in Calcutta, the Byculla Club, the Madras Club, and the People's Park at Madras, are all fired with the ambition to be the happy possessors of a rink, but Bangalore hopes to be the first to take the lead in India.

CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—When it was announced that the Prince of Wales had been deterred by the prevalence of cholera in parts of this Presidency from visting the Annamallays, Neilgherries, Bangalore, &c., the statement was made that the alleged presence of cholera was grossly exaggerated, and that the Prince might with impunity have carried out his original programme. Statistics now being published serve to justify the local Government's reluctance to advise the Prince to carry out that programme. In the District of Salem, the deaths from cholera in the month of November numbered 1,563 in a population of 2,037,212 persons.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A sad accident occurred in Coorg on the night of the 1st March, whereby a Coorg planter, Mr. G. F. Waller, Manager of the Jygoonda Estate, near Veerujendorpett, and formerly of the Rajawelle Estate in Ceylon, and a maistry of the same estate, were drowned. It appears Mr. Waller went in a boat to fish by torchlight on the Kiggutanand river, and was accompanied by the maistry and three coolies. From some cause, of which different accounts are given, the boat was accidentally upset, and its occupants precipitated into deep water. The three coolies saved themselves by swimming, but the maistry, in the struggle which ensued in the water, clutched hold of Mr. Waller to save himself, and unfortunately held Mr. Waller's arms, so that the latter was prevented from saving himself, and both he and the maistry were drowned. Mr. Waller's body was found after a long search, by an assistant on the estates who happened to have remained in the bungalow; and on Thursday the remains were conveyed to Mercara, where they were interred on the following day.

GIFTS BY A MAULMAIN MAGNATE.—We read in the *Rangoon Gazette* that the wealthy Karen Forester, Moontaw, the Peabody of Maulmain, who has already spent nearly a lac of rupees in building zayats, bridges, and roads in several parts of Tenasserim, is now about to make an offering of a magnificent umbrella or *Tee* to a large pagoda on the platform of the Shwadagon. It is being manufactured in Maulmain, and will shortly be taken up to the pagoda. It is to be richly gift and profusely ornamented. A spacious pandal is being erected close to the railway bridge on the brigade ground, where entertainments on a large scale will be gratuitously provided. A wealthy Burmese lady of Rangoon is, it is reported, a contributor towards the work of repairing the pagoda on which the *Tee* is to be placed, and also bears part in the other expenses. It is part of the Buddhist faith to admit participation in these religious offerings, not from economical motives, but because the participator is supposed to reap a portion of the future "merit" accruing from good works, without any diminution of the principal donor's share.

RAILWAY BRIDGES.—The unsubstantial nature of the construction of many bridges and other masonry works on the Madra Railway has been pretty well proved of late years, failure after failure of important works having taken place when the test of a severe monsoon was applied to the several structures alluded to. Minor works also are not to be exempted from the category of ill and badly executed contracts. From recent proceedings of Government we learn that it has been necessary to apply to the Supreme Government for sanction to spend a considerable sum of money in the construction of four bridges between Madras and Arconum, a distance of about twenty miles. These bridges it appears were originally built with foundations of insufficient depth, and they now require to be reconstructed in a more substantial manner in this respect. How many contractors, sub-contractors, and others have been enriched at the expense of the Madras Railway Company, through not being forced to execute their work properly, who can tell.—*Madras Athenæum.*

TONGHOO.—General Knox Gore, commanding British Burmah, arrived here on Feb. 9, on a tour of inspection. He came across from Thyetmyo, and is accompanied by Colonel Thornton, R.A., and Lieutenants Gore and Alves. One hundred and fifty men of the 17th Regiment N.I. proceeded yesterday (13th) to Shoaygyeen, to relieve the detachment stationed there. The two remaining companies of the 67th Foot are under orders to start on the 21st for Rangoon; the men of the 89th, which are to relieve them, are on their way up, and will be here about the same time. News has been received from the Kareenee Boundary Commission. One of their Police Guard had run amuck, stabbing two or three of his comrades, and then polishing himself off in the same way. There was also some well-known blackguard Burman, an agent of the King of Burmah, with Prince Koonti, with whom he has no right to be, for his withdrawal was once before demanded, and was promised by the King. As he is not likely to be there for any good purpose, the Government will probably insist on his being withdrawn.—*Madras Athenæum* Correspondent.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S PROPOSED VISIT.—Our Haidarabad correspondent, writing on the 6th inst., says:—"In commenting last week on the projected visit of Sir Salar Jung to the 'barbarous' countries of the West, you were pleased to ascribe his invitation to the Duke of Sutherland. You were wrong; at least the people hereabout say and swear you were. The Duke of Sutherland may be a very big man in his own way, but then our Sir Salar Jung is also a big man in his way, and a considerably bigger man in Haidarabad than the Duke of Sutherland is in Great Britain; and from whom then should the Minister accept an invitation but from the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland being merely the mouth-piece for conveying the Royal request? So says everybody hereabouts. But I merely give you the *gup* without vouching for its accuracy. Another correspondent gave you some popular *gup* a short time ago—which, by-the-bye, I heard myself for true gospel—and thereby fell into error. It may be that I am doing the same. Major Neville, the local Commander-in-Chief, accompanies the

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Minister as the *fidus Achates* of the latter. Thus the head of the State and the chief of the army will both be absent from their posts at one and the same time. Sir Salar Jung's nephew will act in his absence, and Major Neville will be represented by—well, never mind, in the meantime. Rest assured there will be no disturbance here. He will not attack the British garrison at Secunderabad, nor will he invade the island of Bombay.—*Times of India*, March 13.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 1. Carmarthenshire, Port Chalmers; str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta.—3. Str. South Tyne, London; Hippogriffe, Moulmein.—4. Strs. Patna, Bombay; str. Goa, Calcutta.—8. Str. Tenasserim, Rangoon; str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta.—9. Golden Fleece, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

March 1. Str. Poonah, Calcutta.—2. Str. Duke of Sutherland, London.—4. Zenobia, London; str. Goa, Bombay.—5. Str. Patna, Calcutta.—6. Str. Baghdad, Rangoon.—7. Lady Rawlinson, Coast.—9. Golden Fleece, Gopaulpore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Patna.—From PONDICHERRY.—Revs. Scudder and Heeren, Mrs. O'Connell, and Mr. and Mrs. Graham.. From COLOMBO.—Mr. Pollock. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Bayly.

Per str. Goa.—From VIZAGAPATAM.—Lieut. col. H. L. Grove. From GOPAULPORE.—Mr. Nieson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Patna.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. A. Carmichael, Mr. T. Kingsly, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bell.

Per str. Goa.—For GALLE.—Rev. E. H. DuBois. For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. S. D. Grant. For TELLICHERRY.—Dr. Dobson.

Per str. Baghdad.—For MASULIPATAM.—Lieut. Campbell, Rev. J. S. Stone, Mr. W. F. Hooper, Mr. R. A. Thompson, Mr. B. Horsburgh. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Surg. R. H. Benson. For RANGOON.—Mr. B. Huffton, Mr. W. A. Bell, Major J. McMullin, Mr. T. E. Evans, Surg. M. Sweetman.

Commercial.

Madras, March 11, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 9 3-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 9 7-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
,, ,, at 3 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
,, ,, at sight	1s. 10⅛d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	22 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	9½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	Nominal.
4½ per cent.	1870	101⅛
4 per cent.	1922-23	100
Ditto	1835-36	100
Ditto	1842-43	100
Ditto	1854-55	100
Ditto	1872	3½ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Ligh Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE.—There was a rumour lately at Mauritius that the Governor, Sir Arthur Phayre, was about to retire, having been offered the reversion of the Governorship of Bombay, when Sir P. Wodehouse retires, and that Sir Arthur Kennedy, at present Governor of Hong Kong, will be appointed Governor of Mauritius.—*Times of India.*

SIR C. STAVELEY.—H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by his staff, visited Hog Island on Friday morning, March 10. The method of working the hydraulic lift, and the various uses of the machinery and appliances, were explained by Captain Brebner, I.N., the officer in charge, who was in attendance.

THE PLAGUE IN THE EUPHRATES VALLEY.—The plague, we are sorry to learn, has broken out in the Valley of Euphrates. The Political Resident at Bagdad, Colonel Nixon, has telegraphed the fact to the Government of Bombay, suggesting that vessels entering the harbours of India from those parts should be watched. The Government has decided that all vessels from the Gulf of Persia entering Bombay harbour shall be subjected to examination, and from that rule even the British India steamers will not be exempt.

THE DAKHAN RAYATS' COMMISSION.—Through the Government filter, the following drop of information reaches the public:—"The Report of the Dakhan Rayats' Commission is in the hands of the Supreme Government. The widely-varying, and, in one instance, extravagant character of the remedies proposed, is eloquent of the of extreme intricacy of the subject and the almost hopeless differences opinion with regard to it among experts. The report will, we believe, not even be discussed during the present Viceroyalty; we should question anything being done even in the next. The recent inquiry has hardly scratched the surface of the subject, which is one for systematic and far-reaching investigation all over India—after that, if possible, for some imperial measure of relief, with moderate facilities for local adaptation."

THE PRINCE IN BOMBAY.—His Royal Highness looked remarkably well, and is only slightly sun-burnt. He was dressed in his favourite costume, the undress of the Prince of Wales's Hussars, of which he is colonel. Great crowds of people—principally Hindoos and Parsees—had assembled outside, and directly the Prince appeared welcomed him with loud shouts. "God bless you, Prince of Wales, and you Sir Bartle Frere," was lustily vociferated by a Parsee stentor, whose voice was distinctly heard above all the clamour. As the Prince appeared on the steps of the station the band of the Marine Battalion played "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and presented arms. When the procession left the regiments formed up and marched to quarters. The following is a list of officers who, in addition to the suite, will accompany his Royal Highness to England:—Major General the Hon. A. Hardinge; Colonel Annesley; Captain Gough, 10th Hussars; Lieut. Rose, 10th Hussars; Lieut. Wood, 10th Hussars; and in addition to the above-named two native officers, two sergeants and two privates, all of General Probyn's old regiment, will visit England by the kind invitation of his Royal Highness, and under the guidance of the gallant General himself. His Royal Highness and some of his suite dined with Admiral Macdonald on board the *Undaunted* last evening.—*Times of India*, March 13.

PROPOSED LOAN IN ENGLAND.—Our Calcutta correspondent has telegraphed to us that it was understood that the loan would be issued, and that its amount would be £12,000,000. From London we hear that Lord George Hamilton has given notice of a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the effect of the fall of silver on exchange with India. We may infer that there is an intimate connection between the two facts: the loan of twelve millions sterling will be issued to obviate the necessity of drawing on India for the home charges until the Select Committee has had time to inquire into the best means of remedying the present condition of things. There is little room to doubt that the remedy that will suggest itself is an alteration in the currency—in other words, the substitution of a gold for a silver standard. That step ought to have been taken before the rupee had fallen to 1s. 8d., but it is better that it should be decided on now rather than that it should be deferred until the rupee goes down to 1s. 6d. The mere announcement that Government was about to do something served to steady the market. In the morning quotations showed that silver had improved by an eighth, and people were thankful for the trifling advance, for they regarded it as a symptom that the fall had been checked. Bank bills on demand were to be had for 1s. 8 1-16d.; the previous day the rupee was only worth 1s. 8d. for transmission to England. The loss incurred in remitting at this rate to meet commercial or domestic charges is ruinous, and of course the European community loses most heavily. It is satisfactory to know that at the close of business subsequently exchange went up another 1-16th, the rupee being worth 1s. 8⅛d. This was beyond doubt attributable to the belief that a loan would be raised in London, in order that the Council drawings might be intermitted for the best part of a year, so as to give time for radical measures being taken.—*Times of India.*

THE PRINCE'S WILD ANIMALS.—The collection of animals as presented by the various Princes of India, which his Royal Highness intends to take to England as specimens of the Zoology of India, is being rapidly completed. The *Serapis*, on leaving, might be compared to a Noah's Ark from the variety of birds and quadrupeds and "creeping things," with which she will be freighted on her return voyage. By the Jubbulpore mail train on Wednesday the animals presented by H.H. the Maharajah of Cashmere to the Prince of Wales arrived from Lahore in charge of Mr. Burke, of the Lahore Menagerie. They consisted of a pair of Cashmere ponies, a hog-deer, a magnificent sambur or *bara singha*, four shawl-goats of the long-haired species, two pairs of Cashmere sheep, a four-horned ram, a Thibetan mastiff, and a *chicori* or pheasant. The ponies are not a match either in size or colour, but are fine specimens of their kind, and though not remarkable for equine beauty, are very strong and sturdily set animals, admirably suited for rough mountain travelling. One is a dark chestnut Yarkand or *ghoont*, and the larger pony is a white and bay piebald Chargosha, very prettily spotted. The sambur is a stately looking deer with splendid antlers, measuring over four-and-a-half feet at the shoulders, while the hog-deer is a smaller specimen of the deer tribe with short straight horns. The former is extremely wild, and even dangerous. He had, in fact, to be placed in a horse-box by himself, and requires more than a dozen men to hold him. The long-haired, beautifully white, shawl-goats are quite tame, as well as the ram and sheep. The dog, however, looked very unhappy and miserable after the journey. He is a great black hairy beast, some two feet and a half high, with a head something like an English mastiff, drooping ears, and powerful jaws. The *chicori* is similar in general appearance to the English pheasant. The whole convoy arrived in good condition, and the ponies were immediately taken on board the *Serapis*, but the other animals were not removed until dark.—*Times of India*, March 13.

AFFAIRS IN MUSCAT.—(MUSCAT, *Feb.* 16.)—There are two of her Majesty's cruisers riding at anchor in Muscat Cove, the *Rifleman*

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and the *Nimble*. The former, carrying the flag of the senior officer of the Persian Gulf squadron, arrived yesterday from the Gulf under a cloud of canvas, looking a model of perfection as far as beauty goes; and the seamanlike manner in which she was manœuvred when making for her moorings proves that there are still in the navy men of the old stamp, who understand the handling of a ship without the power of steam. Amongst the arrivals I must not forget to mention that of the barque *Taria Topun*, the last ship of the season of the fleet of American clippers, calling at this port, consigned to the firm of Messrs. W. J. Towell and Co. Though the European residents of Muscat can be told off on one's fingers there is no lack of amusement in the place, thanks to the crews of H.M.'s ships, who are promoting social gatherings and doing all they can for us poor exiles. Under their talented and popular manager, Mr. J. K. Masse, the serenaders of H.M.S. *Nimble* gave an entertainment on the quarter-deck of their vessel, which was tastefully decorated. Mr. Jones's songs, as usual, were loudly encored, and the satisfaction of the audience with the whole of the performance was very warmly expressed. The second part of the performance was looked forward to with great interest and excitement, as from the programme it promised to be a rich treat. Jugglery and sleight of hand everywhere find their votaries, and the successful performance of Lieutenant Hill, R.N., a late acquisition to the *Nimble's* company, having been transferred from the *Undaunted*, met with warm applause. Owing to the exertions of Mr. Maguire, ably seconded by the officers of the *Rifleman* and *Nimble*, a Gymkhana meeting has at last been convened. Rifle matches, sack races, greasy poles, archery, and Badminton promise the lovers of sport a fund of amusement. The *Teazer* was to have relieved the *Nimble* on this station, and considering that the latter vessel has had trying and arduous duties to perform in these waters, and that she is small, badly ventilated, and uncomfortably fitted, it is singularly unfortunate for her that the *Teazer* should have been sent on special duty, and the relief of the ill-starred *Nimble* thereby retarded *sine die*.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 4. Str. Madeline, Newcastle.—5. Str. Madras, Newcastle; str. Yeddo, Shields; str. Opah, Cardiff.—6. Str. Euphrates, Bussorah; str. Africa, Calcutta; River Nith, Mauritius.—7. Str. Kingston, Cardiff; H.M.S. Rifleman, Kurrachee; str. Gwalior, Shanghai.—8. H.M.S. Jumna, Portsmouth; str. Romulus, Cardiff.—9. Str. Golden Horn, Aden; str. Travancore, Venice; Centurion, Liverpool; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee.—10. Valiant, New York; Alva, Hong Kong.—11. Str. T. B. Walker, Calcutta; str. Zealot, Liverpool; Latona, Chittagong; str. Abydos, London.—12. Seringapatam, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. G. Cleghorn, Capt. and Mrs. Donnell, Mr. J. Pile, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Lee, Mrs. Waddington, Miss Read, Mr. J. Wood, Mr. W. Pettes, Mr. L. Pirrie, Mr. W. Forster, and Mr. T. Forster. From VENICE.—Major and Mrs. Montgomerie, and Mr. and Mrs. Valetta and infant. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Quiltes, Mr. C. Dyas, Lieut. col. Perkins, Lady Brown, Capt. J. Ewing, Mr. Keswick, Mr. C. Chanbu, Capt. W. A. McNair, Lieut. col. Money, Capt. Bowen, and Mr. R. M. Barlow. From ADEN.—Mr. Alley.

DEPARTURES.

March 6. Str. Ceylon, Aden, Suez, &c.; str. Akola, Kurrachee, via K. Coast.—7. Str. Mongolia, China, &c.; str. City of Baltimore, Liverpool, via the Canal.—8. Str. Swaledale, Dunkirk, via the Canal; H.M.S. Malabar, England.—10. Varuna, Liverpool; Ville de Marseille, Calcutta; str. Juno, Trieste, &c.; str. Euphrates, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.—11. Str. Utopia, Liverpool, via the Canal; Lakefield, Diamond Island; str. Cashmere, Zanzibar, via Aden; str. Madura, Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ceylon.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. J. Murphy, Mr. Tempany. For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. Bickles. For SUEZ.—Mr. Campbell Johnson. For ADEN.—Mr. J. Anderson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydaspes.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Burn and two children, a gentleman, Miss and Master Willes, Mrs. Spencer and infant, a lady, Mrs. Rowlands and two infants, Mrs. Symonds and child, Miss P. Belle and infant, Mrs. Newton, a lady, Lady Pollock and three children, Miss Turner, Mrs. Abbott's child, Mrs. Norton and three children, Mr. Herbert Johnson, Mr. Haseltine, Mr. R. H. Adams, Mr. J. Traill and five infants, Capt. R. E. K. Money's two children, Mrs. J. R. Goodfellow and child, Mr. Lawson, Mrs. Forest and infant, Mrs. Frost and infant, Mr. E. Jupp, Mr. J. Haynes, Mrs. Butler's child, Mr. W. F. Horwill, R.N., and Mr. J. Douglas. For BRINDISI.—Mr. H. M. Studd, Mr. W. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Matheson, Mr. A. Thomas, Mr. S. G. Lyttelton, Mr. H. Woodward, Major C. T. Haig, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harington and friend, Mr. E. H. Griffith, Col. Nassau Lees, Mr. C. Currey, Mr. P. L. Crawford, Mr. A. Edginton, two gentlemen, Mr. F. T. G. Walton, Mr. F. C. Constable, Mr. T. MacMeekin, Mr. J. Steel. For VENICE.—Mr. Candy, Mrs. C. Goodfellow, Mr. G. Lyall, Col. W. Weldon, Mr. H. L. Burny, and Lieut. col. and Mrs. H. G. Panter. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. Donk, Major and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. de Boos, Mr. W. Simson, and Mr. and Mrs. Coryell. For ISMAILIA.—Mr. W. Gillett.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 13, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 8¾d.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9¼d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	98
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3300
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1090
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3200
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share cld
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 2000
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1100
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	270
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	275
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	933½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	691½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	515
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	745
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 2875
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1080
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 101
,, , Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 102
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 104
Gold Leaf 99¼ touch	per Tolah. 17-15
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	18-12
Ditto Pekin	18-2

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs.	11-13
Spanish Dollars	per 100	290
Mexican Dollars	Do.	224
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	222
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		106-10
Sycee Silver		109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

Ceylon.

MR. LAYARD.—The Hon. Mr. Layard, Government Agent, Central Province, and the oldest member of the Ceylon Civil Service, has been made Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

CIVIL.—The Record-keeper, Mr. R. Van Cuylenberg, resumed his duties on the 1st March, after twelve months' leave in Europe. During that time he has perfected his knowledge of the Dutch language; and in Holland made himself acquainted with the contents of some of the ancient Dutch records having reference to Ceylon.

A VERY OLD RESIDENT.—The death is recorded this week of Mr. Don Hendrick Perera Abeysingha Weerekon, aged one hundred and six years. He never smoked or took any alcholic drink. He was sensible to the last. He was a boy at the taking of Kandy, and knew the time when land was sold at a rupee an acre, and Colpetty and Slave Island blocks for 2s. 6d.—*Ceylon Times*, March 2.

CHINCHONA.—Mr. MacIvor, the Government Superintendent of Chinchona plantations in South India, is now on a visit to the interior of Ceylon, after a residence in India of about a quarter of a century. A supply of fish has been procured for the Newera Eliya Lake, Mr. MacIvor bringing them from Ootycamund. They numbered thirty-two, and were of three kinds, tench, rudd, and carp. Mr. MacIvor says two or three years must elapse before the lake will be sufficiently well stocked to allow of fishing. Mr. MacIvor does not seem to fancy the Nuwara Eliya soil very much for chinchona; the sub-soil is sour, and he thinks that after a few years' growth the roots would canker, and the growth of the trees would gradually become stunted. He says tea will grow, however.

LOSS OF THE "STRATHMORE."—The British ship *Sierra Morena*, Captain Kennedy, bound from Sunderland to Kurrachee, came into port on Thursday, February 24, with twenty persons, being part of the passengers and crew of the ship *Strathmore*, which was wrecked on the 1st July last on the largest of Crozet group of islands, latitude 46.15 S., longitude 15.0 E., called the Twelve Apostles' Rock. The *Strathmore* was on her voyage to Otago, New Zealand, and was seventy-five days out, when the disaster occurred. Captain Kennedy reports that on the 26th January he was boarded by an American whaler, *Young Phœnix*, in latitude 42·41 S., longitude 53 E., having forty-four persons on board, rescued from the *Strathmore*. Owing to insufficient supply of water Captain Kennedy could only accommodate twenty persons to Galle, namely, the second and third mates, carpenter, sailmaker, first and second stewards, cook, and one seaman, three first class, and nine third class, passengers. The captain and chief mate of the *Strathmore* were drowned, besides others. Five persons died on the island. The survivors experienced the greatest privation on the island, being bereft of suitable clothing, and having to subsist on a species of bird, large flocks of which inhabited the place. The whaler treated them with great kindness, and supplied warm clothing. There was one lady passenger. The vessel struck at four in the morning, and but for the timely rescue by Captain Giffard, the crew would have suffered greater privations, as the food supply was lessening.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 4.)

ALEXANDER—CHRYSTIE—SWETENHAM.—Col. F. Armstrong, staff corps, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, Hyderabad, having returned from furl., reverts to his temp. rank of suptg. engr., 2nd grade, from Feb 6. Consequent on the above, the following officers will also revert from that date :—Major W. Chrystie, R.E., temp. suptg. engr., 2nd grade, Mysore, to his substantive rank of suptg. engr., 3rd grade. Major G. Swetenham, R.E., temp. suptg. engr., 3rd grade, Hyderabad, to his substantive rank of exec. engr., 1st grade.

BRUCE, Lieut. A., R.E., app. to the Mily. Works Branch, as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the 4th circle Public Works.

CAPPEL, A. J. L., offieg. dep. director gen., to offic. as director gen. of telegraphs in India, as a temp. arrangement, from March 1, v. Lieut. col. Murray, going on furl.

DOUGLAS, Capt. W., dep. conservator of forests, 1st grade, having returned from leave, is transfd. from British Burmah to the Punjab.

FORBES, Capt. W. E, asst. comr., 1st grade, Oudh, to be deputy comr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, v.c., retired.

KEENE, C. J., asst. traffic supt., Punjab Northern Railway, is tempy. transfd. to the Tirhoot Railway.

LUFF, J. M., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Northern Bengal Railway, reported his return from furl. on Jan. 1.

MAXWELL.—The servs. of Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, of the R.E., are placed at the disposal of the P.W. Dept.

PHEAR, Hon. J. B., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bengal, has obtained priv. leave for three months from April 19 next.

RAFFERTY, C. P. O., asst. engr., 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, transfd. to Punjab Northern State Railway, was relieved of his duties of the survey division, Neemuch State Railway, on Feb. 5.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. D., to offic. as canton. mag. of Nusserabad from the date of receiving charge, v. Major Shuttleworth, on furl.

SUNDERLAND, T., is app. an acct., 4th grade, on prob., and posted to British Burmah.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

The *Gazette of India* notifies as follows :—

Capt. W. Douglas, dep. consvr. of forests of the 1st grade, having joined his appt. in the Punjab on Feb. 8, the following officers offieg. in higher grades revert to their substantive appts. from that date :—

Major H. C. T. Jarrett to his appt. of dep. consvr. of forests of the 2nd grade in Mysore.

Mr. E. Sparling to his appt. of asst. consvr. of forests of the 1st grade in the Punjab.

Mr. C. F. Elliott to his appt. of asst. consvr. of forests of the 2nd grade in the Punjab.

Major W. J. Seaton, consvr. of forests of the 4th class, British Burmah, and Mr. W. Schlich, Ph.D., consvr. of forests of the 4th class in Bengal, are prom. to be consvrs. of forests of the 3rd class, from March 1.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Lieut. E. H. Cameron, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—IRRIGATION.

The following asst. engrs., attached to the Punjab Irrigation Branch are transfd. to the N.W. Provs. Irrigation Branch :—

Mr. H. G. McKinney, 1st grade; Mr. A. C. Newcombe, B.A.; and Mr. T. W. Scott, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. T. Hardy is apptd. to the P.W.D. tempy. as a sub engr., 2nd grade, and posted to British Burmah, railway branch.

Capt. W. H. Beckett, exec. engr., 2nd grade, returned from furl., is posted to the 3rd circle, mil. works.

Mr. W. B. Bromley, asst. engr., 1st grade, returned from furlough, is posted to the special branch, mil. works.

Lieut. R. J. B. Morgan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 5th to the 1st circle, mil. works.

Mr. A. J. P. Jones, asst. engr., 1st grade, passed the colloquial exam. in Hindustani.

Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from 2nd to 5th circle, mil. works.

Lieut. H. W. Smith, R.E., apptd. to the dept. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the 2nd circle, mil. works.

Mr. J. Purdle, asst. engr., 2nd grade, passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani.

Major J. Birney, R.E., exec. engr., II Ranikhet special mil. works div., returned on Feb. 7 from the one month's priv. leave granted to him, and took over charge of the div. from Lieut. J. F. Garwood, R.E., asst. engr.

Mr. W. B. Harrington, C.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, made over charge of the Mooltan div., special mil. works, to Mr. J. E. Hilton, asst. engr., on Feb. 11.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, C.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, received over charge of the Mooltan div. special mil. works, from Mr. W. B. Harrington, C.E., exec. engr., on Feb. 11.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, March 4.)

Mr. J. S. Porter, dep. comr. of Lalitpur, to be a settlement officer, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Jhansi dist., from Jan. 12.

Mr. J. Quinn, offieg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. temp. as mag. and coll., Bareilly, during the absence on duty of C. W. Moore with the Camp of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. E. A. H. Roe, who has returned from special duty with the Camp of Exercise, to resume charge of the civil medical duties in Muttra, from Feb. 14.

From Jan. 3, Mr. E. Corvin made over charge of the Moradabad dist. : Mr. P. Whalley, offieg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll.

From Jan. 7, Mr. G. L. Lang made over charge of the Fatehpur dist. to Mr. S. S. Melville; Mr. G. L. Lang, offieg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Jan. 22, Mr. G. L. Lang made over charge of the Fatehpur dist. to Mr. S. S. Melville; Mr. G. L. Lang, offieg. mag. and coll., to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 1st grade; Mr. J. Smith, offieg. joint mag., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Irvine, offieg. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From Jan. 7, Mr. J. S. Porter made over charge of the Lalitpur dist. to Major J. Liston; Major J. Liston, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr. of Lalitpur; Mr. R. H. Storr, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class; Capt. T. J. Quin, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class; and Mr. E. P. Finn, extra asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class.

From Jan. 7, Lieut. col. J. E. L. Fisher made over charge of the Garhwal dist. to Capt. G. E. Reade; Capt. G. E. Reade, asst. comr., Almora, to offic. as senior asst. comr. of Garhwal.

Mr. A. M. Markham, joint mag., from Allahabad to Bijnor.

Mr. T. Knight, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Rohilkhand Provincial div., is transfd. to the Allahabad Provincial div., v. Mr. J. Bennett, on furl.

Major C. S. Thomason, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is app. to the charge of the Rohilkhand Provincial div., v. Mr. T. Knight.

Mr. W. Hay, 3rd asst. master, to be instr. in photography, v. Sparke, prom.

Mr. W. H. Longmore, asst. engr., 1st grade, joined the Ghazipore dist., Benares Provincial div., on Feb. 11.

Mr. J. Bennett, exec. engr., 1st grade, and Mr. H. Gwyther, exec. engr., 3rd grade, respectively made over and assumed charge of the Allahabad Prov. div. on the 14th idem.

H.H. the Lieut. Gov. N.W.P., is pleased to app. Mr. R. E. Forest, C.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, as a tempy. measure to the charge of the 3rd circle, irrigation works, N.W.P., with the tempy. rank of suptg. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. P. Mackenzie, asst. engr., 3rd grade, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the N.W.P., Goa irrigation branch, is posted to the Kasganj div., Lower Ganges Canal.

Mr. H. W. Duperier, R.E., rejoined the Aligarh div., Ganges Canal, on Jan. 26.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 26.)

BOWDLER.—BROUGHAM.—Dum Dum station order confd., dated Jan. 31, directing Lieut. col. G. O. Bowdler, arrived with head quarters of the 40th foot, to have command of the station. Dated Jan. 31, directing Lieut. and adjt. J. Brougham, 40th foot, to resume charge of the office of the station staff from Feb. 1.

CURTIS.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Brevet—Capt. A. F. Curtis, M.C., to be brevet major, from Nov. 26, v. Gen. A. Dick, B.I., dec.

MACPHERSON, Col. H. T., C.B., V.C., Bengal staff corps, comdt. 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor rifle) regt., to the brig. staff of the army, temporarily, with the rank of brig. gen., during the absence on furl. to Europe on m.c. of Brig. gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B.

JOHNSON—LEES—COLLEN.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the dept. of the mil. secretariat of the Govt. of India :—Col. A. B. Johnson, asst. sec., to offic. as dep. sec. in the mil. dept. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. B. E. Bacon. Lieut. col. W. M. Lees, 2nd asst. sec., to offic. as 1st asst. sec., v. Col. Johnson. Lieut. E. H. H. Collen, 3rd asst. sec., to offic. as 2nd asst. sec., v. Lieut. col. Lees. These proms. will have effect from the date of Col. Bacon's departure on furl.

(*Gazette of India*, March 4.)

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. col. C., of the Bengal staff corps, to offic. as supt. and agent for army clothing, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. J. K. Couper.

GUNNER, Lieut. E., No. 1 baty. 13th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Amritsur, and join No. 6 baty. of the same brig. for duty.

PAYN—MICHELL.—Brig. gen. W. Payn, C.B., comdg. the Rohilcund dist., to the divisional staff of the army, tempy., during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B. Col. J. E. Michell, C.B., R.A., to the brigade staff of the army, tempy., with the rank of brigr. gen., during the period Brigr. gen. W. Payn, C.B., may be employed on the divisional staff of the army.

WINSON, Major W., Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from March 3, subject to H.M.'s approval.

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RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. and brevet col. R. Davidson, Bengal staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. col. A. H. Millett, Bengal staff corps, inspr. gen. of police, Hyderabad.

Surg. major C. P. Costella, med. dept.

Surg. major J. Pitchall, M.D., med. dept., examiner of med. accounts.

Surg. major G. W. Jameson, med. dept.

Capt. J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A., comy. of ordnance, 2nd class.

Capt. B. P. Hodgson, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. C. E. Macaulay, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Punjab.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return to India from the furl. to Europe granted to them:—

Capt. C. E. Macaulay, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Punjab.

Surg. major G. W. Jameson, med. dept.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS, &c.

Lieut. col. W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from Feb. 24.

Lieut. col. R. Jenkins, B.C., to be brevet col., from Feb. 20.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from Feb. 20:—

Major C. W. R. Chester.

Major (brevet lieut. col.) F. E. A. Chamier.

Major C. W. Fletcher.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office*, 23rd to 26th Feb.)

ATKINS—TITMAS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 10, making the following apps. consequent on the departure on furl. to Europe of Major E. D. H. Vibart, 2nd squad. officer 15th Bengal cav. Capt. R. Atkins, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer. Lieut. F. R. Titmas, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties.

HAWARD.—The name of Capt. J. F. C. Haward, 1-25th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot.

KILGOUR.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 9, app. Lieut. H. Kilgour to offic. as interp. to 1st batt. 5th foot, with effect from 1st idem, v. Lieut. T. A. Campion, proceeded on leave to England, there being no fully qualified officer available.

O'BRIEN.—The name of Lieut. R. S. I. O'Brien, 1-11th foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regtl. depot.

TAYLOR.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 15, apptg. Capt. St. J. S. Taylor to act as adjt. to 11th hussars from Nov. 4, 1875.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:— Mr. R. Evans, assistant magistrate and collector, for one year, from March 1, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Lieut. col. H. A. Prinsep, cantonment magistrate, Agra, privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days, from May 4. Mr. C. W. Whish, assistant magistrate, Basti, privilege leave for three months, from April 1. The privilege leave for two and a half months granted to Surg. major A. H. Hilson, civil surgeon, Naini Tal, is hereby cancelled. Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, privilege leave for three months, from April next. Mr. A. Pengelly, assistant conservator of forests, for six months, from May 1, on private affairs, together with the usual preparatory leave. Mr. M. King, executive engineer, 4th grade, privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 6, in extension. Mr. R. Mackinnon, sub engineer, Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey, privilege leave for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. L. Schwendler, superintendent electrician, for two years, from March 15. Mr. C. H. Reynolds, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, for eighteen months, from May 22. Mr. W. P. Johnston, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, for two years, from April 15. Mr. W. Williams, asst. superintendent, 1st grade, for eighteen months, from May 1. Mr. M. R. Trower, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, for two years, from April 1. Mr. J. Possmann, superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Dept., for one year, five months, and twenty-two days, from Feb. 25. Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie, officiating deputy commissioner, Unrawati div., Hyderabad assigned districts, priv. leave for three months, from March 25. Mr. E. Gay, dep. comptroller general, Financial Dept., for twenty months. Major C. T. Haig, officiating deputy superintendent, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, priv. leave for three months, from March 13. Capt. C. B. Horsbrugh, adjutant, 2nd regt. Central India Horse, privilege leave for sixty days, from March. Mr. A. Penny, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Sangor Military Works, privilege leave for two months, from April 1 next. Mr. F. Moore, examiner of Public Works Accounts, Oudh, privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major C. Hatchell, Medical department, for nine months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. M. Ryan, Bengal S.C., commander Arracan division, British Burmah. Major W. Balfe, 11th hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. G. W. Bartram, R.E., from March 20 to Dec. 1, on private affairs. Capt. A. M. Arthur, 1-11th foot, from date of embarkation. Major M. J. R. Macgregor, 1-18th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Qrmr. M. M'Quade, 83rd foot. Lieut. col. W. Jackson, staff corps, doing duty at Cawnpore, to port of embarkation, from date of quitting station, on private affairs, preparatory to furlough. Major C. S. Scott, assistant adjutant general, Meerut division, to port of embarkation for one month, from the date of availing himself of it, on private affairs, preparatory to furlough. This cancels the preparatory leave granted in G.O.C.C., Jan. 13. Major G. B. C. Simpson, secretary Special Stud Commission, Saharunpore, to Bombay, for one month, from such date as he may be relieved of his duties, on private affairs, preparatory to furlough. Major C. W. Fletcher, doing duty at Cawnpore, to Naini Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, attached to the 7th Bengal cav., to Calcutta, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Surg. W. Wakefield, M.D., from date of embarkation. Surg. major G. C. Chesnaye, in med. charge 4th Goorkhas, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of quitting regt., on private affairs, preparatory to furlough. Dep. surg. general J. C. Bow, M.D., of the Medical Department, for two years, on private affairs. Surg. major A. Christison, M.D., of the Medical Dept., for twenty months, on private affairs. Surg. major J. W. Johnston, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge 4th Punjab Frontier Force, for two years. Capt. F. E. Wiggens, of the gen. list, infantry, dist. superintendent of police, 4th grade, Agra, N.W. Provinces, for one year.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 22.)

BOYD, J. E. E. A., asst. superint. of police, Coimbatore, to act as superint. of police, Tinnevelly, during the absence of Major H. E. Conningham, on furlough.

COELHO, S. C. S., B.A., sub registrar of Cundapore, in the dist. of South Canara, to be sub registrar of Vitial, in the same dist.

KNOX.—The Gov. in Council hereby appoints Mr. H. T. Knox, acting asst. comr., Nilgiris (v. Mr. H. B. Grigg, transfd.), to be a member of the Nilgiri circle, in the Nilgiri dist., the said officer to continue in office for three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed. Mr. Knox assumed charge of the office from the comr. on the 14th inst.

LITTLE, Rev. B. P., B.A., chaplain of Coimbatore, to be chaplain of Bolarum.

MACGREGOR, A., acting resident in Travancore and Cochin, resumed charge of the office from Major W. Hay on the 14th inst.

PRIESTLEY.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to reappoint Col. F. J. B. Priestley to be superint. of revenue survey from March 2, to enable him to complete the extension of service granted to him in 1874—viz., to Aug. 29 next. Col. Priestley resumed charge of his office from Lieut. col. W. H. Hessey on Feb. 18.

ROWE, Rev. A. P., to be chaplain of Poonamallee.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 29.)

GAUSSEN, Capt. J. H., inf. gen. list., qrmr. 37th N.I., has reported his return from Europe.

SCOTT, Lieut. col. D., staff corps, to offic. as dep. qrmr. gen. during the absence of Col. O'Connell on furlough.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, Feb. 21.)

GORE, Lieut. C. W., 76th foot, is perm. to remain in India on the embarkation of his regt. for the purpose of holding the app. of A.D.C. to Brigdr. gen. Gore, comdg. British Burmah div.

KEYES—GODFREY.—The following order is confd., dated Feb. 2, by the officer comdg. Northern dist., app. T. J. H. Keyes, 7th N.I., to the command of the garrison of Vizagapatam and Waltair, from the date of departure, and during the absence of Brig. gen. A. T. Cadell on the tour of inspection to Vizianagram; and Lieut. col. C. J. Godfrey, 7th N.I., station staff officer, from the date of departure, and during the absence of Lieut. col. D. Standen, brig. major, on duty with the brig. gen. to Cuttack and Berhampore.

ONSLOW, Capt. F. M., cavy., gen. list, to be A.D.C. and interpreter to H.E. the C. in C.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. J. Tydd, R.A., has leave of absence from Jan. 13 to April 12. Lieut. and Deputy commissioner G. Butfoy, barrackmaster, Bellary, from March 23, for six months. Lieut. F. M. Bland, 9th brigade R.A., from Feb. 27, or date of departure, to Neilgherries.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. C. Ozanne, supernumerary assistant collector, Poona, privilege leave for three months, from March 20. Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, acting judge and sessions judge of Shikarpore, for seven months, from April 24, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. E. Edginton, deputy commissioner of police, Bombay, privilege leave for three months, from the date of his availing himself of it. Mr. H. F. Aston, acting assistant judge and sessions judge at Surat, privilege leave for one month and two days, from the 11th inst. Mr. J. S. Maidment, chief assistant and accountant in H.M.'s Mint, Bombay, for three months, from Feb. 29. Mr. C. Chambers, superintendent, Government Observatory at Colaba, for two years, from March 11, with subsidiary leave for fourteen days.

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Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 2.)

BRERETON, C., to be tempy. asst. engr., 1st grade, v. Bhat, prom.

BULLER, Lieut. C. F., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, has passed the departmental examination.

CHARLES, F. L., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Nasik until relieved by Mr. W. Woodward.

CORDEAUX, E., to be a joint sessions judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the sessions judge of Poona may make over to him for trial.

DANIELL—BATTY.—Messrs. N. M. W. Daniell and H. Batty respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Khandesh on the 19th ult.

DAVIDSON, A., to be tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, v. Hatherley, prom.

DAVIDSON—RAITT.—In consequence of Mr. Davidson's return to duty, Mr. Raitt will revert to the 2nd grade of asst. engrs. from Dec. 24 last.

DOIG, S., to be tempy. exec. engr., 3rd grade, v. Osborn, prom.

HAMILTON, T. S., asst. coll., Ahmednagar, has been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

HAVELOCK, W. H., revenue and police comr., Southern div., has been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JARDINE, J., to act as judge and sessions judge at Tanna during the absence of Mr. Coghlan.

JARDINE—WEDDERBURN.—Messrs. J. Jardine and W. Wedderburn respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of the Ratnagiri dist. on Feb. 21.

KEYSER, A., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Surat during the absence of Mr. W. Ramsay.

KIELHORN, Dr. F., resumed charge of the principalship of the Deccan College from Mr. Keru Lukshimun Chatre on the 12th ult.

LEMESURIER—MERRIMAN.—Lieut. col. J. LeMesurier, R.E., and Col. C. J. Merriman, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the superint. engr. for irrigation in Sind on Feb. 14.

LOCH—WOODBURN.—The appointments of Mr. W. W. Loch to act as 1st asst. coll. of Tanna, and of Mr. A. F. Woodburn to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmednagar, are cancelled, and they are to return to Ahmednagar in their present appointments.

MOORE, T., delivered over charge of the 2nd class, 1st grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Warangaon, in the Khandesh dist., on the 21st ult.

NAIRNE—NORMAN.—Messrs. A. K. Nairne and G. Norman respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona collectorate, Southern div., on Feb. 17.

OSBORN—HATHERLEY.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following permanent proms. from Feb. 15, v. Capt. W. C. Morris, resigned:—Capt. W. Osborn, R.E., to be exec. engr., 3rd grade; Mr. J. R. Hatherley to be exec. engr., 4th grade.

SCANNELL, H., dist. superint. of police, Broach, has been perm. by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

SCOBLE—MARRIOTT.—Mr. A. R. Scoble and the Hon. J. Marriott, barristers-at-law, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of advocate gen. on the 28th ult.

SHARKLY—VENILAL.—Mr. E. D. Sharkly delivered over and Mr. Chunilal Venilal received charge of the office of 1st asst. coll. and mag., Broach, on the 15th ult.

SHEWAN—WINGATE.—Messrs. A. Shewan and A. Wingate respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of extra 2nd asst. coll., Satara, on the 11th ult.

SUMMERS, G. A., asst. registrar of the High Court, appellate side, and superint. of the High Court printing press, having returned to India, the Hon. the Chief Justice has been pleased to cancel the unexpired portion of his one year's leave, and has allowed him to resume his duties on Feb. 25.

WATSON, Major J. W., staff corps, is app. to act as political agent in the Rewa Kanta during the absence of Lieut. col. Barton on priv. leave.

WODEHOUSE, Capt. C., asst. political agent in Kattywar, is app. a mag. of the 1st class in the Ahmedabad dist.

WOODWARD.—In appointing Mr. A. K. Nairne to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr. A. T. Crawford, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. W. Woodward to act as coll. and mag. of that dist.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 9.)

BAINES, J. A., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat during the absence of Mr. Aston on priv. leave.

CHAMBERS, F., metereological reporter for Bombay, to act for Mr. C. Chambers during his absence.

FAGAN.—The services of Capt. J. L. Fagan, Bombay staff corps, asst. supt., revenue survey, Southern Mahratta Country, have been replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

GREGORY.—The services of Mr. J. Gregory, exec. engr., 3rd grade, and tempy. exec. engr., 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India from April 1.

HALL.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to re-app. W. G. Hall a trustee of the port of Bombay.

MILLS, T., to act as deputy comr, of police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Edginton on leave.

TREVOR—RICHEY.—Messrs. A. C. Trevor and Mr. J. B. Richey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of political agent, Narukot, on March 1.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 2.)

BIRDWOOD.—In consequence of the death of Gen. A. Dick, Bengal inf., on Nov. 25, the name of Major gen. C. Birdwood, Bombay inf., is placed on the list of lieut. gens.

BLANSHARD.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. F. H. Blanshard, staff corps, Feb. 16.

DEVIT—PRITCHARD.—The following proms. in the P.W.D. are ordered:—Sub condr. P. Devit to be condr., and Sergt. J. Pritchard to be sub. condr., from Feb. 2, v. Condr. Reed, dec.

TOFIT—LYONS—WARD—DUKE.—The following proms. in the Barrack Dept. are made:—Dep. asst. comy. (hony. lieut.) G. R. Tofft to be asst. comy.; Condr. J. Lyons to be dep. asst. comy.; Sub condr. (acting condr.) F. Ward to be condr., and Sergt. (acting sub condr.) C. Duke to be sub condr., from Feb. 22, in succession to Tarleton, retired.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 9.)

ANDERSON.—The services of Lieut. W. R. LeG. Anderson, 8th N.I., having been placed tempy. at the disposal of Govt., that officer is directed to proceed to Bombay and to report himself to the mily. sec. to H.E. the Gov. at Govt. House, Parell.

BAIGRIE, Col. R., C.B., staff corps, has been granted permission by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

FAGAN.—The services of Capt. J. L. Fagan, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

PITT.—The services of Lieut. W. Pitt, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for employment in the P.W.D.

WORMALD, Major gen. R. C., retired list, Royal (late Bombay) Arty., is perm. to proceed to England and draw his pension in that country.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions in the Ordnance dept. are ordered, consequent on the return from furlough on Feb. 22 of Dep. comy. (hony. capt.) G. P. Hazelgrove:—

Dep. asst. comy. (acting dep. comy.) G. Judd to revert to acting asst. comy.

Acting asst. comy. H. Sutton to dep. asst. comy.

Acting dep. asst. comy. J. Bingham to conductor.

Acting condr. G. Ives to sub conductor.

Acting sub condr. J. Stirton to magazine sergeant.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, Feb. 23.)

CARRE—ROBERTS.—Under instructions from India headquarters it is intimated that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Capt. G. T. Carre, No. 7 baty. 21st brig., and Capt. H. Roberts, D baty. 4th brig. R.A.; Capt. Carre after handing over com. of No. 5 baty. 21st brig. to Capt. Ellaby at Deolalee will proc. to Hydrabad to join his baty., and will travel at the public expense.

CHARD, Capt. W. W., 2-7th fusiliers, to be A.D.C.

SIMPSON, Capt. W. E., 28th regt. N.I., having completed five years' service in the appt. of 1st wing sub. with the rank of capt., is re-app. 1st wing sub. from Feb. 4.

TARLETON, Lieut. and asst. comy., barrack dept., Mhow circle, is granted a retiring pension of Rs. 175 per mensem.

TOOLE.—The services of Capt. M. Toole (unatt.) are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

WRAY.—The services of Lieut. J. W. Wray are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, March 4.)

BOND.—83rd foot regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 30, app. Lieut. H. C. Bond to offic. as qrmr. during the abs. of Qrmr. McQuade on m.c.

BOSTOCK, Vet. surg., is posted to F. baty. 9th brig., and will proceed to Nusseerabad and do duty with G baty. 4th brig. R.A. at that station.

DRUMMOND, Major J. H., 1st grenadiers N.I., performed the duties of station staff officer at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 16, during the abs. of the asst. adj. gen., Northern div. of the army, on duty.

DUNNE, Lieut. T. J. B., 1-2nd foot, staff officer, Hyderabad, is transfd. as staff officer to Poorundhur.

GILSON, Capt. B. L., 3rd hussars, is directed to proceed to England for duty with the regtl. depot; this officer is available for duty with troops.

GREIG.—Belgaum dist. order confd., dated Feb. 29, directing Capt. Greig, 14th N.I., to act as station staff officer at Belgaum, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the brig. major on duty.

HENSLOWE, Lieut. col. P. J. F., Bombay inf., is placed on gen. duty, Hyderabad, Sind.

HUME, Capt. W. F., having completed five years' service in the app. of adjt., with the rank of capt., is re-app. adj. to 11th N.I., from the 25th inst., as a tempy. arrangement.

WEBB, Vet. surg., is posted to A baty. 4th brig. R.A., and will do duty at Kirkee.

WITHERS, Capt. J., having completed five years' service in the app. of adj., with the rank of capt., is app. adj. to 25th regt. N.L.I., from 15th inst., as a tempy. arrangement.

(*Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, March 11.)

BELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 26, directing Lieut. Bell, adjt. 18th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, as a temp. arrangement.

CHICHESTER.—Regtl. order, dated March 2, app. Lieut. C. E. J. Chichester, 1st batt. 2nd foot, interp. to the batt., v. Hughes.

DUNNE, Lieut. T. J. B., 1-2nd foot, staff officer, Hyderabad, is transfd., as staff officer, to Poorundhur.

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HARPUR, Lieut. col. J., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Sattara.

PENNINGTON.—H.R.H. the F.M. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of Surg. major F. Pennington, army med. dept., now on home service, being posted to the 56th foot for five years, v. Surg. major F. Oakes, who is under orders to proceed to England.

STOCK, Capt. F. T., gen. list, to com. A company of sappers and miners.

WHITTLE, Lieut. C. E., 1st batt. 2nd foot, is directed to proceed to England for duty with the regtl. depot. Lieut. Whittle is available for duty with troops on the voyage home.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Col. F. A. S. Faulknor, Bombay inf., comdt. 2nd gren. N.I.; March 1.
Col. W. R. Lambert, staff corps, coll. and mag., Kurrachee; March 1.
Col. R. Bagrie, C.B., staff corps; March 1.
Major R. Bythell, staff corps, fort adjt., Assirgar; March 1.
Lieut. col. J. J. Elder, 2nd in com. 6th N.I.; Feb. 34.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Lieut. J. W. Wray, act second in comd., Sawant Wari Local Corps, and Rev. C. Kirk, chaplain of Nusseerabad, have passed the prescribed examination; the former in the Guzerathi and the latter in the Arabic language.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language :—

Capt. P. H. Greig, C brig. R.H.A.
Lieut. col. T. C. Crowe, 4th brig. R.A.
Sub lieut. D. C. W. Harrison, 2nd batt. 15th foot.

MEDICAL.

BANKS, Surg. S. H., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Jacobabad, from Aug. 14.

FASSON, Dep. Surg. gen., S. H., M.D., is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces serving in this comd. from Feb. 22, and is posted to the Presidency Circle.

GARDE, Surg. W. H., A.M.D., is app. to gen. duty, Poona Circle, and directed to proceed to Belgaum.

HINDS, Surg. W. R. G., M.D., A.M.D., is app. to gen. duty, Presidency Circle.

IRONSIDE, Surg. W., M.D., returned from leave on med. certificate to England, is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

KELSALL, Surg. E. W., army med. dept., is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle, and directed to proceed to Kurrachee.

MATHEW, Surg. major C. B., army med. dept., is placed on gen. duty, Mhow Circle, and directed to proceed to Neemuch.

MATTHEW—KELSALL.—The undermentioned med. officers are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this comd., from the 7th inst. :—Surg. major C. B. Matthew and Surg. E. W. Kelsall.

MACKENZIE, Surg. major M. M., superint. of Mahableshwar, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

O'DONOVAN, Surg. major D., M.D., gen. duty, Mhow Circle, is app. to the med. charge of the Aboo Sanitarium, v. Surg. major Gillespie, proceeding to Bombay, to appear before a med. board.

O'NEAL.—The undermen. med. officer is brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this comd. from the 17th ult. :—Surg. major J. O'Neal.

O'NEIL, Surg. major J., army med. dept., is app. to the med. charge of the Deelalee depot, v. Surg. major Semple, returning to England on completion of tour of service.

SHORTT, Surg. major F. J., army med. dept., is app. to gen. duty, Poona Circle, and directed to proceed to Sattara.

SINCLAIR, Hon. Surg. G., resumed charge of his duties as civil surg. at Kolhapur on Feb. 10.

SMITH, Surg. P., M.D., army med. dept., is app. to gen. duty, Presidency Circle, and directed to proceed to Dacca.

WILSON—MARTELLI.—Surgs. W. D. Wilson, M.B., and W. G. Martelli, army med. dept., are app. to general duty, Mhow Circle, and directed to proceed to Mhow.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES.

The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in this comd. from Feb. 22 :—

Surg. major F. J. Shortt; Surg. P. Smith, M.D.; Surg. W. R. G. Hinds, M.D.; Surg. W. G. Martelli; Surg. W. D. Wilson, M.B.; and Surg. W. H. Garde.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. W. H. Yates, staff corps, quartermaster 7th regiment N.I., to Matheran, from Feb. 19 to March 19. Capt. W. B. Hemans, 6th battery 13th brigade, R.A., for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. L. Lane, D battery 8th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. H. J. DesBarres, F battery 4th brigade R.A., to Cashmere, from March 15 to July 31, on private affairs. Lieut. E. A. Johnson, supernumerary list, commissary of Ordnance, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Capt. H. B. LeMottee, 2nd battalion 15th foot, to Nepaul, from March 14 to Sept. 13, on private affairs. Lieut. P. Edgcumbe, 44th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. L. W. B. Sparrow, 48th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. M. Madden, 1st wing subaltern 16th N.I., general list, to remain at the Neilgherries, from March 1 to March 31, in extension. Surg. C. Grose, Army Medical dept., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Surg. major B. T. Giraud, attached to 2-7th foot, to remain in Mahableshwur for one month, from Nov. 5, in extension. Major A. J. Doig, 15th regt. N.I., for one year. Lieut. col. J. N. Smith, 18th regt. N.I., for two years. Lieut. R. J. B. Morgan, Bengal staff corps, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Major H. P. Pearson, 2-12th foot, deputy asst. quartermaster general, Gwalior district, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Sub Conductor T. Radford, Bengal Commissariat Department, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Major A. R. Wilson, wing officer 7th regt. N.I., for two years, from date of departure in April next. Lieut. col. C. P. Barras, staff corps, for two months, in extension, on private affairs. Capt. R. Hennell, infantry, for three months, in extension. Major C. E. Fisher, staff corps, for seven months, in extension, on private affairs. Capt. S. M. Hay, staff corps, for three months, in extension.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 28.

20th Foot.—Lieut. gen. Sir F. Horn, K.C.B., from 45th foot, to be col. v. Gen. M. Beresford, dec.; March 17.

45th Foot.—Lieut. gen. H. Cooper, from 79th foot, to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir F. Horn, K.C.B., transfd. to the colonelcy of the 20th foot; March 17.

79th Foot.—Lieut. gen. Sir A. H. Horsford, G.C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. H. Cooper, transfd. to the colonelcy of the 45th foot; March 17.

March 31.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. R. G. Dickson to be capt., v. W. H. Starkey, retired.

11th Hussars.—Troop Sergt. major E. Frayling to be qrmr., v. R. Teevan, retired on half-pay.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. T. H. H. Garrett to be capt., v. A. C. Gardner, made supernum. on being app. adjt., Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

15th Hussars.—Major C. Currie, from half-pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be major, v. Maxwell, dec.

Royal Artillery.—The second Christian name of Lieut. E. A. Lambert is Alan, and not Allan, as notified in the *Gazette* of March 10; Sergt. asst. instructor of gunnery T. M. Richey to be qrmr., v. J. Wolfe, dec.

Royal Engineers.—Col. F. R. Chesney retires upon full pay; Major R. M. Smith, from the seconded list, to be major on the supernum. list; the resignation of Capt. J. K. Tisdall's commission, as notified in the *Gazette* of Aug. 20, 1875, is cancelled; Capt. J. K. Tisdall retires upon temp. half-pay.

6th Foot.—Sub lieut. H. L. Ramsay to be lieut.

9th Foot.—Lieut. A. G. Wavell to be adjt., v. Lieut. M. S. J. Sunderland, prom.

22nd Foot.—Capt. C. D'O. Bowers, from half-pay, late 6th foot, to be capt., v. E. Brutton, whose restoration to full-pay, from half-pay, late 57th foot, has been cancelled.

25th Foot.—Capt. H. A. B. Bruce, from half-pay, late 9th foot, to be capt., v. C. P. Stone, transfd. to the 16th foot.

33rd Foot.—Capt. J. Knox, about to be app. to the Militia, retires upon half-pay.

57th Foot.—Capt. W. Gillmor, from half-pay, late Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be capt., v. J. R. K. Tredennick, made supernumy. whilst holding the appt. of adjt. 5th Middlesex Militia.

70th Foot.—Capt. J. A. Stanford, from half-pay, late 99th foot, to be capt., v. A. R. Trimmer, retired on half-pay.

89th Foot.—Capt. W. Sealy retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

The prom. to the rank of lieut., dated Sept. 15, 1869, of Ensigns J. D. Hallett and T. G. Thomson is cancelled, they having been subsequently transferred to the Indian staff corps as lieuts., with anterior dates; Lieut. H. C. G. Miles to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. A. C. Maurice, prom.

108th Foot.—Lieut. F. E. Apthorp to be capt., v. W. F. Worster, deceased.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. C. W. Hume, from half-pay, late rifle brigade, to be capt., v. L. Percival, made supernumy. whilst holding the app. of adj., the Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia.

UNATTACHED.

R. D. MacDonnell, gent., to be sub lieut.; F. Whittuck, gent., to be sub lieut.; G. J. Shaw, gent., to be sub lieut.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The prom. of Surg. major R. de Burgh Riordan, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Nov. 30, 1875, dated Oct. 25, 1875, is antedated to Sept. 30, 1875.

Surg. J. W. Belcher, M.D., to be surg. major, v. J. Carroll, M.D., retired upon half-pay.

Surg. J. Doran, M.D., to be surg. major, v. C. C. Piper, retired upon tempy. half-pay.

BREVET.

Col. F. R. Chesney, R.E., who retires upon full pay, to have the hon. rank of major gen., April 1.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be cols. :—

Lieut. col. D. Thomson, royal (late Bombay) engrs.; March 15. Lieut. col. E. T. St. L. Macgwire, 1st foot; March 25.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on March 16, of Gen. M. Beresford, col. of the 20th foot :—

Lieut. gen. W. A. McCleverty, col. of the 48th foot, to be gen.; Major gen. C. A. Edwards, C.B., to be lieut. gen.; March 17.

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Brevet col. W. Hope, C.B., from lieut. col. brigade depot, to be major gen.; June 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to March 17, 1876.

Major G. W. Puget, 34th foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. E. F. Browne, 35th foot, to be major; March 17.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Bangalore, March 2, wife of Capt. A. D. Anderson, R.H.A., son.

BEASLEY—At Jhansie, March 4, wife of Rev. E. M. Beasley, chaplain, son.

BLACKBURN—At Bombay, March 10, Mrs. E. Blackburn, son, prematurely.

BOILEAU—At Rangoon, British Burmah, Feb. 24, wife of H. Boileau, asst. comr., daughter.

CARTHEW—At Umballa, March 7, wife of C. A. Carthew, capt., 16th B. cav. and B.S.C., daughter.

CHAMBERS—At Allahabad, March 5, wife of N. A. R. Chambers, C.E., daughter.

COCKBURN—At Madras, March 1, wife of D. Cockburn, son.

GORDON—At Lahore, March 6, wife of D. C. Gordon, daughter.

GRANT—At Sholapore, March 5, wife of J. H. Grant, Bengal Civil Service, daughter.

HILL—At Nimar, Feb. 24, wife of Major F. Hill, R.A., son.

LAWRENCE—At Byculla, March 7, wife of Senior apoth. J. Lawrence, son.

MACAULAY—At Calcutta, March 2, wife of C. Macaulay, daughter.

MAXWELL—At Roorkee, N.W.P., Feb. 24, wife of Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, R.E., son.

ROBSON—At Dalhousie, March 1, wife of Mr. Robson, son.

TURNBULL—At Madras, March 6, wife of Stewart R. Turnbull, son.

TURNER—At Madura, March 7, wife of Edward Turner, C.S., daughter,

TYNDALL—At Landour, March 5, wife of Mr. R. Tyndall, superintending engineer, Military Works, son.

VANCE—At Lucknow, March 4, wife of E. J. Vance, 13th hussars, son.

WAUDBY—At Sholapore, March 9, wife of Capt. Waudby, 19th N.I., son.

MARRIAGES.

BEAVER—PATERSON.—At Brazil, Feb. 14, D. A. Beaver, Bengal Army, to Victoria J., daughter of the late Major F. S. Paterson.

DELANOUGERERDE—GEE.—At Dehra Dun, Feb. 29, A. V. DeLanougerede to Alice L., eldest daughter of C. H. Gee.

HARRISON—BRAUD.—At Calcutta, March 4, H. B. Harrison to Matilda, daughter of M. R. Braud, Fontainebleau, France.

LLOYD—CHRISTIE.—At Bombay, March 26, Major R. M. Lloyd, Bengal staff corps, and brig. major at Belgaum, to Adelaide F., daughter of the late Brig. gen. T. Christie, Bombay Army.

LOCH—GIBBS.—At Bombay, March 6, W. Loch, 2nd regt. Sind horse, to Edith M., second daughter of the Hon. J. Gibbs, Member of Council.

NELSON—BASTON.—At Nainee Tal, Feb. 28, P. S. Nelson, exec. engr., P.W.D., to Hattie, eldest daughter of J. Baston, of Dublin.

STRACHAN - JUSTICE.—At Lahore, Feb. 24, W. G. Strachan, lieut., 9th regt., to Ida E., second daughter of the late J. Justice.

WILSON—THOMAS.—At Calcutta, Feb. 26, Thomas C. W., son of Dr. T. W. Wilson, surg. major, and late of Calcutta, to Alice C., daughter of the late Col. G. P. Thomas.

DEATHS.

BEDFORD—At Poona, March 7, Edward R., son of John H. Bedford, inspector of post-offices, aged 6 years and 2 months.

BERKELEY—At Naini Tal, March 1, Velters C. F. Berkeley, aged 56.

BLACKBURN—At Bombay, March 12, Eliza A., wife of Edwin Blackburn, H.M.'s Customs, and daughter of the late C. D. Ginder, asst. coll. of Customs, aged 34.

BOULNOIS—At Lahore, March 2, Maud K., infant daughter of Charles Boulnois.

CARPENTER—At Nagpore, March 5, Charles W. Carpenter, Indian C.S., aged 39.

EWING—At Nagpore, Feb. 22, Emily D., wife of Charles Ewing.

FENWICK—At Barrackpore, March 2, Harry F., infant son of H. B. Fenwick.

FITZGERALD—At Lucknow, March 8, John Fitzgerald, capt. and paymr. 13th hussars.

GOADBY—At Kasauli, Feb. 28, Annie A., wife of Sub. inspr. Goadby, Army Education Dept.

GOMPERTZ—At Bangalore, March 19, Emily A., wife of Major E. Dumaresq Gompertz, Mysore Commission, aged 31.

JENKINS—At Peshawur, Feb. 28, E. A. Jenkins, lieut. 20th Punjab inf., from the effects of a fall from his horse, aged 28.

MARK—At Purneah, Feb. 28, H. Mark, aged 36.

MILLAR—At Calcutta, March 7, Emily C., wife of Capt. J. S. B. Millar, barque *Marchioness of Londonderry*.

O'BRIEN—At Calcutta, March 7, Anne M., widow of E. O'M. O'Brien, late of Calcutta, aged 48.

PUGHE—At Lower Assam, Feb. 4, Robertson J., infant son of R. F. H. Pughe, offic. dist. superint. of police, aged 6½ years.

REID—Lost at sea, off Madras, Feb. 29, Major gen. D. Reid, R.A.

ROWLAND—At Lahore, March 6, J. Rowland, asst. exam. railway accts., aged 33.

SHAW—At Madras, March 2, Mary J., wife of D. Shaw, aged 62.

SMITH—At Bombay, March 10, Henrietta M., infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. J. B. Smith.

SWEENEY—At Poona, March 5, Albert W. R., infant son of T. G. Sweeney, inspr. of police, aged four months.

Home.

BUST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Mr. Adams Acton, who is now in Bombay, has been commissioned to execute a bust of the Prince of Wales for the Public Library of the city of Jullundhur.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited) announce the payment of an interim dividend of 2s. 6d. per share.

KNIGHTHOOD.—The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General the Hon. Francis Colborne, C.B., commanding the troops in China and the Straits Settlements, a Knight-Commander of the Bath, and Captain Alexander Buller, Royal Navy, as Companion of the Bath.

THE "STRATHCLYDE."—On Tuesday evening the body of a female picked up between Ramsgate and Pegwell Bay on Sunday afternoon was identified by Major Graves, of Southsea, as his niece, Miss Bowring. The deceased was one of the passengers on board the *Strathclyde*.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last, which, with 4 per cent. paid in October, makes 8 per cent. for the year 1875.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—At the annual meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on April 19, the directors will recommend that a dividend be declared for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and that £25,000 be transferred to the reserve fund.

INDIAN LOANS.—Two Parliamentary Papers have recently been issued showing the loans raised in England and India. The amount of debt outstanding on the 30th of September last of loans raised in England was £48,597,033. Of loans raised in India the amount of debt outstanding on the 1st of April last was £69,849,959; the amount of debt incurred during the half-year ended the 30th of September last £2,476,460, and £2 173,992 money raised, making a total of the three amounts, £72,326,419. The amount of debt paid off or discharged during the half-year ended the 30th of September was £338,826. The amount of debt outstanding on the 30th of September last was £71,987,593.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The half-yearly report of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company states that the gross earnings amounted to £109,366. 14s. 10d., and the working expenses to £41,515. 12s. 4d., including £13,209. 12s. 11d. for the late repair to the cable. The balance of profit is £67,851. 2s. 6d., out of which an interim dividend of 1¼ per cent. has already been paid, and it is now proposed to make a further distribution of 1¼ per cent., which will be the final payment for the year 1875, making 5½ per cent. over that period, and leaving £40,268. 16s. to be carried to the reserve. Of the 3,200 debentures sanctioned, 2,649 have been issued, and the proceeds devoted to the laying of the New Zealand cable. The amount was entirely subscribed by the shareholders.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.—A meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on Weduesday to consider the policy of the Secretary of State in the Government of India with regard to the import duties on cotton goods into India. The Chamber passed a resolution affirming that it had read with great satisfaction the despatches of the Secretary of State for India, dated July 15, and November 11, 1875, to the Government of India at Calcutta on the subject of the duties now levied on cotton and cotton goods imported into India, showing, as those despatches do most conclusively, that the maintenance of the duties is opposed alike to the best interests of the people of India and to the principles of free-trade which have been uncompromisingly adopted by England, and that the members of the Chamber, on behalf of the manufacturing and commercial community of this district, desired to record their sense of the soundness of the commercial policy so ably advocated by the Secretary of State for India.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—On Thursday the ninth ordinary general meeting of the members of this company was held—Colonel Holland in the chair. The report of the directors stated that the company was duly represented at the St. Petersburg Telegraph Conference, held last June, and that the decisions arrived at appeared likely to prove beneficial both to the public and shareholders. The receipts for the past year amounted to £76,864. 18s. 1d., as compared with £67,770. 13s. 7d. for the year 1874. The expenditure for the year, exclusive of maintenance charges, amounted to £17,813. 6s. 10d., against £15,257. 15s. 2d. The directors had determined to recommend the shareholders to place £6,000 to reserve and contingency fund, and to carry the balance remaining to the current year. The resolution for the adoption of the report was seconded, on which Mr. Obach moved as an amendment that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. be declared, &c. The amendment was lost, and the original resolution was carried with three dissentients.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation, at the meeting of shareholders on the 20th inst., will announce a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, making, with the dividend previously paid, 11 per cent. for the year ended 31st December, 1875.

THE FALL IN SILVER.—On Thursday the Select Committee upon the Depreciation of Silver resumed its sittings, under the presidency of Mr. Goschen.—Mr. Wilkins, bullion broker, thought that the fall was undoubtedly due largely to panic, for it had occurred notwithstanding diminished imports. If the French Government kept up a silver currency a large portion of the increased production of the United States would be absorbed.—Mr. Campbell, manager of the Oriental Bank, was of opinion that the depression of trade in India was also the cause of the depreciation of silver.—Mr. Crauford, chairman of the East India Railway Company, and former governor of the Bank of England, attributed the fall in silver to the greater quantity of the metal produced, concurrently with its demonetisation by Germany; and in the second place to the prodigious increase in the amount which the Indian Government in this country drew upon India, added to by a large number of bills of the same character representing the interest upon a part of the Government debt, which interest amounted to three-quarters of a million in the year, concurrently with a serious stagnation of trade. As a rule, there was not an article grown in India which could be sold at a profit in this country, and not a thing exported to India which could be sold without a loss. That had been the condition of things for the last three or four years. The fall of twopence in the pound upon cotton alone represented a loss of three millions sterling.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited) was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on the 24th March; Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, K.C.B., in the chair. From the directors' report it appears that during the eighth half-year, from 1st August, 1875, to 31st January, 1876, the sales on the trading account amounted to £361,627. 12s. 7d., and that the miscellaneous receipts from advertisements, and sale of annual tickets, &c., were £1,846. 16s. 9d., making a total of £363,474. 9s. 4d., being an increase over the corresponding period of last year of £114,059. 9s. 8d. The gross profit on the trading account was £28,287. 6s. 9d., added to which there were the miscellaneous receipts of £1,846. 16s. 9d., increasing it to £30,134. 3s. 6d. The working expenses on the whole amounted to £22,307. 16s. 2d., leaving a net profit of £7,826. 7s. 4d. Deducting the miscellaneous receipts, the actual net profit on the trading account has been at the rate of 3¾d. in the pound as against 5¼d. in the previous half-year. Reductions in prices, as promised in the last report, have been effected throughout the departments generally, and will continue to be made as far as can be with safety. The stores have now been open for four years, and subjoined is a summary of the progress which has been made:—Sales, including tickets, &c., first year, £130,280. 6s.; second year, £269,374. 10s. 5d.; third year, £435,452. 12s. 4d.; fourth year, £664,434. 9s. 8d. The new works for the enlargement of the premises at 117, Victoria-street are now in active progress. The report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. Major McCrea, the managing director, and Captain E. Lewis, the assistant manager and treasurer, who were the retiring members of the committee, were unanimously re-elected, and were congratulated by a number of speakers on their efficient conduct of the society's business. The auditors were re-elected, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, *March* 27. — THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY gave notice that, in the event of the Royal Titles Bill being carried through a second reading, he should, on going into Committee, move an humble address to her Majesty in these terms:—"That this House ventures to approach her Majesty in sincere and earnest devotion to her Majesty's person and dignity with an humble and hearty prayer that she may be graciously pleased to assume a title more in accordance than the title of Empress with the history of the nation, and with the loyalty and feelings of her Majesty's most faithful subjects."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *March* 28.—MADRAS IRRIGATION WORKS.—Mr. SMOLLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether there was any intention to enforce payment from the directors of that prosperous reproductive undertaking the Madras Irrigation Works, of the debentures in arrear due by that company, for repayment of which two years' grace was given in 1874; and whether there was any difficulty in taking possession of those works in default of payment of the instalments as originally fixed.—Lord G. HAMILTON: If a company whose receipts do not meet their working expenses is a prosperous reproductive undertaking the Madras Irrigation Company comes within that category. (*A laugh.*) The two questions of the hon. gentleman refer to matters which have for some time past been under the special attention of the Secretary of State and his Council, but I am afraid that they are matters which do not admit of a very satisfactory solution. As far as the Secretary of State is concerned, he will do all in his power to reduce the burden which this company has imposed on the revenues of India.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, *March* 30.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—The Duke of RICHMOND and GORDON moved the second reading of the Royal Titles Bill, expressing a hope that the motion would be agreed to unanimously. The object of the Bill was, he said, practically to enable the Queen to assume the title of Empress in connection with her Indian possessions. He believed that the additional title which her Majesty would be advised to assume would be acceptable to the people of India, and if it had been assumed at the time of transfer of the Indian territories from the East India Company to the Crown no objection would have been taken to it. It was, too, he said, a very remarkable circumstance that until very recently no petitions had been presented either in favour or against the assumption of the proposed title, and the feeling of the press in this country before the question was brought within the arena of party was in favour of its assumption. Having shown that her Majesty had already been recognised by Indian authorities by the title of Empress, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon concluded by declaring that the Government proposed nothing which would impair the ancient dignity of the Crown.—The Duke of SOMERSET observed that when the Indian dominion was transferred from the East India Company, no such title as Empress was added to the titles of the Crown, and at that time the Queen had in the Prince Consort one of the best counsellers any monarch ever had; but now it was proposed to give the Sovereign a new-fangled title, which, if it meant anything, meant military power. The Prime Minister said that hordes which interposed between another Power and India have been subdued, and that in order to defend India he must make the Queen an Empress. Well, a good deal has been said of the cheap defence of nations, but he never heard of such a cheap defence as that. The Prime Minister was a man of brilliant genius and a man of Oriental imagination. He had become intoxicated by the atmosphere of the Court, and, desirous of paying to her Majesty a great compliment, he thought nothing would do so well as to make her an Empress. He had literary tastes of a high order, but he is not the man to despise nursery rhymes when they are appropriate, and their lordships could imagine him walking in with his Bill and saying, "Is not this a dainty dish to lay before the Queen?" The Prime Minister was given to vagaries of a wild and poetical character, but their lordships had a right to expect that the common sense of noble lords on the front bench opposite and the good understanding of the noble and learned lord on the woolsack would have saved them from this title. They could not have Lord Derby's opinion about it. He was away in a foreign Court, where the Duke of Somerset supposed he was practising his unaccustomed lips to pronounce "Empress." How was the assumption of this title to be regarded by the other Courts of Europe? What rank in the order of precedence was her Majesty to be allowed as Empress? Was she to come in at the bottom of the Imperial list? He opposed the measure, not in the spirit of party, but because it is contrary to the Constitution.—Lord NAPIER and ETTRICK said he thought it desirable as a matter of policy that her Majesty should assume some title distinctly marking her connection with India, thus making it manifest to the people of that country that their destiny was perpetually united with the Crown and Kingdom of England.—Lord GREY declined to sanction the assumption by the Sovereign of a new title which would by degrees overshadow the old historic title of King or Queen of England. He entreated the Government, therefore, to consider whether it was consistent with the honour and dignity of the Crown to press forward such a proposal in the face of the strong public feeling against the title of Empress, and whether they might not, by making a timely concession, obviate the necessity for a division upon the address of which Lord Shaftesbury had given notice.—Lord LAWRENCE, while thinking that the new title would have no effect upon the mass of the Indian people, suggested that the act would lose much of its grace in the eyes of the native princes, and the educated classes, if a title were assumed that was not unanimously approved by the English people.—Lord WAVENEY and Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY having expressed themselves opposed to the use of the new title, Lord GRANVILLE repudiated the charge that the opposition to the Bill was founded on party considerations, and expressed an opinion that with regard to such a measure as the present, affecting her Majesty's dignity, the Government should have put themselves in communication with the Opposition. He believed that the manner in which the bill was introduced in the House of Commons, taken in connection with the successive revelations of the object of the Bill, had convinced that Assembly that full confidence had not been shown it. With regard to the feelings of the people of In dia, there appeared to be no evidence either in one direction or the other; and as to the idea of localising the title, he said he did not like the Queen of England having something like an alias. It was impossible for him not to believe that the dignity of the grand old historic title of Queen would be tarnished. He did not intend to oppose the second reading of the Bill, but would, nevertheless, give his cordial

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support to the resolution of which Lord Shaftesbury had given notice. —Lord SALISBURY adduced, in proof of the new title being acceptable to the people of India, the fact that the Indian authorities were agreed on that head. He argued, moreover, that the title of Empress was an accurate expression of the paramount power of the Queen over the native rulers, and described its so-called unpopularity as resting only on the gossip of society and the clubs. There had indeed been some rumours of public meetings hostile to the measure; but the fact was that there had been less excitement on the subject than on the vivisection of rabbits.—Lord KIMBERLEY was pleased to find that Ministers in that House had not repeated the trivial and mischievous argument that the title of Empress was to have an effect upon the advance of Russia in Asia.—The debate was brought to an end by the LORD CHANCELLOR, who explained that the ordinary use of the title of Empress would be restricted to India, but that in legal documents in which the full style and title were usually set out the new style and title would have to be given at length.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *March* 31.—INDIAN FINANCES.—Viscount HALIFAX asked for the production of the dissents of Sir Erskine Perry and Sir H. Montgomery to a telegram from India in reference to Lord Northbrook's financial reforms.—The Marquis of SALISBURY said the dissents had reference to a confidential communication, and as it was not thought desirable that this document should be made public, he could not consent to the production of the dissents.—The Duke of ARGYLL remarked that the Secretary for India had in his own hands the entire control of the Imperial government of India. The only check on him was this, that he could not give money grants without the consent of a majority of his Council, and it was doubtful whether this provision extended to measures which involved expenditure. This made it all the more necessary that a check should be kept on the Minister by Parliament, and Parliament could not do so without having full information. He pressed for the production of the dissents.—The Marquis of SALISBURY did not resist the production of the documents on account of their own importance, but because he objected to establish a precedent for the making public of dissents from a private communication.—Earl GRANVILLE pointed out that Parliament might be deprived of much useful and necessary information simply by putting the word "confidential" over every communication that it was desired to keep from its knowledge.—The Marquis of SALISBURY having promised to produce the Governor-General's answer to a more recent despatch as soon as it came to hand, the subject was allowed to drop.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *March* 31.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Sir W. HARCOURT: On Monday next I will ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in the event of her Majesty being advised by her Majesty's Ministers to assume the additional title of "Empress of India," it is intended that such title shall be employed in all public instruments and documents of State not relating to India, in which the full statutory style and title of the Queen is now set forth, and in particular writs of summons to Peers of Parliament, and writs for the election of members to the House of Commons; patents for the creation of dignities of the United Kingdom; patents of appointments to offices under the Crown, such as that of Lord Chancellor, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the law officers of the Crown; instruments relating to the creation of bishops in England —(laughter)—for giving her Majesty's assent to Acts of Parliament; instruments relating to the summoning or prorogation or dissolution of Parliament; licenses for the meeting of Convocation; commissions to the lords-lieutenant and justices of the peace of the United Kingdom; Royal commissions for inquiry and report into matters having no relation to India; patents for inventions in the United Kingdom—(laughter)—writs to local authorities directing the publication of Royal proclamations; commissions of officers in the Army; charters of incorporation; and other purposes in the United Kingdom, and other like instruments issued under the authority of the Crown; and, if so, in what manner he intends to give effect to his undertaking that the public style and title of Empress shall be limited to India and Indian affairs, and not extended to acts of State relating to the Government of the United Kingdom. (Laughter and cheers).

Mr. E. SMITH: On going into Committee of Supply that day month, to call attention to the papers relating to the famine in India.

India Office.

March 31, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. W. Aitchison, C.S.I.; H. E. Gastrell (Uncov.); J. M. Algre (Uncov.); J. Kibble (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Messrs. G. Bickle (Uncov.); C. L. B. Cumming.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. B. E. Bacon, Staff Corps, at Cannes; Col. C. J. S. Gough, Cav., C.B., V.C.; Lieut. col. W. C. Chowne, Inf.; Surg. major C. Prentis; Major G. N. Money, Staff Corps; Col. H. W. Gulliver, R.E.; Col. C. C. Johnson, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. A. Cresswell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. R. G. Henderson, Staff Corps; Capt. E. A. Wood, Staff Corps; Col. A. C. Silver.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. A. W. Graham, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. C. Bell.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. K. Clementson (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; E. J. Neuville (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. W. Forrest (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. Swinton, R.E., 6 mo.; Surg. major F. J. Earle, 6 mo.; Capt. T. J. Baynes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Col. C. M. Shakespear, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Col. J. Bean, R.E., 6 mo.; Col. J. R. Boswell, Staff Corps, 3 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Major L. Russell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. S. Lincoln (Uncov.); C. E. S. Innes (Uncov.); G. H. Hampton (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. F. M. Grant; C. A. Morphew (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. French, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

MONTRIOU—The widow of the late Captain F. A. Montriou, Bengal Staff Corps, and 37th Regt. Bengal N.I., of a son, at Taunton, March 26.
PARSONS—The wife of Lieut. col. N. T. Parsons, 103rd Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Davenport, March 28.
WATKINS—The wife of James Watkins, late 18th Hussars, of a daughter, at Kensington, March 28.

MARRIAGES.

HARTRIDGE—MURRAY.—Gustavus Hartridge, F.R.C.S., to Susan C., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Murray, 42nd Royal Highlanders, March 21.
WORTHINGTON—HENLEY.—H. R. Worthington, 12th Royal Lancers, to Marian, daughter of the late Robert Henley, at Campden-hill, March 28.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Mrs. Anna C., widow of James Campbell, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Bayswater, March 22.
D'ARCY—George N. J., son of the late Captain Robert West D'Arcy, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, at Brisbane, Queensland, Jan. 15, aged 27.
FRANCIS—Alfred Francis, Lieut. col. Bengal Army, late of the Staff Corps, at Waltham Abbey, March 27, aged 48.
LACON—Mary S., widow of Henry Lacon, late H.E.I.C.S., at 7, Hyde-park-street, March 21.
PICKERING—John Pickering, M.D., for nearly fifty years resident medical officer at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at Longparish, Hants, March 22, aged 87.
RENNY—Charles Renny, C.B., late Surgeon General, Bengal Presidency, at Exmouth, March 25, aged 64.
ROGERS—Ellenor L., the wife of J. Rogers, daughter of Colonel Preedy, Indian Army, at Altye Unnis, Abergavenny, March 16.
SCOTT—General Walter Scott, R.E., late Chief Engineer, Bombay Presidency, at Halbendorf, near Dresden, March 19, aged 69.
SULLIVAN—Frances, widow of John Sullivan, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Windsor, March 22, aged 76.
VIGNE—Caroline, widow of A. Vigne, at Bayswater, March 26.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 24. Horatio Sprague, Sourabaya; str. Egeria, Colombo.—25. Str. Peshawur, Bombay.—27. H.M.S. Euphrates, Bombay.—28. Str. Canara, Kurrachee.—29. Great Victoria, Calcutta; Hospodar, Bombay.—30. Str. City of Oxford, Calcutta; Thunderbolt, Calcutta; Star of Albion, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 24. Chrysolite, Bombay; Janet Cowan, Calcutta.—25. Str. Martaban, Rangoon.—27. Str. Mudlark, Bombay.—28. Bearn Aumha, Calcutta; Candaha, Calcutta; Accrington, Calcutta.—30. Str. Deccan, Bombay; Abyssinia, Kurrachee; Craigforth, Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dacca, March 23.—From LONDON.—For ADEN.—Mrs. Waller and infant. For ZANZIBAR.—Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. J. Clark. For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Shelley, Mr. F. H. Shelley, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Holland, Mr. H. B. Brown, Mr. F. W. Haddan, Mr. W. Minto, Mr. A. H. Green, Mr. W. M. Buchan, Mr. Louvier, Mr. Race, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. Bateley, and Mr. A. Wright. From SUEZ.—Mr. Jackson. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Farrer and child. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. de Smidt, Mr. Weippert, and Mr. Gasper.

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Per Overland Route.

Per str. Deccan, March 30.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Rogers, Mr. Egerton, Major H. Anderson, Capt. Tandy, Mr. J. Peat, Mrs. Summers and child, Mr. Eveyard, Sir H. Cook, Miss Eveyard, Mr. C. Whitcombe, Mrs. Blackie and two children, Dr. J. O'Sullivan, Messrs. C. and G. Moxon, Mr. Leslie, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot, and Surg. W. Briggs. For ZANZIBAR.—Rev. and Mrs. Lamb, and Sub lieut. Woods. For ADEN.—Mrs. Williams. For SUEZ.—Mr. Dashwood, Mr. and Mrs. McFie, and Miss Baird. For PORT SAID.—Mr. Labeek. For MALTA.—Lieut. H. Higginson, Mr. W. Allhusen, and Mr. C. Leckie.

Per str. Kashgar, April 7.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wynne, Dr. Center, Col. Beauchamp, and Capt. Shakespeare.

Per str. Kashgar, April 10.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. Gulliver, Mr. D. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Keith, and Capt. Wortley.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Hospodar, from Bombay, March 22, 48 N., 7 W.
Wild Rose, for Calcutta, Feb. 14, —, 40 W.
Pheitte Allum, Cochin to Akyab, Feb. 18, 33 N., 82 E.
Stamboul, Madras to Maulmain, Feb. 18, 15 N., 85 E.
Penthesilia, from Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1 N., 23 W.
Premier, for Akyab, Jan. 7, 23 S., 32 W.
Lady Lisgar, for Bombay, Jan. 31, 26 S., 28 W.
Ellen Bates, for Bombay, Feb. 4, 20 S., 31 W.
Strathnairn, from Calcutta, Jan. 9, 9 S., 58 E.
Annot Lyle, for Bombay, March 21, 51 N., 8 W.
Alpheta, for Rangoon, Feb. 1, 26 S., 26 W.
Scottish Chief, for Zanzibar, Feb. 22, 4 N., 23 W.
Flora, for Bombay, March 23, 49 N., 10 W.
Cumeria, for Calcutta, Jan. 28, 32 S., 26 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

APRIL 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. — Barron, Mrs. Cowrie, and Mrs. Muriel.
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Beer, and two Misses Beer.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. B. Gott, and Mr. H. Bain.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mrs. Wood.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lieut. com. J. Phillips.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Surgs. E. Ferrand, Pedroza, J. W. Clarkson, and J. Parker.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. White.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Cooke, and Col. H. W. Gulliver.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Pattison and friend, Mr. Clark, Mr. Mullens, and Mr. Evans.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Com. E. Pusey, and Mr. J. Snell.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mrs. Williams.
SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mrs. Dallas.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Paxtoo, and Mr. O. Brodie.
BRINDISI to CEYLON.—Mr. Paterson.

APRIL 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Rennick, Mr. C. Lee, and Mr. McKean.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Borrodaile.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Richardson and son.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Lubbock.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Dunlop.

APRIL 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Com. Fairtie, R.N.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Herbert.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Coombe.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. G. Nicholetts, and Miss Nicholetts.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. N. Jordan, Mr. F. S. Brown, Mr. Brady, and Mr. Hosie.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. A. C. Wright.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. McCarthy.
SOUTHAMPTON to GALLE.—Mr. Robertson, and Miss Robertson.
BRINDISI to ADEN.—Major Gambier.

APRIL 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Onslow.

A FICTION EXPLODED.—A very sentimental story from Madras appears to have attracted notice in Calcutta. A man has been hanged by mistake, it seems, according to this shocking narrative, by reason of a message from the High Court reprieving him, and intended for despatch by telegraph, having been put aside by the signaller, forgotten, and never sent. Discussion turns on the punishment the signaller ought to receive, and we should have joined in this to point out that the punishment had been better earned by the officers of the High Court, who had been careless enough to fire off their telegram into space without ascertaining whether it had hit the mark; but that one's interest on the subject is paralysed by two circumstances: the telegram was only delayed a day, and arrived in ample time to prevent the man from being hanged.—*Pioneer.*

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 13;
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, April 14.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional ½ oz., 7d.

Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. B.		95½ 96½
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			83 84
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	83 84
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			— —
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			83 84
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			
4½ per Cent. of 1870			83½ 84½
4½ per Cent. of 1872			
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			86½ 87½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

Indian Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Madras	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Bombay	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Colombo	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Singapore	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 0½d.	5s. 7½d.	5s. 7⅝d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 5½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106 to 106½
	India 5 per cent.		102½ to 103½
	India 4 per cent.		83 to 84
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		86½ to 87½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1884		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	339
Casualties, &c.	342
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Irrigation in Firozpur	343
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Prince of Wales	344
Our Exclusion from Thibet ...	344
The Fall in the Value of Silver...	344
Decorations for the Deserving ...	344
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	345
Miscellaneous	345
Shipping and Commercial ...	346
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	347
Shipping and Commercial ...	347
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	347
Shipping and Commercial ...	348
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	PAGE
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	349
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	353
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	353
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	354
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	355
Imperial Parliament	355
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	357
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	357
Shipping	357
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	339
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	358
ADVERTISEMENTS	359

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 20; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, March 18; Calcutta, March 17.

THE death of the Bishop of Calcutta is a leading topic in the local papers. The fatal issue of his illness seems to have been quite unexpected. The *Pioneer* says of Dr. Milman, that his death will be a very heavy loss to the Christian population of India. "An absolutely unselfish enthusiast for his work, his final illness had been brought on under circumstances fitly in harmony with his whole Indian career. A man who never allowed discomfort to stand in the way of duty, he systematically laughed at heat and cold, fatigue and illness." His journey northwards "would never have been undertaken at all, had he been ordinarily careful of his health, for he had already been warned that he ought to take rest, and had indeed arranged to leave the country for six months at the expiration of his present tour. But this had been mapped out as a duty to be performed before the holiday should be taken, and it probably never occurred to the Bishop that the interval might be spent in any other way than in doing all the work that he could crowd into the time." The *Friend of India*, after touching on his sterling honesty, deep, solid piety, his broad culture, and lovable character, and the kindly interest he took in the people of India, holds that perhaps the most striking feature in the Bishop's character was his devotion to work and duty. "Whether we agreed with him or differed from him, it was impossible not to feel that here was a heroic worker, a single-minded, self-denying toiler in the service to which he had devoted his life—a man whose motto was 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,' and whose meat and drink was to do, as far as he could discover it, the will of the Master he served."

THERE is little to add to the particulars already known through telegrams concerning the late Bishop's illness. It appears that during his long journey from Calcutta up to Pind Dadan Khan, in the Punjab, he was exposed to alternations of heat and cold, dryness and rain, that would have tried the strongest constitution. One night he spent in a dooly between Gujarat and Chillianwala, when it rained hard, and the next night was spent in a boat on the Jhilam. The result of this exposure and over-exertion of mind and body was that, after reaching Peshawar, he succumbed while staying with Colonel Sir R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., on February 28th, to severe bilious diarrhœa. On March 3 he was doing well, when he suffered a relapse, which so exhausted his little remaining strength, that his doctors resolved to move him with all speed into the healthy air of Rawul Pindi. Accompanied by Dr. Courtney, he was taken to Attok, on the 8th, and on the 9th to Rawal Pindi. But his case even then was hopeless. He grew rapidly worse, and died at ten o'clock on the morning of the 15th March.

AT the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, on March 14, Sir W. Muir presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Presidency Banks Bill. According to the proposed amendments the banks will be authorised to advance money on stocks of the United Kingdom, to undertake and charge for the care of title-deeds and plate, and make loans to individuals or firms not exceeding six lakhs; but they are not to discount, buy, lend or open credits on paper not carrying names of two persons or firms, with separate responsibility, or for more than three months. All three banks will be permitted to establish agencies at other Presidency towns, so that the Bank of Bengal will be able to keep up its present agency at Bombay. One bank must not purchase business of other banks, and the greatest number of votes allotted to each shareholder is to be raised to twelve.

ON the same day Mr. Hobhouse introduced his Bill for the better control of dramatic performances. By the present law, although persons taking part in an objectionable play may be punished for defamation, sedition, or obscenity, Government has no power to prevent such plays from being acted. Mr. Hobhouse quoted two recent instances of the need for legislation, that of the *Chá-kár darpan*, a calumnious satire on those engaged in the tea industry, and the more recent case which led to the issue of the Viceroy's Ordinance giving the Bengal Government temporary power to control such performances. The Bill, which is framed upon the model of the Ordinance, does not seek such large powers as the English law creates, but is believed to be sufficiently stringent for India.

THE amendments introduced into the Calcutta Municipal Bill at the meeting of the Bengal Council on March 11 included a scheme of cumulative voting, accepted on the motion of Mr. Bell. Under this system, a man may, if he pleases, concentrate all his votes on the one candidate whom he approves, instead of giving one vote for each. Another amendment, carried by the casting vote of the President, was to the effect that a man might vote in every ward where he had property entitling him to a vote, instead of selecting only one ward. A proviso was, however, added that no man should vote in more than five wards. It was further agreed that the chairman of the Municipality should have the casting vote whenever an equal number is recorded for each of two candidates; so that the chairman will not only have his votes like other ratepayers, but an additional vote for every tie that may occur.

LORD NAPIER was expected to leave Calcutta on the 3rd of April, and with Sir Frederick Haines proceed direct to Simla. Colonel Moore continues on the Commander-in-Chief's Staff.—General Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Madras Commander-in-Chief, had left for Calcutta. It is supposed that his visit has something to do with the reorganisation of the native army.

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SIR JUNG BAHADUR, Prime Minister of Nepal, arrived at Lucknow on the afternoon of March 15. A guard of honour of the 6th Native Infantry paraded at the railway station to receive his Highness.

IT was rumoured in Calcutta that Sir Michael Westropp, the Chief Justice of Bombay, has sent home his resignation, and that Mr. Justice Macpherson, of the Calcutta Bench, may probably succeed him.

THERE has been a serious outbreak of those irrepressible Moplahs at the village of Kolatur, in the Calicut collectorate. Four women and the chief native of the village have been killed, and several were seriously wounded. The Collector and a detachment of European troops, with a strong police force, hastened to the spot from Calicut.

THE Viceroy—that is Lord Northbrook—has appointed Colonel Walton an Honorary Aide-de-Camp on his Staff. This is a compliment which the Colonel has well deserved, for the pains he has taken with the Calcutta Volunteers for so many years.

SMALL-POX was still raging in Bombay, the deaths from that disease numbering forty-five daily, or double the average weekly number of deaths from all causes.

IT has often been asserted that the city of Haidarábád in the Dakhan is so given over to all kinds of lawlessness, that an Englishman passing through it would carry his life in his hand. Let us hear however what an English traveller, who with his wife has lately visited the "Lion City," has to say on this subject :—

The picturesque ride, which was protracted through the byways as well as the highways of the "Lion City," ended with a charming breakfast at the palace of his Excellency the Mukhtar el Mulk (Prime Minister) Sir Salar Jang, whose visit to England, in April proximo, will add interest to a name already widely known and highly respected. The morning showed us not only a glimpse of Haydarabad, but an apercu of the general errors which afflict it. Forty years ago it was a turbulent den, into which Europeans could not enter without insult or injury, and where lawlessness and recklessness formed the rule of life. But, although a couple of generations, and, let me add, the progressive measures of an enlightened Minister, have completely changed the condition of things, still popular and even official opinion, whose watch is always an age or two behind time, refuses to recognise the development of order. "You come from a place where you may be murdered at any moment," was the address of a high official to an Englishman who had taken service under the Nizam ; and the "cut-throats, brigands, and assassins of Haydarabad" may still be found in all Anglo-Indian newspapers. Yet during the last thirty-five years not a single Christian has been murdered, I am assured, in these Moslem dominions, and the only European who was wounded suffered the consequences of his own fault. No violence was offered, even by the enraged peasantry, to the gentlemen sportsmen who engaged on a battue of the prince's tame deer.

The foregoing remarks are taken from a letter in which Captain Burton, the well-known *Háji*, describes to the editor of the *Times of India* a ride he took the other day through the capital of the Nizam's country. It is true that Captain Burton has a special tenderness for Mohammedans ; but his experiences in this case tally with those of other recent visitors to the same city, and bear out the belief expressed, we think, by Sir George Yule, a former Resident, that the Prince of Wales would have been as safe from danger in Haidarabad as in any part of British India. If Haidarabad were half as full of "cutthroats, brigands, and assassins" as it is sometimes said to be, Sir Sálar Jang would hardly have ventured to set out on a visit to England which may involve an absence of several months from the dominions entrusted to his special care.

SOME further details of the Indian Budget statement have been telegraphed home in the past week. The "actual" revenue for 1874-75 was £50,570,177, instead of £48,984,000, as estimated two years ago. The actual charges were £48,013,187, thus making the regular surplus £2,556,990, instead of £1,889,000, as estimated. This, however, takes no account of the famine expenditure, which amounted to £2,237,860 ; while the public works extraordinary amounted to £4,249,566. The excess of actual over estimated surplus is attributed mainly to an improvement in receipts from land and opium, the customs, and salt duties. The regular estimates for 1875-76 give the actual figures for ten months and estimates for the remaining two months. The income was estimated for that year at £49,820,000, but is now expected to be £50,991,000. The charges, which were estimated at £49,314,000, are now expected to be £49,088,000. Thus the surplus expected is £1,903,000, against last year's Budget estimate of £506,000. This, again, leaves out the famine charges, which are £656,000, and Public Works Extraordinary, which are £4,143,000. The improvement is spread over most heads of the account. The charges exceed the Budget estimates, chiefly under the heads of loss by exchange, Provincial allotments, and Public Works ordinary.

THE Budget estimates for 1876-77 show the following figures : —Revenue, £50,480,000; Ordinary Expenditure, £50,336,000 ; Surplus, £144,000 ; Public Works Extraordinary—that is, reproductive—£3,759,000. There is to be raised a loan of £3,000,000, of which £260,000 will be borrowed from Sindia and Holkar for railways ; the remainder by the Secretary of State in England. There is to be no borrowing in India, nor any fresh taxation. The cash balances in India at the end of 1875-76 were £16,243,214, and at the end of the next year £13,552,614, which is probably as low as they can safely fall. The Opium Duty is estimated at six millions, a point to which it has never fallen. The Excise revenue is rising rapidly, and a large increase is expected. The Customs are prosperous, and Sir W. Muir believes that commerce will be stimulated by the recent tariff reductions. An increase of revenue is estimated in Salt, Stamps, Mints, Post-office, Public Works, and State Railways ; a decrease in Telegrams, Irrigation, and Miscellaneous. An increase of charges is expected in the interest on the Debt, Law and Justice, the Army, State Railways, and guaranteed interest, with a decrease on Inland Revenue Administration, Marine, and allowances. We are glad to find that no charge is made for famine relief this year.

WITH regard to the rate of exchange Sir W. Muir remarks that the sudden depreciation of silver, and the consequent enhancement of charge to the Government in laying down the yearly sum required in England of about fifteen millions, without doubt, cast a grave shadow on the future. He holds, indeed, that the danger, from whatever point of view considered, is the gravest which has yet threatened the finances of India. "War, famine, and drought have often inflicted losses on the Exchequer far greater than the charge which threatens us in the present year ; but such calamities pass away. The loss is known and limited, and after it is provided for the finances again stand on sure and stable ground. This is not the case with the present cause of anxiety ; its immediate effects are bad enough, but what adds to its significance is that the end cannot be seen, that the future is involved in uncertainty. It may be that in the course of time the difficulty will be lessened or removed ; it may be that the depreciation will continue and may involve the Government in embarrassments more serious even than those it now contemplates. It would, at the present moment, be unwise to speculate on either of these alternatives." In view of such a state of things the Government "is bound to review its position in respect of the considerable expenditure hitherto made yearly on reproductive works from funds raised by public loan. With a sudden loss on the year's estimate of one million sterling, and with no assurance that the loss may not, for a time at least, assume still larger dimensions, the Government felt that it is not now justified in adding to future obligations by incurring any avoidable debt even for the construction of works admitted to be beneficial to the country and in themselves remunerative. The Government would, therefore, if practicable, have altogether refrained, under the present prospect of affairs, from borrowing for this purpose." That, however, says Sir William, is a course which could not be taken at once without great loss, as it would be wasteful suddenly to check extensive works already begun. It is necessary, therefore, to borrow three millions, which, excluding the contributions from Holkar and Sindia, will be raised in England. His last words are as follow :—"It is at least satisfactory to know that this misfortune, coming as it has so suddenly and from so unexpected a quarter, finds all the springs of our revenue sound and prosperous."

AT 8 A.M. on the 2nd of April the men-of-war in the harbour of Alexandria saluted the Prince's standard. In the forenoon the Prince of Wales visited the Grand Duke Alexis on board the Russian corvette *Svetlana*, and thence proceeded to the *Raleigh* and the British men-of-war. Salutes were fired and the yards were manned in honour of the visit. The Grand

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Duke Alexis and the officers of his suite lunched on board the *Serapis*. The Prince dined on board the *Svetlana*. Sir B. Frere left at noon for Trieste, *en route* for England. It appears that although the visit of the Prince to Cairo was made at a season of grave anxiety, nothing could exceed the cordiality of the welcome and the splendid hospitality of the Khédive, who was entertaining the Grand Duke Alexis at the El Noussa Palace, while the Prince of Wales was at Gezireh. On the following morning the *Serapis* and her consorts weighed anchor and steamed away to Malta.

THURSDAY last, the day of the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Malta, was kept as a close holiday and occasion for general festivity, the only drawback to which arose from disappointment at the inability of the Prince to execute his promise inadvertently given to lay the foundation-stone of a Roman Catholic asylum for orphan children. His Royal Highness leaves Malta on Tuesday next, and is expected to arrive at Lisbon on the 22nd inst. The British Mediterranean Squadron has already arrived in the Tagus.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram from Paris, a private despatch, dated Bombay, April 7, 3.15 A.M., announces the arrival of Lord Lytton in Bombay Harbour. The Viceroy was to have landed in the afternoon, and leave Bombay on Sunday for Allahabad and Calcutta. The Viceroy, his family, and suite were in excellent health.

A TELEGRAM to the *Daily News* from Rangoon announces that Mr. Grosvenor's party reached Yunnan Foo on the 6th of March.

IT seems to be now admitted, even by the Chinese officials in Yunnan, that Li Hsieh-tai was actually concerned in raising the force which repelled Colonel Browne's expedition. He even wrote to the Governor of Yunnan announcing his intention of stoutly guarding his district; and though the latter at once warned him to prevent the levying of the trainbands in which the Momain notables were engaged, the order arrived only after the event. In compliance with the prayer of the Yunnan Commission, Li Hsieh-tai has been suspended from his official rank and ordered to Yunnan-fu for trial. This confirms the belief that the punishment of Li Hsieh-tai was clearly understood to be an essential element in the reparation demanded for Margary's murder. Now that the Imperial Commissioner has got to the point of admitting Li Hsieh-tai's complicity in the late events, it is possible that his eyes may soon be yet further opened. There is much still to explain in the conduct of the Governor of Yunnan himself. As the *North China Herald* points out:—

> It is next to impossible that full details of the crime should not have been known in Yunnan-foo at the time the Governor declares he was receiving reports of Li Hsieh-tai's projects, and warning him to be quiet. Why, the news of the murder had reached Shanghai and Peking before the very earliest date on which the Governor acknowledges to have heard a word on the matter from a district in his own province; and not only will the question of dates tell against him, but that of neglect to a degree that can hardly fall short of connivance in not sending such instructions beforehand as to prevent the obstruction. Not only was Margary the bearer of despatches from the Tsungli Yamen, announcing his mission and its object, and requiring for it all assistance, but despatches were supposed to be sent ahead of him to the same purport. Why did not the Governor send forward such instructions as would prevent the blunder Li Hsieh-tai is alleged to have made, instead of waiting till Margary had passed three months before suggesting the employment of quieting measures? Altogether, Li Han-chang and his colleagues go so far to inculpate the Governor, one way or another, in this second memorial, that we await the third with greater and increasing interest.

THE fact of the steady decline in the value of the rupee is one which has long been disturbing the minds of our countrymen in India. It was therefore with general satisfaction that they heard, by a recent telegram from England, that the India Office had at last taken up the matter, and moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the question in all its bearings. The columns of the local papers are filled with articles and letters discussing the causes and probable duration of the present fall in the value of silver; and each paper suggests its own remedies. That the sovereign should be made a legal tender in India; that a coin should be struck having currency both at home and in this country; that the Indian Government should impose a seigniorage on the coining of silver —these are only a few of the many suggestions thrown out in different quarters. One of the most important contributions to the consideration of the subject is a paper lately published by Mr. R. H. Hollingbery, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, and which, although the Government disclaims any responsibility for its correctness, is put forth under its direction, and issued from the Official Press. Mr. Hollingbery ascribes the fall in the price of silver to the enlarged production of the metal, the augmented home draughts on India, the diminished balance of trade in favour of that country, the somewhat reduced production of gold, and the cessation of currency demand for silver in Europe and the United States. The last of these causes of depreciation he looks upon as likely to be permanent, and he regards in a similar light the increasing production of silver, and the enlarged amount of the Secretary of State's draughts, and of the tribute from Dutch India to Holland. He comes therefore to the conclusion that a fall below the present rate of 54d. an ounce is inevitable. This is a pleasant prospect for all persons with fixed incomes payable from India, or those who are obliged periodically to remit money to England—forming nearly, if not quite, nine-tenths of the Anglo-Indian community. They find that the rupee, instead of fetching its nominal value of 2s., is now worth only 1s. 8½d., representing to them a loss of about 14 per cent.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the Bombay *Statesman* the consumption of silver, except for currency uses, "has been for years stationary, if not on the decrease." He has been told that there is now scarcely such a thing as a solid piece of silver-plate made in England; while the amount of silver required for electro-plating is infinitesimal, and in a commercial sense scarcely worth mentioning.

BY no writer here or in India has the question of depreciated silver been more ably or thoroughly discussed than by Mr. Ernest Seyd, whose pamphlet is now before us. After dealing with the causes of the present fall, Mr. Seyd suggests a remedy which may sound idle to believers in the perfection of a single gold standard, but which, to our thinking, justifies itself. So long as different countries keep up different standards of value, the difficulty now growing upon us will not, he thinks, be got over, nor will it be surmounted by the general adoption of a gold standard. The only possible solution he finds in a general agreement to adopt a gold and silver standard in England and Germany, as well as in India and France. For this purpose a general conference, in which England should take the lead, ought to be summoned without delay in order to avoid much worse evils than those already in prospect. We should like to know what sound economical objection can be raised against the double standard of value. Does the experience of France or Belgium, where the double standard has long prevailed, tend to justify the present belief in the superiority of a single standard? Gold and silver being equally useful for currency purposes, a fall in the value of one metal might be balanced by an increased employment of the other; and a double standard would surely prove the best safeguard against frequent or serious fluctuations in the exchange value of either currency. In applying the principle of a double standard, Mr. Seyd would introduce into India a new silver currency based on the English sovereign. Taking the usual proportion of 15½ of silver to one of gold for his basis, he finds the sovereign equal to 10⅝ rupees. The addition of one anna to each rupee would give the required proportion of ten rupees to the pound sterling. To get over the difficulty of dealing with seventeen annas to the rupee, Mr. Seyd would coin a new silver piece worth thirty-four annas, or four full-valued shillings sterling, five of which would thus go to the pound. If this new piece, which he would call an "Albert," were offered on the legal tender basis of Rs. 2.2, while the old rupee coinage was altogether stopped, the people of India would soon learn to accept the new coinage, especially "as coins of the dollar size have always been in favour with the Eastern nations." This new coinage once set going, some further changes might then be safely made in the fractional components of the Albert. In the first place, its value in pice might be altered from 408 to 400. Next, instead of thirty-four annas, the new coin might be divided into twenty parts, and each of these again into ten copper pieces worth two pice each, so that the pound sterling would represent 1,000 pice. By-and-by, when the present rupees had been called in, it would be feasible to issue half-

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Alberts under the name of rupees, as token money on the same terms as the English florin. Once put in circulation, the new Indian dollar would soon gain a footing in other Eastern countries, including China. So thinks Mr. Seyd, and we see no reason for differing from him. It is pretty clear however, as he himself points out, that no remedy will wholly suit the occasion, unless all Europe will adopt the double valuation in gold and silver.

THE Right Honourable Holt Mackenzie, whose death occurred on March 31, at the great age of 89, was a very distinguished member of the Bengal Civil Service in the days of the Marquis of Hastings and Lord Amherst. The son of a distinguished father, Henry Mackenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling," Mr. Holt Mackenzie went out to India as a "writer" in 1807. Ten years later he rose into the Secretariat, and shortly afterwards to other high offices under Lord Hastings. He accompanied that Governor-General as Secretary on his tour through the Upper Provinces in 1821. At that time the revenue settlement of the North-Western Provinces was the question of the day, and the tide of opinion had already turned against the extension to those provinces of the permanent settlement of Bengal. Thanks mainly to the wise counsels of Holt Mackenzie, Regulation VII. of 1822, as issued by Lord Hastings, decreed the adoption of the village settlement for the North-West Provinces. By this enactment, which Mr. Raikes, in his "Notes on the North-Western Provinces," calls "the Magna Charta of the village communities," the village became the recognised unit of assessment for the land revenue, and the rights of the village communities in their ancestral lands were formally perpetuated, as against the claims of encroaching Talukdars. Much time elapsed indeed in the process of inquiring into conflicting claims and perplexing tenures, and the final settlement of those provinces was reserved for Lord Bentinck and Mr. Mertens Bird. But to Holt Mackenzie and Lord Hastings belongs the credit of entering on the path which their successors followed, and of defining those rights of property in land which had heretofore been ignored. It was Holt Mackenzie, we believe, who was asked by M. Jacquemont, the French traveller, to explain to him in half-an-hour's talk all about the land revenue systems of India. The experienced Secretary's answer was a lesson to the lively Frenchman—"I have been trying for twenty years to understand them, and I am not sure that I understand them now." In 1831 Mr. Mackenzie retired on his pension. During the next three years he sat at the Board of Control, and finally obtained a seat in the Privy Council, in whose proceedings, whenever they had to do with India, he took for many years an active part.

Odds and Ends.

MR. J. R. HALLETT is appointed Second Inspector of Registration Offices in Bengal.

MR. H. MOSLEY officiates temporarily as Magistrate of Malda.

THE REV. W. H. BRAY is appointed Senior Chaplain of St. John's, Calcutta, and the Rev. E. Jermyn Second Chaplain.

MR. T. E. ELLISON officiates as Deputy-Commissioner of Nimar during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair.

MR. MELVILL, Resident at Baroda, was presented with the Order of Companion of the Star of India at Baroda at the same time as the installation took place at Allahabad.

SURGEON-MAJOR BARNETT is to be appointed Surgeon to the new Viceroy.

MR. S. F. A. SMITH, of the Burma Commission, goes on furlough for two years from the 1st of May next.

COLONEL REID, Commissioner of Lucknow, is going on leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins will officiate for him.

COLONEL CRAIGIE succeeds Colonel Macmullin in command of the 1st Native Infantry, the latter having vacated on obtaining his Colonel's allowances. Major Larpent becomes second in command.

THERE is a report in Calcutta that Sir R. Temple will resign before he has served his full term of office.

THE manager and one of the actors of the National Native Theatre have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment each for acting an immoral play.

THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 26th February show a decrease as compared with those of the corresponding week of last year of £6,226. Those of the Jabalpur line show a decrease of £2,003.

MR. R. S. T. MACEWEN, Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is going on sick leave for twenty-one months.

SURGEON C. J. H. WARDEN succeeds Dr. M. B. Baillie as Civil Surgeon of Bhagalpur.

COLONEL F. L. MAGNIAC acts as Commissioner of Nagpur, and Captain J. W. Macdougall as Deputy-Commissioner.

MR. E. GAY, Deputy Comptroller-General, is going on furlough for twenty months.

SURGEON R. HARVEY is appointed Joint Medical Officer at Simla.

CAPTAIN G. E. MACPHERSON officiates as Cantonment Magistrate of Mian Mir.

THE rate of exchange for overland money orders has been reduced to one shilling and eightpence-halfpenny.

CAPTAIN G. TREVOR, Second Assistant Resident at Haidarabad, accompanies Sir Salar Jang to England.

MR. L. SCHWENDLER, Superintendent Electrician in the Telegraph Department, goes on furlough for two years.

MR. G. J. RYALL is appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lahor.

THE receipts from twelve sales of Bengal opium and eleven months' duty on Malwa opium have exceeded the estimated receipts by £367,856.

MR. F. D'O. BULLOCK is appointed Judicial Assistant at Lahor.

MR. J. MARRIOTT has been appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE Buffs were to embark from Penang for Calcutta about the 15th March, the Gurkhas and establishments following soon after.

THE HON. D. ARBUTHNOT and Mr. G. A. Ballard, of the Madras Board of Revenue, are both going on leave.

THE mail trains on the Oudh and Rohilkaud Railway are soon to be run at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

MR. R. G. WELLS is to make a balloon ascent at Indor with an elephant in the car.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. STUBBS succeeds Lieutenant-Colonel Tierney as Agent for the manufacture of gunpowder at Isharpur.

MR. ELLIOTT has been appointed to succeed Mr. Willson as Meteorological Reporter for Bengal.

SURGEON-MAJOR F. F. ALLEN, of the 2nd Gurkhas, officiates as Deputy Surgeon-General during the absence of Dr. Bow.

MAJOR M. G. SMYTH officiates as Second in Command of the 26th Native Infantry.

MR. R. M. EDWARDS goes as Commissioner to Rohilkand in the place of the Hon. R. Drummond, and Mr. B. Colvin goes to Agra.

THE Kareni Boundary Commissioners have completed their work, and were expected at Tonghu on the 4th March.

THE survey of the Megna river has been commenced in the Noakhali District.

SAYAD TURKI has bombarded and partly blown down the fortress of Ismailli, where his opponent, Abdul Aziz, has established himself.

THE HON. MR. JACKSON, of the Calcutta High Court, is about to take five months' leave of absence to Europe.

FROM the 1st April the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar, which was under the Stud Commission, is transferred to the Commissariat authorities.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—The following Horse Guards' General Order is republished in the *Bombay Official Gazette* for information and guidance:—Horse Guards' G.O. 72, dated Dec. 1, 1875.—Examination of Officers.—With reference to para. 35, Section IV., of the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," 1873, it is to be understood that the exemption from further examination of officers who have passed the examination for the rank of lieutenant, the subjects of which are detailed in para. 28, applies only to those who have passed out of the Royal Military College in the 1st or 2nd class.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. P. Hunter, formerly 2nd Dragoon Guards, at Bath, March 31, aged 88. Capt. R. W. T. Dawson, late 25th Regiment (K.O.B.), at Brussels, March 31, aged 34. General C. Augustus Shawe, late of the Coldstream Guards, at Torquay, April 4. Capt. J. Fitzgerald, Paymaster 13th Hussars, at Lucknow, March 8.

BENGAL.—J. Rowland, Esq., Assistant Examiner Railway Accounts, at Lahore, March 6. W. A. Peacock, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S., at St. Heliers, Jersey, March 31, aged 89. Col. B. E. Bacon, Bengal C.S., at Cannes, April 3. Mr. J. Browne, of the East Indian Railway Traffic Department, Ghazeebad, at Howrah, Feb. 27.

MADRAS.—T. G. Inglis, Esq., Government Contractor, at Secoonderabad, March 15.

BOMBAY.—T. B. Benson, Esq., late E.I.C.S., at Appledore, Devon, March 24. General Walter Scott, late Chief Engineer of the Bombay Presidency, at Halbendorf, near Dresden, lately, aged 70.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. ——, April 17.—From BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. G. B. C. Simpson and child, Miss C. M. Holland, Mrs. Reid and two children, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. R. S. T. MacEwan, Mr. J. E. P. Steele, Mrs. E. T. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Wilkinson and infant, Mr. E. Harwood, Mrs. A. Neill, Mr. W. Cousins, Mr. S. J. Bagram, Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Mr. J. F. Fleet, and Mr. P. H. Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. E. M. Playfair, a lady and gentleman, Mrs. Spilling, Miss Simond, Mr. MacMeekin, Mr. Steele, Mr. A. G. B. Graham, Col. J. S. Kemball, Mr. E. Johnston, Colonel Fife, R.E., Mrs. J. W. Neill, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, and Mr. T. Longmuir.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Major gen. and Mrs. Maclagan and child, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. J. W. Griffiths, Mr. H. Rhodins, Mr. Finch, Major Jenkins, Major H. T. Butler, Mr. H. H. Lake, and Mr. Samson.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letters of "T." and "J. D." are unavoidably postponed till our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, April 8, 1876.

IRRIGATION IN FIROZPUR.

"THE account of the progress of irrigation works in the Province would not be complete without some notice of a remarkable development of irrigation, by means of inundation canals from the Sutlej, effected in the Firozpur district. . . . In the space of a few months ten canals have been constructed, with an aggregate length of 213 miles" (really 257 miles), "with capacity for watering an area of 100,000 acres; and the work has been accomplished, without costing a rupee to the State, by the district establishments, unassisted save by a surveyor subsidised from the District Funds."

The foregoing extract from the last Administration Report of the Punjab briefly records the successful issue of an experiment which Mr. Clements Markham has described at greater length in the March number of the *Geographical Magazine*. The district of Firozpur, stretching for 105 miles along the left bank of the Satlaj, covers an area of 2,962 square miles, with an average of 204 souls to the square mile. A scanty rainfall of fifteen inches yearly makes irrigation a necessity, if regular crops are to be raised in these arid tracts. In some places nothing but costly perennial canals would suffice for that purpose; but there are large breadths of lower ground which might easily be watered by cheap perennial canals, or by inundation channels filled at certain seasons from the overflow of the Satlaj. For that end many such channels offer themselves in the old beds of the river, which is continually changing its course. Very soon after taking charge of the district as Deputy Commissioner in 1874, Captain Grey, who had watched the progress of similar works in Bhawalpur, saw how much might be done with proper management to supply cheaply the wants of his own district. With the help of his young Assistant, Mr. Fanshawe, of Mr. Barns, the engineer who had already achieved so much for Bhawalpur, and of two native engineers brought over by Mr. Barns, he proceeded to carry out his self-appointed task.

Surveys were soon made and estimates of cost prepared. The latter were sent with full instructions to the Tahsildars, or native revenue-officers of the district. To each village the Tahsildars allotted its due share of the work to be undertaken. The first-class villages, which would benefit the most therefrom, were to supply twice as much labour as those of the second class, which would only get the surplus water. For every 100 cubic feet of excavation, the amount of a day's work, each villager was to receive his 2½ annas, and the same wage was offered to labourers from outside. The whole of the ground surveyed was marked out in separate allotments of 330 feet each, with a *Patwári* or village accountant placed as overseer over every three miles. The *Lambardárs* or village headmen had sticks given them to show the depth of the needful diggings. The villagers brought their own tools, and "there were to be seen every size and shape of mattock, every conceivable shift for a basket." They worked away merrily and with a will; one gang of 350 from Fattehgarh marching down to beat of drum and enlivening its labours with frequent strains of music. While the poorer villagers lent their labour, some of the leading natives advanced money, which has already been repaid.

Ten canals have thus been opened out in the course of a few months, three apiece in the Zira and Muktsar Tahsils, and the remaining four in the Firozpur Tahsil. The three in the first-named section make up a total length of 119½ miles, and those in the Muktsar Tahsil of 62⅔ miles. The length of one in the Firozpur Tahsil is not given; it seems to be about 17 miles; but the Barnswah, so-called after Mr. Barns, extends for 30½ miles from Sobraon on the Satlaj to Firozpur town, and the other two are 17½ and 22 miles long respectively.

These ten canals "now extend from one extremity of the district of Firozpur to the other, without a break, the tail of one overlapping the head of the next for 110 miles, and extending to 6 or 8 miles from the river." Their total length is said to be 257 miles, and the whole cost of their construction, including the value of the land, does not exceed a lakh and a half of rupees, or at the old rate of exchange about £15,000, to which the district fund contributed only Rs. 22,563, a sum that can easily be recouped in five years. By that time they will probably irrigate 300,000 acres of land; while, even if we put the value of the water thus supplied at the very low rate of one rupee an acre, they will have repaid the whole capital cost, besides leaving a margin of one lakh and a half for cost of maintenance and extension.

All this serves to show what valuable results may be attained under right management by cheap and simple means, without the costly interference of the Public Works Department. It justifies the arguments used by Captain Grey in his recent papers on Irrigation, and it brings out the good effects of enlisting local interest in works of local usefulness. "Never before," as Mr. Markham well puts it, "had the Government been drawn into such close relations with the villagers; and the people have learnt for themselves what great things may be accomplished by systematic and combined efforts." To Captain Grey, Mr. Barns, and all who worked under them, down to the humblest villager, belongs, each in his own degree, the credit of carrying out an enterprise which may in time convert the sands of the Satlaj valley into green fields. It is pleasant in this connection to notice the address presented, before the end of last year, by the Zamindars of Firozpur to the able engineer without whose guiding hand Captain Grey's scheme might long have waited for execution. After avowing their want of fit words to express their gratitude to Mr. Barns, the Zamindars say:—

We remember how anxious you felt for us when you visited our district before, and cannot forget how graciously you spent a full month of your most valuable time last year when you returned from England, and were on your way to Bahawalpur, and when you would naturally have preferred taking rest after so long a voyage, in going round the district for our sake, examining every nook and corner of it and forming best plans for the construction of canals in our Tahsils. Nor did your benevolent design stop there, but you continued from time to time to give suitable directions and issue proper instructions calculated to finish what you had begun and give us a selected painstaking surveyor to work for us. The result of which we see at this day, that there are canals opened for about 250 miles in length; a result which our unaided and undirected efforts could never have achieved, nay, one which we ourselves at first disbelieved to be possible to attain. These things had been in the contemplation of many officers here for the last twenty years, but had never been commenced, owing to various difficulties and impediments in the way of their achievement. But we thank God that through you now we have obtained the blessings we so anxiously desired and so dearly love.

We can make no return to you for all that you have done for us, except that it will be, as long as we live, our daily and earnest prayer to God to bless you with his own blessings, both in time and eternity. Amen.

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Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The *Bombay Gazette* holds that all possible ground for dissatisfaction would have been removed if the Native Princes had been distinctly forbidden to make presents of very great value to the Prince of Wales, and if Mr. Disraeli could have restrained his brilliant imagination from revelling in the idea that, as Prime Minister of England, he would give India a new dynasty of Emperors, as powerful and magnificent as the East ever knew. It should have been considered that the Prince came merely to crown the edifice built long ago, and to see for himself the country of which the Queen assumed the direct Sovereignty eighteen years since. It was in this character of representative of their Queen that the natives of India welcomed him; and her Majesty and the English Government might well have remained satisfied with the success of their first experiment, instead of immediately making it the excuse for trying another. It is something of which England may well be proud, that the Heir to the Throne has travelled about India for four months, and not a hand has been lifted against him or a seditious word spoken in his hearing. No theory as to the prostrate condition of the people will explain this phenomenon; for everywhere his Royal Highness has gone freely about amongst the natives, and, wherever he has not been received with as much enthusiasm as it is in the nature of the people to show for any ruler, the crowds have at least been curious and good-natured, rather than malignant. If the discontent with British rule had been general and active, surely one man would have been found among so many millions to avenge their wrongs on the whole British nation. The perfect immunity of the Prince proves conclusively, in our opinion, the decay in India of the old sentiment of reverence for the dynasty of the Moguls, and the popular recognition of the supremacy of the British Government as an established fact which there is no gainsaying. The fearful struggle of 1857-58 did good in clearing the ground of relics of by-gone empires, and bringing the natives face to face with a knowledge of the actual political state of the country. There are, of course, still dangerous classes in India, who make use or are made use of by intriguing Native Princes, but the mass of the people now desire no other rule than that of the British Government. And, as regards almost all the Native Chiefs, the visit of the Prince of Wales has been distinctly and emphatically beneficial in reconciling them to the subordinate but yet important position which they must henceforth occupy in the Empire. Their sense of self-respect has been flattered by interviews with one who is himself a Prince and not a mere official' and his Royal Highness has completed the conquest of their hearts by the graceful cordiality of his address, and by the readiness with which he has acknowledged their claims to rank as Sovereign Princes. In the cases, more particularly of Scindia and Cashmere, we believe that the Prince has, by his friendly treatment of these Chiefs, made them much more devoted to the British Government and more willing to admit the paramount authority of the Queen over all India than they were a year ago. This impression, even if it be transient, was worth a journey to India to produce. So far, indeed, as the Prince himself is concerned, he has played his part to admiration. He is not responsible for the blunders of others; and he no doubt knows as well as any of his critics that there is no Royal road to good government, and that a Royal progress, however successful, cannot permanently improve the condition of a country which is not blest with sagacious rulers. But he has achieved the difficult feat of winning for himself genuine popularity in India and of making the personal rule of the Queen of England more of a reality to both princes and people than it was before. It is a satisfaction to know that, in accomplishing this political purpose, he has at the same time enjoyed himself in India beyond even his sanguine expectations; and that he is now in a better state of health than when he came out four months ago. The whole country is united in wishing him a pleasant passage home and a cordial welcome from the English people, whom during his visit to India he has served so well.

OUR EXCLUSION FROM THIBET.

The *Friend of India* argues that the case of Thibet is altogether peculiar. We have never on any previous occasion had to deal with a nation which acted as it is doing. Many oriental kingdoms have tried to decline or unduly to limit commercial relations with our fleets, but in them we appeared as strangers from the West, and might bow with some grace to a national policy. Moreover, a civilised, or half-civilised, Government has never declined to receive our friendly messages. The distinctive features of our position towards the grand Llama are, that our nominal boundary is within sight of his, that our political boundary which includes Sikkim marches with his, that his government and people are well disposed towards us, and wish to meet us half way, and yet that, under the dictation of the Chinese, we are so rigorously excluded that not only has no Englishman made his way to the capital during the present century, but our official letters, sent through the friendly mediation of the Ruler of Sikkim, have been returned unopened. We have already referred to the fact that when Sir Richard Temple made his tour along the frontier he was received at each pass, not with a friendly greeting and a hospitable invitation, but by the raising of a written notice that his entry into Thibet was prohibited. Now, is any one nation justified in imposing on another his absolute isolation? Or, to put it more directly, have we a just grievance against China in that she excludes us from commercial and political intercourse with Thibet?

THE FALL IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

The *Friend of India* thinks it is a long time since so valuable and opportune a State paper was submitted to the public, as the volume which has lately been issued from the Financial Department of the Government of India, on the "Production of Gold and Silver, the Demand for Gold, and Price of Silver." This most valuable statistical essay is exactly what was wanted, and its preparation reflects very great credit on the Finance Department, and in particular upon its author, Mr. R. H. Hollingbery. We have been so accustomed to have masses of crude figures thrust upon us as statistics by the Government, that it is most refreshing to be at last presented with an essay, which bears upon its face, the marks of long and patient preparation, collation, and thoughtful study; and we thank the Government sincerely for so valuable and opportune a publication. It will now be possible for us, with a reasonable degree of certainty, to speculate upon the probable course of prices, instead of arguing in the dark upon the matter. Mr. Hollingbery's essay will be of very great value as a text-book for guiding the special inquiries of the Select Committee of the Commons, which Reuter tells us has been appointed. The effects of the stoppage of the Secretary of State's drawings upon the position of the Presidency Banks and the Indian Money Market will be very serious, if silver in considerable sums does not follow the step. The cash balances would, of course, accumulate under the stoppage, but it does not follow that the State deposits with the banks will be increased thereby, the Government showing a disposition to decrease its balances in the hands of all the banks. It may be doubted whether *all* the Exchange Banks realise the full gravity of the situation; and a continuance of the course upon which some of them have entered may send the rates of discount up very much higher than now. It has been pointed out to us, moreover, that about 6½ millions of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan maturing in 1879 are enfaced for London, and that if some arrangement is not made for converting at all events this amount of the Loan into a Sterling Stock, this large sum will be coming back upon us in the next three years, competing with the Secretary of State's drafts, as well as with silver. The whole position is so complicated, and full of such obvious danger, that too great caution in the operations of the Exchange Banks cannot, we believe, be shown. We are moving in the neighbourhood of a financial cyclone, and the most careful observations should be taken of our position.

DECORATIONS FOR THE DESERVING.

The *Pioneer* holds that if the divine right of Kings affords an all-sufficient answer to the public criticism of their acts, it is idle to refer to the feeling which some incidents of the late Investiture will awaken. That the Prince of Wales is privileged to honour whom he may, no loyal Englishman—and all Englishmen are loyal here—dreams of questioning. But, nevertheless, we are not without concern in the manner of his bestowing. It is not only that the Order of the Star of India was specially created to mark distinguished services in India, and on that very ground that the C.B. decoration is wont to be denied, but that the C. S. I. has been often and recently refused in the case of officers justly recommended for it, simply because the number of Companions permitted by the Statute was said to be already complete. Now, in view of this position of affairs, there is surely an air of improvidence about some of his Royal Highness's selections for the honour, when we have regard to the character and claims of those still left out in the cold. We disclaim the slightest intention of lightly disparaging the pretensions of any of the fortunate gentlemen referred to. Indeed, in some instances, we can offer them unqualified congratulation. As for Major Bradford, for example, but for some pedantic rule turning upon his youth at the time—as though the greater the youth the greater the desert, were not the only true rule—he would have worn his C.B. in the days of the Mutiny. Then, no one grudges more distinction to men already so distinguished as Generals Probyn and Sam Browne; or denies the fitness of the bestowal, apart from all precedents, in the case of the Viceroy's Private Secretary. But to decorate a surgeon in order, apparently, that to him who hath may be given—for eminent in his profession though Dr. Fayrer unquestionably is, his deserts have already been richly rewarded; or to mark the services of a commander who sails his ship across a mill-pond with tolerable success; or the officer who, for the moment, fills the post of polite letter-writer to the Prince, is quite another affair. We do not believe that the Prince of Wales would willingly dissipate our time-honoured beliefs, or do violence to our local prejudices. We think it probable that those who failed to warn him of the position of matters as regards the Order,

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neglected also to apprise him of the splendid, the stupendous services rendered to the State in the hour of its extreme need, which remain unrequited to this day. Has H.R.H ever even heard of Seth Gobind Das, of Muttra, of the man who, when the Mutiny broke out, sent the timely warning which saved Agra; who kept open our communications; sheltered Europeans at his deadly risk; ransomed our treasure with his own; maintained an army for us, and placed horses, servants and fortune at the disposal of the State? Does his Royal Highness know that Gobind Das was rewarded with a beggarly pittance and an inferior title; that even now he would gratefully come to receive from the Royal hand one of those honours lavished on the royal *entourage*? Again, nearer home, here at Allahabad, on the Bench, to which his merits of another kind have lifted him, is Mr. Robert Spankie, who, then the Magistrate of Saharunpore, saved a whole district in the Mutiny; a man perhaps careless to remember claims which the guardians of the nation's honour have forgotten. And such cases as we have cited are typical ones only. We cannot but think his Royal Highness has been allowed to lose a great opportunity. To have sought out and signalised the unrequited claims of '57 would have been a princely and most gracious task. As it is, Englishmen in India will retain their predilection for heroes of their own making; dividing their sympathy, for the moment, between those who are denied their Star of India decoration and those who wear it.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

PESHAWAR, *March* 4.—In my letter of last week I informed you of the affair between our outpost at Fort Mackeson and the hillmen, on which occasion the Affreedis tried to cut off the grass-cutters' ponies belonging to the detachment. But the Duffadar, and the guard of the 8th B. C. with them, held the enemy in check until the arrival of a party of the Native Infantry and a few sowars, which caused them to retire to the hills. From the bullets that were picked up it is evident that the weapons in the possession of the Affreedi are mostly rifled, and one or two decided Enfield bullets, found after the engagement, afford proof of these gentlemen having at some time or other succeeded in stealing Enfields from our own men. Now, knowing that the tribes all along the frontier are for the most part thus well armed, why is it that our cavalry regiments here are still carrying that useless pop-gun—the smooth-bore carbine; surely it is full time to give them and all the Bengal Cavalry the breech-loader. But to return to the doings at Mackeson, I have to tell you that on Sunday last Captain Tytler, 8th B. C., at present commanding the Fort, received information from the police that the thannah at Eymud Chiboutra, at the mouth of the pass, was to be attacked that night, and finding that the police, some forty in number, felt decidedly uncomfortable at the thought of having to defend themselves with their wretched arms against upwards of a thousand Affreedis, he assisted them by a party of twenty men of the 27th N.I. and a few sowars; but the enemy did not carry out their intention, and the force assembled at Mackeson, including a party of forty sowars 8th B. C., who made the cavalry detachment there equal to one entire troop, was doubtless instrumental in preventing them from coming on to the plain. The Adam Kheyls, consisting of the Okar-wal-Gurgoon Kheyl, Dhurree Log, and others, will, I anticipate, obstinately hold out in their refusal to allow the road to be made. Already men of the Aurokzai and Zukka Kheyl and other neighbouring tribes have rendered the dwellers in the pass assistance, but having only brought with them five days' food, they listened to the advice of the high priest, and have, I believe, returned to their homes. What the action of our civil authorities will be in the event of their not being able to give them their own way about the road I cannot say, but there is not the slightest doubt that if the military have to be called on to bring these gentlemen to reason, a general rising of all the tribes, from one end of the frontier to the other, will be the immediate result. The pass men say that no money will tempt them to give in about the road, and that if they were to do so they would become the laughing stock of all the surrounding tribes, and would be nothing more than ryots of the Government. So, as matters now stand, if we insist on the road we must fight for it.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

ALWAR.—Not very long ago we were rejoicing over the tranquil state of Alwar. The brave old Lakdir Sing was dead, and the triumph of the Thanna party seemed complete. Not a trace could be detected of any political disturbance whatever; and yet, it seems from the recent attempt to upset the train in which he travelled, that Mangal Sing, the young Maharajah, has still his enemies. The investigation into this ingenious attempt at murder is, we believe, still going on; but for obvious reasons the inquiry is at present a strictly private one.—*Pioneer*.

TRAFFIC IN GRAIN.—Mr. G. F. Tavenor, Traffic Manager of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, has recently visited Ferozpur, with a view to making arrangements to provide for the immense traffic in grain and seed which has commenced between that city and Karachi. We are informed that the demand for carriage is at present far in excess of the supply.

THE REVENUE.—From the official returns we see that the revenue of the Government of India, for the first seven months of the current financial year, was £28,532,773, and the expenditure £33,111,118. During the same period of last year the revenue amounted to £29,004,604, and the expenditure to £33,038,323, which shows a decrease in the revenue of £471,831, and an increase in the expenditure of £72,795.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.—The *Calcutta Statesman* understands that the Government of India has a very valuable paper in the press on the subject of the Currency and the Exchange question, and that it will be published immediately. The same paper says that it is rumoured that large shipments of silver are coming out on private account immediately, and adds, we forbear to name the amount we have heard rumoured, but we believe the operation is a fact.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal returned to Calcutta at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 12th March, after having visited the Singhbhoom and Manbhoom districts, and seen all the principal native chiefs and all the headmen among the Kols of the Kolhan, or country of the Kols proper. His Honour was much pleased, it is understood, at observing the contentment of these people as distinguished from the Kols of the Chota Nagpore country.

THE KARENNI BOUNDARY.—The settlement of the Karenni boundary question is still going on prosperously; and the King of Burmah is probably beginning to grasp the absurdity of struggling with the Government of this country. Some time may, no doubt, elapse before he lets the world know that he has repented past follies, and up to the present moment, we believe, he has expressed no curiosity to see Colonel Duncan in boots; but even this last sign of giving in must come in due course, and we need be in no hurry for it.—*Pioneer*.

THE LATE MR. W. CARPENTER.—The following appears in the *Central Provinces Gazette* of the 11th March:—"The Chief Commissioner deeply regrets to have to announce the death, on the evening of the 5th inst., from injuries the effects of an accident, of Mr. C. W. Carpenter, C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Nagpore Division. Whilst Government loses in him a very valuable public servant, the Chief Commissioner, in common with his numerous friends in the North-Western and in these Provinces, deplores the loss of one whose sweetness of disposition endeared him to all, and whose many sterling qualities gave promise of a brilliant future career."

SIR R. TEMPLE.—It seems to be generally understood that the Lieutenant-Governor is not likely to retain his appointment to the end of the term, and speculation is rife as to the name of his successor. According to the *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent, Mr. Clive Bayley's chances are, in official circles, spoken of as being about the best. Other names are also mentioned, and some of them are perhaps better known than that of Mr. Bayley, whose reputation must be acknowledged to be of rather an official than a public character. The hon. gentleman is well known to be conscientious and hard-working—a most useful Government servant—but his claims to the Lieutenant-Governorship are not of a nature to strike people generally as being the strongest that could possibly be put forward.

A NEW WAX INSECT.—A wax insect found in Chota Nagpur is believed to be the same as that observed in Madras by the late Dr. J. Anderson. Its occurrence in the Chota Nagpur District is an interesting discovery; and if collected in large quantities in the same manner as is done with stick-lac, the wax obtained from it would prove a useful and profitable article of commerce. The insect, of which the wax-covered female only is known at present, is named *Ceroplaster ceriferus*, and is allied to the *Pela* of the Chinese, who have long made use of it for commercial purposes, and propagate it in much the same manner as is done in certain parts of India and Burmah with the lac insect. The wax of the *Pela* is there a considerable article of trade.

THE AFRIDIS.—The Lahor paper has received encouraging news from the Peshawar frontier. The recusant tribes are at length beginning to come to their senses, and have sent word to the British authorities expressing their willingness to make good all the damage they have caused, and to allow the road which it was proposed to make from the top of the Kotal to the level portion of the road. "This of course is nearly all that the authorities required; but it is hardly likely that the tribes, after having defied us for some time, and having thrown down the glove, will be allowed to settle matters so easily, more especially as it would be decidedly *infra dig* to abate one jot or tittle from our original demands." The blockade which is now kept up has pressed sorely upon the Afridis, whose chief occupation is that of carriers. This is now stopped, and consequently their cattle and camels are eating their heads off, while their owners are beginning to find that inability to follow their occupations is not altogether profitable, and that submission is the best policy.

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OPIUM CULTIVATION.—The *Statistical Reporter* tells us that a proposal for the utilisation of green manure, and especially of indigo refuse, in the cultivation of opium, has recently been considered by Government. It has been pointed out that green manures would be peculiarly applicable to districts like Tirhoot and Sarun, where, from want of firewood, the ryots are in the habit of using their cow-dung for fuel. It has been said that the indigo plants is the most suitable for green manuring, and that as green manure is the form best adapted for the opium soil of Sarun and Tirhoot, it would be advisable to encourage the cultivators, through the Opium Department, to grow indigo plant, "which, after it has passed through the steeping process, should be returned to the opium field, to strengthen the soil for the next year's crop."

THE NEW COINAGE.—The loyalty to the wishes of the British Government shown by the Maharajah Holkar in instantly falling in with Sir William Muir's project for minting native rupees has already been freely recognised. It is satisfactory none the less to discover that virtue in this case is not its own barren reward. We believe that the Maharajah gains, besides the proud consciousness of loyalty, something like four annas in the rupee on exchanging his own dumpy coins for ours. Then he is saved the expense of keeping up a mint, and receives Rs. 20,000 a-year as compensation for submitting to this advantage. There is yet another pull in favour of the Indore Treasury under the new arrangement. Taxes assessed under the old coinage will in future be paid in the new. It would in fact require a good accountant to sum up the substantial considerations which co-operate with loyalty in inducing the Maharajah to support the Financial Minister's measure.—*Pioneer.*

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 2nd March, 1876, that rain fell during the week in Shikarpur, in Sind, in fair quantity in the south-eastern and lower Delta districts of Bengal and in Sylhet, to some extent in a few other districts of Central Bengal and Upper Assam, and in the north-western districts of the Punjab. None is reported from other parts of India; no change is announced from Madras or Mysor. In Bombay the *rabi* harvest continues. In the Central Provinces and Berar the harvest is also in progress and the expected outturn good. Reports from Central India and Rajpootana are favourable. In Bengal, except for the rain, which has been beneficial where it has fallen, no change is reported. In Upper Assam rain is much wanted. The *rabi* cuttings are commencing in the North-Western Provinces; prospects are generally good. The same is the case in Oudh. In the Punjab rain is much wanted in the southern districts; in the north-eastern districts prospects are good.

THE CASE OF AMIR KHAN.—The petition that Amir Khan might be liberated has been finally refused by the Viceroy. We find no difficulty in understanding this refusal, for the arguments against mercy are very powerful. After Amir Khan had been convicted before the Sessions Judge of Patna in 1871 of conspiracy against the Queen, an appeal in his favour was rejected by Sir Richard Couch; and Messrs. Louis Jackson and Macpherson concurred in the confirmation of the first sentence. Amir Khan was to suffer imprisonment for life, and now he has only been confined for six years. A petition has been presented for his release, urging that when he committed his crime he was a man of mature age, and holding a good position in society. Now, these certainly are no extenuating circumstances. Amir Khan was not a poor outcast, whose crime might to some extent be condoned, because of his wretchedness, but the criminal whom Lord Northbrook refuses to pardon by his wealth and position was able to lead others astray, and to be himself on that account all the more dangerous an enemy to the State. The Viceroy, too, would naturally hesitate before reversing a sentence that has already been confirmed so emphatically.

RAWUL PINDEE, *March* 8.—The riot case has ended. Twenty-three sepoys of the 21st P.N.I. have been convicted, fourteen of whom have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from one year to two months, and the remainder fined Rs. 10. Considering that two of the persons assaulted died from the injuries they sustained, the rioters have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the extreme leniency of the magistrate. Whether the military authorities will further notice the matter and discharge the sepoys concerned in the riot, which should certainly be done, remains to be seen. The members of the local police force justly expect shortly to be decorated with a special medal, which, with the view of combining durability with economy, will be made of leather! for the eminent services rendered by them during the riot, and it is furthermore hoped that a C. S. I.-ship may be found for the head of the police, who certainly deserves it. The Lahore vernacular newspaper is very severe in its strictures on the conduct of the Rawal Pindi police; but then, considering that there were only six constables on duty, and the remainder of the force busily engaged in their domestic pursuits, what else could be expected of the police but an ignominious retreat. They will do better next time, let us hope. The 1-8th Regiment marched in this morning *en route* to Peshawur. The regiment have had a very pleasant march of it up from Delhi. Lieut.-Colonel Buist, B.S.C., doing general duty here, retires on colonels' allowances, and will shortly leave for England.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE CATTLE FARM AT HISSAR.—From the 1st April next the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar, which is now under the Stud Commission, will be transferred to the Commissariat authorities. As the latter department has the most interest in the stock produced, the change seems only natural. This farm, being some way off the main lines of communication, has been visited by very few people, but to its apparent success everyone can testify who has seen the splendid bullocks used in all the Government carts and artillery wagons; and what is more to the point is that these magnificent animals are turned into the service at a cheaper price than they could be bought for at the different cattle fairs. Hissar has always been famed for its cattle, but the farm counts among its animals picked breeding stock from Mysore, Sind, Guzerat, Hurriana, and Nagore, all of which are equally noted for their bullocks. A certain number of sheep, too, are bred there, crosses between English rams of the Southdown, Leicester, and Cotswold breeds, and Bicaneer ewes. Every year two hundred bulls and a similar number of rams are picked for distribution gratis among the cattle and sheep-breeders throughout the Presidency. This liberality on the part of Government is not generally known. Any of our readers who may take to cattle or sheep-farming can always get good sires by applying to the Government farm at Hissar. The only drawback to the situation of the farm is that the rainfall is very small, and frequently there is a great dearth of fodder. To palliate this all that seems required is the reservation of some grass lands near the canal, or in some other place where the rainfall is greater, to which the young stock might be sent in bad years. Colonel Sibley, Deputy Commissary-General, and Colonel Fulton, Superintending Engineer, have, we believe, been to Hissar to try and arrange some plan for improved pasturage. The farm has been under the charge of Colonel Robinson, of the Bengal Cavalry, for the last twelve years, and he is to be congratulated on the way he has made it succeed.—*Pioneer*, March 11.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 9. Str. Abyssinia, Moulmein; Compta, Cardiff; Ivanhoe, Liverpool; Lottie Warren, Liverpool.—10. Str. Monte Moro, Sunderland; Abercorne, Kurrachee; Savior Faire, Liverpool; Ettrickdale, Liverpool; Saugor, Bourbon.—11. Str. Almora, Colombo; Patna, Bombay.—13. Fearnought, Liverpool.—14. Str. Yorkshire, London.—15. Str. Tenasserim, Madras; Scotland, London; Scotia, Camorta; Edwin Fox, Sourabaya.

DEPARTURES.

March 9. Str. Potomac, Carpo.—10. Strs. Indus and Queen Anne; Eurydice, Eastern Monarch, Alexandra, Charlotte Croom, and Laurel.—11. Str. Ava; Albert Victor.—13. Str. Chancellor, Rescue.—14. Str. Avagyee and Malda; Malta.—15. Str. Satara, Oorlah, and Pilot.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 17, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4½ per Cent., 1873	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 0
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	105 12 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9 9-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to 1415
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1440 to 1460
Coal Company	1400 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	760 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	134 to 135
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	182 to 185
B. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	172 to 173
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	440 to 450
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	109 to 110
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £2 0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

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Madras.

THE GOVERNOR.—The date of the Duke of Buckingham's departure for the Neilgherries is not yet known. It is supposed that the Ladies Grenville will precede him by a fortnight or three weeks, and that his Grace will not leave till early in April. The pandals erected at Trichinopoly for the reception of the Prince of Wales are being kept up, in the hope that his Grace will pay the town a visit shortly.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The *Madras Mail* says :—His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, accompanied by his Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp, embarked on board the mail steamer *Mirzapore* for Calcutta, on Tuesday afternoon. His Excellency's departure may be assumed to be in connection with the question of the re-organisation of the Native Army, which is under the consideration of a Committee appointed by the Government of India, and which is now sitting in Calcutta.

MYSOR.—A large number of rayats from the Sirsa taluk, in Mysor, have found their way to Bangalor, and the object of their visit is to represent personally to the Chief Commissioner the deplorable state of affairs in the taluk, and the hardships they and their families were undergoing owing to the failure of the crops. Sirsa appears to have suffered severely from the want of rain, and it is the general impression that Mr. Dalyell will treat the applicants with the consideration they deserve.

THE WEATHER.—The *Madras Mail* says :—"No rain" is still the cry from all parts of the mofussil. Do our readers know what that means? Tanks dry, wells drying up fast, a parched and thirsty land, a suffering people and much cattle. Efforts for relief should be projected, but "mum" is the word. It is better to prophesy smooth things, because the other plan means money, of which Government stand in need, and after all rain may come. That is statesmanship, and our rulers hope on, hope ever, scorning to be taught.

THE BURMAH RAILWAY.—Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer for State Railways to the Government of India, should have been in Calcutta by the 3rd of this month, but his return was put off to the 9th, and then indefinitely. He went from Madras to Burmah, where he is inspecting the railway. It is getting on slowly, for engineering in the jungle is difficult. The light-hearted Burmese, too, have a great predilection for idleness ; and if anybody happens to fall ill, all the others take this as a good excuse for running away from their work. The decision about a mountain railway up the Coonoor Ghat must, of course, await Mr. Molesworth's return.—*Pioneer*, March 11.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—Our (*Deccan Times*) city correspondent informs us :—It is reported in the city that his Excellency Sir Salar Jung will proceed to England in the beginning of April next, and will stay there for a period of about six months. His Excellency's visit will no doubt greatly tend to improve many of the customs of the city, and will also set a good example to other noblemen of Hyderabad, in acquiring a knowledge of foreign countries. Nawab Shahab Jung, the Miscellaneous Minister, it is rumoured, will leave Hyderabad in a day or two, for the purpose of ascertaining the progress the schools in his Highness the Nizam's Dominions have made. The Director of Public Instruction will, most probably, accompany him on his tour. On Wednesday last the body of a boy, aged fourteen years, was found in a city drain, known by the name of Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah's Nullah. The corpse was taken to the police-court, and inquiries are now being made as to who the murderer could be. Cholera is still raging within the city. On the 23rd and 24th inst. the number of persons that fell victims to the epidemic was forty.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 10. Str. Yorkshire, London.—11. Str. Puttialla, Bombay ; str. Merkara, Calcutta ; Witness, Algoa Bay.—12. Str. Khandalla, Calcutta ; Henry Miller, Masulipatam.—13. Str. Indus, Calcutta.—17. Str. Ava, Calcutta and Northern Ports.

DEPARTURES.

March 10. Str. Duke of Argyll, London.—11. Str. Yorkshire, Calcutta ; str. Tenasserim, Calcutta.—12. Str. Puttialla, Calcutta ; str. Merkara, London.—13. Str. Khandalla, Bombay.—14. Str. Oriental, Calcutta.

Bombay.

COTTON.—The quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of January, 1876, amounted to 4,755 bales, weighing 1,853,712 lbs., or 2,896 candies and 272 lbs., of the value of Rs. 4,31,950 ; and for the month of February, 1876, amounted to 8,314 bales, weighing 32,51,024 lbs., or 5,079 candies and 464 lbs., of the value of Rs. 8,23,800.

BARODA.—Sir T. Madhava Rao has determined to establish dispensaries, and to give encouragement to the practice of vaccination in the Gaikwar's territory. The new Public Health Department is to be placed under the charge of a European officer.

A NATIVE SHOT BY A SOLDIER.—The Baroda correspondent of the *Indian Statesman* reports that "four men of H.M.'s 83rd Regiment, while out shooting at Wasud, on Friday, the 25th ultimo, shot a native dead. I have been informed that the native abused one of the men, and he in consequence shot him, after which he made good his way to this place, but the telegraph having proved swifter, he was apprehended when he arrived here by the civil power. The man is a prisoner, as well as his three companions, and no doubt they will be sent to Bombay for trial."

KHELAT.—We have received private advices from Khelat to the effect that his Highness the Khan had succeeded in forwarding reinforcements *via* the Mulla Pass to his troops in Kutchi. The troops of the Khan's standard, we further learn, on hearing of the arrival of the reinforcement at Emidoon, at once marched to Mittree and offered battle to the Sirdars, but the latter with their forces retired to the hills. The troops also left for Dadur. Everything is very quiet on the Frontier. A good downpour of rain fell when our correspondent wrote, and, in consequence, the prospects of the crops are excellent.—*Sind News*, March 9.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCE.—On Saturday last Mr. Anandrao Raghunath, a native artist of this city, had the honour of an interview with his Royal Highness the Prince on board the *Serapis*. He was introduced to his Royal Highness by the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, after which Mr. Anandrao presented three beautiful oil paintings (size 2 ft. by 2½ ft.) executed by him. They were as follows :—1, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in full military dress ; 2, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales ; 3, a drawing of a Hindu lady. In addition to these, Mr. Anandrao presented Sir Bartle Frere with an oil painting of that honourable gentleman's portrait. In a letter written by Sir Bartle Frere under the direction of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it was stated that his Royal Highness graciously accepted these gifts. —*Times of India*, March 20.

THE DEPUTY-SHERIFF.—We understand that the competition for the appointment of Deputy-Sheriff of Bombay, which will be vacant in a few days, in consequence of the retirement of the present incumbent, lies between Mr. A. F. Turner, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk and Turner, solicitors, and Mr. E. Vanderstratten, of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland. The Chief Justice (Sir M. Westropp), we are informed, refuses to consent to the appointment of Mr. Turner, except on the condition that he at once ceases to practise as an attorney, and Sir Michael also declines to allow the new Deputy-Sheriff to receive fees of any kind whatever, as has been customary. These conditions are considered by the legal profession sufficient to debar any of the "learned community" from the appointment ; and we also understand that the Chief Justice has, in addition, imposed other still more stringent conditions affecting the profession to which he belongs.—*Times of India.*

THE SIND FRONTIER.—Latest advices from Las Bayla, received by the *Sindian* state that Sirdar Mohim Khan Ghurginari, the leader of the Ghurginari tribe, was attacked at Gidhar lately, by the troops of the Khan of Khelat ; the Sirdar with his family was compelled to fly the country ; Gidhar was looted and the Fort destroyed. The whereabouts of Mohim Khan cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed that he is somewhere about Haran. The next step by the Khan's troops was to proceed to Mir Lalla Sumaladu's country, in pursuit of Mohim Khan ; not finding him there they inquired for his son and his wife ; these not turning up the troops attacked Meer Lalla and killed him, taking seven of his women into captivity. The whole of Beluchistan is, from all accounts, in a blaze. People are anxiously awaiting the action of the British Government in reference to the ex-Jam. Should his release be much longer deferred, the consequences will be most disastrous ; the whole country will be up in arms, and the safety of the Khan would not be worth an hour's purchase.

A CURIOUS OVERSIGHT.—A very singular error has just been discovered in the annual official statement of the trade of British India. It appears that the coasting trade of Madras and Bombay, which amounts to about twenty million sterling, has for years past been omitted from the returns altogether. We quote the Government of India on the subject :—

The errors in question in the Madras accounts represented the entire omission from all published statements of the value of the coasting trade between British ports in that province, amounting in 1874-75 to no less a sum than £4,974,716. In Bombay the errors consisted of a similar omission, up to the year 1873-74, of the value of a trade which amounts in 1874-75 to £13,049,870, and of a discrepancy of over two millions sterling between the annual account of trade and navigation published in that Presidency, and the annual accounts (Part II.)-published by the Government of India, compiled from figures furnished monthly by the local authorities —the trade with Cutch, Kattywar, and foreign Konkan having been omitted from the local monthly returns. It does not appear that any blame is to be attributed to the officers who compiled the accounts in Madras and Bombay, the instructions given for the preparation of the forms prescribed by the Government of India in 1871 having been misunderstood. On the discovery of these errors a complete revision of the

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figures for the years and for the previous four years became necessary, and much delay ensued in the issue of the volume, which was in the press as long ago as October, 1875. The delay, however, has been more than compensated by the rectification of vital errors which had run through successive volumes of statistics published by the Government of India. It is believed that under the strict system of classification which has now been adopted, the recurrence of such mistakes is impossible. The review of the account is so full that further comment on the results of the trade of the year is unnecessary. The Governor-General in Council wishes it to be understood that the opinions expressed in the review are those of the compiler individually, and that his Excellency in Council is not prepared to endorse them. But whether the facts justify in every case the conclusions drawn from them or not, the facts themselves are clearly set out, and the details carefully arranged, and the paper is a useful *résumé* of the extent and direction of Indian trade in all important particulars for 1874-75, and for various periods preceding that year. Copies will therefore be circulated, with copies of this resolution, and of the accounts on which the review is based, for general information.

Did any Government, we wonder, ever before have to own to such a blunder as this? It is almost enough to destroy one's faith in Indian statistics for ever. And we seem to have no security that other official figures are not equally fallacious. "It is believed," calmly says the Governor-General, "that under the strict system of classification which has now been adopted the recurrence of such mistakes is impossible." "*It is believed.*" By whom? Not, we fear, by any one outside the Secretariats.—*Friend of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 13. Str. Rajpootana, Calcutta; str. Coconada, Kurrachee; Algofar, Mozambique; Caroline, Calcutta; Cartvale, Liverpool.—14. Rene, Mauritius.—15. Str. Gads Hill, Suez; Bagany, Liverpool.—16. Str. Venetia, London; str. Castore, Trieste; str. Akola, Kurrachee; Mount S. Elphinstone, Calcutta.—17. I.G.S. Dalhousie, Aden.—18. Str. Egbert, Newcastle; str. Guy Mannering, Jeddah; St. George, Calcutta; str. Harald Haarfager, Marseilles.—19. City of Aberdeen, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. and Mrs. Hammond, Miss Romanes, Mr. James Cull, Mr. W. Hodkinson, Mr. J. Bathe, Mr. C. Littlewood, Mr. A. Mears, Mr. T. McRae, Mr. A. E. Annand, Dr. J. Eakin, and Dr. J. Atkinson. From VENICE.—Mr. H. Scannell, Col. H. S. and Mrs. Rammell, Miss Layton, Mr. Orr, and Mr. A. Sieger. From BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Arnot, Mr. F. Bailey, Mr. Halford, Surg. major W. P. Harris, Mrs. Waddington and infant, Mr. Otto Bergre, and Mr. G. H. Morrison. From ADEN.—Brig. gen. Gaye, Capt. Gallway.

DEPARTURES.

March 13. H.M.S. Serapis, London; H.M.S. Osborne, London; H.M.S. Raleigh, London; str. Hydaspes, Southampton, &c.; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee, via K. Coast; str. Kurrachee, Calcutta, via Tellicherry.—14. Choice, Madras; Keerata Roodrin, Colombo, via Cochin; Gulanar, Mozambique; str. Halley, Antwerp; Tribune, Moulmein.—15. Str. Australia, Genoa, &c.; str. Atalanta, Liverpool, via the Canal.—16. H.M.S. Arab, Muscat.—17. Havelock, Diamond Island; Courier de Bombay, Kurrachee; str. Coconada, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Clive, Liverpool, via the Canal.—18. Str. Africa, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Rajpootana, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hydaspes.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. Kerr, Mr. J. Bowman, Mr. A. O'Farrell, Mr. Yaill, and Mr. G. Mayer. For BRINDISI.—Rev. Father A. Murcelh and Dr. G. Thompson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major and Mrs. G. B. C. Simpson and child, Miss C. M. Holland, Mrs. Reid and two children, Mr. J. Douglas, Mr. R. S. T. MacEwan, Mr. J. E. P. Steele, Mrs. E. T. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Wilkinson and infant, Mr. E. Harwood, Mrs. A. Neill, Mr. W. Cousins, Mr. S. J. Bagram, Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Mr. J. F. Fleet, and Mr. P. H. Smith. For BRINDISI.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. E. M. Playfair, a lady and gentleman, Mrs. Spilling, Miss Simond, Mr. MacMeekin, Mr. Steele, Mr. A. G. B. Graham, Col. J. S. Kemball, Mr. E. Johnston, Colonel Fife, R.E., Mrs. J. W. Neill, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, and Mr. T. Longmuir. For VENICE.—Major gen. and Mrs. Maclagan and child, Mr. R Ewing, Mr. J. W. Griffiths, Mr. H. Rhodins, Mr. Finch, Major Jenkins, Major H. T. Butler, Mr. H. H. Lake, and Mr. Samson. For SUEZ.—A gentleman, Mr. Danks, Mr. Hadenfeldt, and Mr. F. Price. For ADEN.—Major G. G. Hannen.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 20, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 9 3-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 9 5-16d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	97
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3250
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up ...	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1080
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3200
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 790 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1950
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1090
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	286
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 4.)

CURRY, T. E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Sonan div. to the Indus div., from Jan. 1.

ELLIOTT—DUNLOP.—Consequent on the return from furl. of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, asst. comr., 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission from the date on which Mr. Elliott returned to duty, viz.:—Mr. A. Elliott, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class, and Mr. A. J. Dunlop, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to return to his offic. position in the 3rd class.

HARRISON, Lieut. J. H. C., R.E., app. to the mily. works branch as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the 2nd circle, Mily. Works.

HILDEBRAND, Lieut. A., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 2nd Chukrata to the Chukrata Road div.

JARRAD—GEORGE.—Consequent on the resignation of his appt. by Lieut. J. E. Coghlan, R.N., deputy supt., 2nd grade, Marine Survey dept., the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promns. from Dec. 1, 1875:—Navigating lieut. F. W. Jarrad, R.N., asst. supt., 1st grade, to be deputy supt., 2nd grade; Navigating sub lieut. C. George, R.N., to be asst. supt., 1st grade.

KELLIE, Lieut. J., R.E., app. to the Mily. Works branch as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the 5th circle, Mily. Works.

LAWFORD.—The services of Mr. H. B. Lawford, Bengal C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal from Oct. 12 last.

LUCAS—FRASER.—Mr. G. Lucas held charge of the duties of 2nd asst. resident, Persian Gulf, in addition to his other duties, while Lieut. Fraser performed the duties of 1st asst. resident during the absence of Mr. Edwards on priv. leave, that is, from July 8 to Sept. 17.

O'CONNOR, J. E., asst. sec. in the statistical branch of the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, is allowed priv. leave of absence for three months from March 6.

ROSS, Lieut. col. E. C., resident, 2nd class, and political resident, Persian Gulf, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furl.

(*Gazette of India*, March 11.)

ARMSTRONG.—The services of Rev. W. F. Armstrong, B.A., junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

BELL, W. A., asst. engr., 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transfd. to British Burmah for employment on railways.

BURN-MURDOCK, Lieut. J., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

CAMPBELL, Major A. H. E., com. the resident's escort, to offic. as mily. secy. to the resident at Hyderabad from the date of taking charge, v. Lieut. col. Fraser, on furl.

COWLEY.—The services of the Rev. W. D. Cowley, M.A., chaplain of Sitapur in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

GAVIN, Rev. J. F. A., B.A., to be chaplain of Sitapur in Oudh.

HARRISON, Lieut. J. H. C., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Lucknow div., mily. works.

KELLIE—JOHNSTONE.—The foll. transfers are ordered:—Lieut. J. Kellie, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from mily. works branch to Punjab Prov. estab. Lieut. J. T. Johnstone, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Punjab Prov. estab. to the mily. works branch.

LEISHMAN, J. M., consular agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on Feb. 11.

MARKBY, Hon. W., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, reported his return from the leave granted him.

STEPHENSON, C. A., asst. traffic supt., is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

TAYLOR, R., is app. to offic. as dep. comp. gen.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 1.)

Lieut. L. J. H. Grey is app. to be an asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, and to act in the 2nd grade of asst. comr., and will be employed on the special works for the measurement and settlements of the Barkagurh estate in the district of Lohardugga.

Mr. W. H. Verner, joint mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is app. to act temp. as cant. mag. of Dum-Dum.

Mr. H. C. Richardson, C.S., reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furl. on Feb. 11.

Mr. A. Weekes, joint mag. and dep. coll., Hooghly, is app. to act, until further orders, as mag. and coll. of Furreedpore.

Mr. J. P. Grant, judge of Rungpore, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Mymensingh during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Money, C.S.I., or until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, C.S., is app. to act as judge of the Courts of Small

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Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. A. Kelly, or until further orders.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, C.S., on special duty, is app. temp. to act, until further orders, as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, asst. mag. and coll., Bettiah, is app. to have charge of Begooserai div. of the Monghyr dist.

Lieut. A. E. Gordon, on special duty, is app. to be cant. mag. of Dum-Dum, and to be judge of the Court of Small Causes in that cant.

Mr. L. B. B. King, offieg. mag. and coll., Maldah, is apptd. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Rungpore during the absence, on duty, of Mr. J. P. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, joint mag. and dep. coll., Bhagulpore, is apptd. to act as mag. and coll. of Maldah during the absence, on duty, of Mr. L. B. B. King, or until further orders.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S., on special duty, is apptd. to act, until further orders, as mag. and coll. of Durbhunga.

Mr. E. S. Moseley, offieg. mag. and coll., Durbhunga, is posted to Bhagulpore as a joint mag. and dep. coll.

Mr. J. Anderson, joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Cox's Bazar div. of the Chittagong dist., is apptd. to act, until further orders, as dep. comr. of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the 3rd grade. Mr. Anderson will exercise, while he holds the appt., the powers of a mag. and coll. in Chittagong.

Mr. H. B. Beames, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Nowadah sub-division in Gya, is apptd. to have charge of the Cox's Bazar div. of the Chittagong dist.

Mr. R. H. Renny, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Lohardugga, is apptd. to be a member of the school committee of that dist.

Mr. J. Elliott, B.A., is apptd. to the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service.

The Rev. Lall Behari Dey, asst. professor in the Hooghly College, is apptd. to act in the 4th class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. T. H. Bonham Carter is posted to the Darjeeling Forest div.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 8.)

Mr. C. Brownfield, revenue surveyor, Khoordah survey, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act V. (B.C.) of 1875.

Mr. F. E. Pargter, asst. mag. and coll., Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act X. (B.C.) of 1871.

Baboo Hori Chaitanya Ghose, personal asst. to the comr. of Chittagong, is app. to be manager of the Satkhira estate under the court of wards.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, who was, under orders of Feb. 25, 1875, app. to act as judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, will act in the 1st grade of Small Cause Court judge and subordinate judges, with effect from the date on which he relieved Mr. C. A. Kelly.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Khoolna div. of the Jessore dist., is transfd. to the Sudder station of that dist.

The services of Mr. W. E. Ward, offieg. dist. and sess. judge, Dinagepore, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home dept.

Mr. H. Mosley, joint mag. and dep. coll., Seetamurhee, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Maldah during the absence, on duty, of Mr. L. B. B. King, or until further orders. This cancels the orders on Feb. 29, app. Mr. C. C. Quinn to act as mag. and coll. of Maldah.

In supercession of the orders of Feb. 29, Mr. E. S. Moseley, joint mag. and dep. coll., is app. to have charge of the Seetamurhee div. of the Mozufferpore dist.

Mr. J. Nugent, asst. mag. and coll. at Seetamurhee, is transfd. to the dist. of Durbhunga.

Mr. C. F. Magrath, B.A., is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. K. G. Webster, who has ceased to retain a lien on his app. by taking extension of leave. Mr. Magrath will, however, continue to act as mag. and coll. of Bogra.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, M.A., is app. to be 2nd insp. of Registration officers, v. Mr. C. F. Magrath. Mr. Hallett will, however, continue to act as judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

Mr. T. G. Charles, asst. supt. of police, Mymensing, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Fureedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. Lacey, or until further orders.

Mr. G. R. K. Meares, asst. supt. of police, Sarun, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police of that dist. during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. col. T. Buttenshaw, or until further orders.

Rev. B. T. Atley, M.A., senior chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, and chaplain of the General Hospital, reported his return from furl. on Feb. 24.

Rev. A. N. W. Spens, who now reverts to his substantive app. of 2nd chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is app. to be also chaplain of the Presidency jail.

The services of Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M.A., senior chaplain of St. John's Church and of the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Rev. W. H. Bray, M.A., 2nd chaplain of St. John's Church, and chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, is app. to be senior chaplain of that church.

Rev. E. Jermyn is app. to act until further orders as 2nd chaplain of St. John's Church and as chaplain of the Medical College Hospital.

Mr. A. C. Jackson is app. to the 4th class of the Educational Service, with effect from Feb. 23, and is posted to the Presidency College.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, March 11.)

Mr. J. Laing, offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, with effect from the date of expiry of his leave.

Mr. C. F. Knyvett, offieg. dist. supt. of police, Etah, was deputed on special duty to the camp of H.H. the Lieut. gov., N.W.P., at Agra, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 7, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. C. Tupp, asst. mag., Allahabad, to offic. for Mr. T. E. Atkinson as officer in charge of the N.W.P. *Gazetteer*, during the absence on leave of Mr. Atkinson, or until further orders.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the foll. transfers:—

Mr. J. W. Harris, asst. mag., from Meerut to Aligarh.

Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, principal, Benares College, to offic. as director of Public Instruction, N.W.P., during the absence on furlough of Mr. M. Kempson, or until further orders.

Surg. major G. M. Govan, who has returned from special duty with the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, to resume charge of the civil med. duties at Almora, with effect from Feb. 16.

The services of Surg. A. H. Williams, late offieg. civil surg., Almora, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, mily. dept., with effect from Feb. 6.

H.H. has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified:—

Under Section 93, Act XIX. of 1873, Mr. J. S. Porter, settlement officer, 2nd grade, with all the powers of an officer in charge of a settlement which can be confd. under that section, to be exercised within the limits of the Jhansi dist.

Mr. J. C. Leupolt, asst. coll., 1st class, Azamgarh, to be invested with the powers described in Section 100 of Act XVIII. of 1873, to be exercised with that dist.

With reference to notific. No. 85E., dated Jan. 14, Mr. W. H. Longmore, asst. engr., 1st grade, was relieved of the charge of the Bijnor dist., Rohilkund Prov. div., on Feb. 1.

With reference to G.G. Notification No. 520, dated Dec. 16, 1875, Col. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., resumed charge of the office of chief engr. and secy. to Govt., in the Irrigation Dept., on Feb. 7.

With reference to Notification No. 1,875E, dated Nov. 15, 1875, Mr. W. J. Greer, engr. apprentice, is transfd. from the Eastern Jumna Canal to the office of the 2nd Circle Irrigation Works as personal asst. to the suptg. engr. He left the former on Jan. 5, and joined the latter office on the 6th idem.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Feb. 24.)

Mr. G. W. Rivaz, asst. comr., Jullundur, is apptd. to offic. as sec. to financial comr., Punjab, v. Mr. C. R. Hawkins.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surg. O. T. Duke, 3rd Punjab cav., is apptd. to the med. charge of the camp of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, with effect from Feb. 11.

Mr. J. Frizelle, judicial asst., from Delhi to Simla, in the same capacity, from April 15.

Capt. C. H. T. Marshall, offieg. judicial asst., from Karnal to Delhi, v. Mr. J. Frizelle.

Mr. R. Clarke, asst. comr., Lahore, is transfd. to the Kangra dist., and placed in charge of the sub. div. of Kullu, v. Mr. R. I. Bruce, transfd. to Ferozepore.

Col. J. E. Cracroft, comr. and supt., from the Delhi to the Rawalpindi div.

Lieut. col. W. G. Davies, additional comr. of the Jullundur div., is apptd. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Delhi div., v. Col. J. E. Cracroft, with effect from the afternoon of Feb. 7.

Capt. G. G. Young, dep. comr. of Hoshiarpur, is apptd. to offic. as addl. comr. of the Jullundur div., v. Lieut. col. W. G. Davies, with effect from the afternoon of Feb. 5.

Mr. W. Coldstream, judicial asst., Kangra, is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr. of Hoshiapur, v. Capt. G. G. Young, with effect from the afternoon of Feb. 7.

Mr. H. C. T. Robinson, asst. comr., offic. as dep. comr. of Hoshiarpur from Feb. 5 to 7, both days inclusive.

Major A. F. P. Harcourt, judicial asst., Gurdaspur, is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr. of the Jhang dist., v. Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, proceeding on furl.

Col. T. W. Mercer, from the Mooltan to the Jhelum dist., as dep. comr., v. Lieut. col. J. B. Smyly, proceeding on furl.

Lieut. col. F. M. Birch, from the Montgomery to the Mooltan dist., as dep. comr., v. Col. T. W. Mercer, transf. to the Jhelum dist.

Mr. M. Macauliffe, offic. judicial asst., Jhelum, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of the Montgomery dist., v. Lieut. col. F. M. Birch, transf. to the Mooltan dist.

Mr. J. W. Gardiner, judicial asst., from Ferozepore to Lahore, v. Mr. T. Roberts, proceeding on furl.

Mr. R. I. Bruce, asst. comr., in charge of the Kullu sub div. of the Kangra dist., is transf. to Ferozepore, and app. to offic. as judicial asst., 3rd grade, v. Mr. J. W. Gardiner.

Mr. J. R. Maconachie, asst. comr., from the Gurdaspur to the Shahpur dist.

Mr. R. W. Trafford, offic. judicial asst., Sialkot, is transf. to the Gurdaspur dist., and app. to the charge of Dalhousie.

Mr. H. W. Steel, asst. comr., in charge of the outpost of Kasur, is transf. to the Sialkot dist., and app. to offic. as judicial asst., 3rd grade, v. R. W. Trafford.

Mr. T. G. Walker, asst. comr., Lahore, is app. to the charge of the outpost of Kasur, v. Mr. H. W. Steel.

Mr. F. J. Hewson, asst. comr., from the Lahore to the Gujranwala dist.

Mr. R. G. Thomson, asst. comr., from the Karnal to the Sirsa dist.

Mr. J. G. Silcock, asst. comr., from the Sirsa to the Karnal dist.

Mr. H. E. Perkins, offic. comr. and superint., Rawalpindi div., is app. to offic. as addl. comr. of the Derajat div., on being relieved by Col. J. E. Cracroft.

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Col. J. M. Cripps is posted to the Rawalpindi dist., as dep. comr.

Surg. major I. Newton, supt. of vaccination, Punjab, is app. to offic. as supt. gen. of vaccination during the absence of Surg. major A. M. Garden.

Dr. J. Ferguson, civil surg. of Gujrat, offic. as supt. of vaccination, Punjab, with effect from Dec. 8, 1875, to Feb. 8, 1876, both days inclusive.

Surg. J. Bennett is app. to offic. as supt. of vaccination, Punjab, with effect from Feb. 8.

Mr. J. H. Herdon, dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Gurgaon to the Amritsar dist.

Mr. W. Haslett, asst. dist. supt. of police, Simla, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Gurgaon.

The services of Col. G. McAndrew, dep. insp. gen. of police, Amballa Circle, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Military Dept., under the operation of Home Dept., No. 794 of Jan. 25, 1865.

Mr. D. E. McCracken, asst. dist. supt. of police, Peshawar, reverted to his duties in that dist. on the 9th inst.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Mar. 2.)

Mr. G. Hughes, asst. comr., from Umballa to Kausali, as a tempy. arrangement, during the abs. of Capt. W. J. Parker.

Mr. F. d'O. Bullock reported his arrival at Bombay on Feb. 23, on return from the furl. granted to him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Order, No. 3,790, dated Oct. 11, 1873.

The services of Surg. major H. Cookson are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Capt. G. E. Macpherson, asst. comr., Hazara, is app. to offic. as cant. mag. of Meean Meer, in succession to Major E. A. C. Lambert, during the absence of Major M. Ramsay on furl., or until further orders.

Mr. H. C. T. Robinson, asst. comr., from Hoshiarpur to Hazara.

Mr. G. J. Ryall, judicial asst., Peshawar, is app. judge, Small Cause Court, 1st grade, v. Mr. F. d'O. Bullock, and is posted to Lahore.

Mr. F. d'O. Bullock is, on return from furl., app. judicial asst., 1st grade, and is posted to Lahore.

Punjab Government Gazette notification No. 624, dated Feb. 21, transf. Mr. J. W. Gardiner, judicial asst., from Ferozepore to Lahore, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. R. Udny, asst. comr., Kohat, is app. judicial asst., Peshawar, v. Mr. G. J. Ryall.

Mr. Christie, asst. comr., from Peshawar to Kohat.

Col. H. W. Gulliver, R.E., to be joint secy. to Govt.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, P.W.D., Lieut. col. H. A. Brownlow, R.E., suptg. engr., Upper Bari Doab Circle, is app. to offic. as joint secretary to Govt., Punjab, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Col. H. W. Gulliver, R.E., on privilege leave.

Mr. G. P. Milne, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Hansi division, Western Jumna Canal, has passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

L. T. W. Shone, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Special Works div., Upper Bari Doab Circle, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Mr. W. T. Middleton is app. a temp. clerk, 4th class, 3rd grade, and posted to the office of suptg. engr., Lower Bari Doab Circle, with effect from Feb. 6.

With reference to notification, Irrigation Branch No. 590 E.I, dated Feb. 6, Mr. E. C. Palmer, exec. engr., 1st grade, joined and took over charge of the Special Survey div., Lower Bari Doab Circle, on Dec. 6.

Mr. R. L. Lincoln, temp. estimator, with rank of overseer, 3rd grade, is to have the rank and pay of overseer, 2nd grade, with effect from Jan. 13 inclusive.

Mr. D. G. DeRozario, clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, from the office of suptg. engr., Upper Bari Doab Circle, to the office of joint secretary, Irrigation Branch.

Mr. R. Marshall, clerk, 4th class, 2nd grade, from the office of joint secretary, Irrigation Branch, to the office of suptg. engr., Upper Bari Doab Circle.

Mr. L. Hearth, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Karnal div., Western Jumna Canal, to the office of the suptg. engr., Western Jumna Canal, he having been relieved of the charge of the former on Jan. 21, and joined the latter on Jan. 24.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 4.)

Col. F. L. Magniac, dep. comr. of Nagpur, is app. temp. to offic. as comr., Nagpur div.

Capt. J. W. Macdougall, asst. comr., Nagpur, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Nagpur, during the absence of Col. Magniac.

The Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, late Chaplain of Jubbulpore, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of the two years' furlough granted to him.

The Rev. G. T. Caruthers, chaplain of Nagpur, is app. by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Calcutta to offic. as chaplain of Kamptee, in addition to his other duties, from the date of the Rev. W. W. Nicholl's giving over charge of Kamptee chaplaincy till the arrival of his successor.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., offcg. judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Nimar during the absence on leave of Lieut. col. E. M. Playfair, dep. comr.

Capt. T. W. Hogg, offcg. canton. mag., Jubbulpore, app. to offic. as judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, in add. to his other duties.

Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., asst. comr., 2nd class, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class, from Jan. 6.

Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, asst. comr., 3rd class, and offcg. asst. comr. 1st class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from Jan. 29, the date on which Mr. J. F. Beddy, asst. comr., 1st class, received charge of the Burhanpur sub div., in the Nimar dist.

Capt. E. A. Pemberton, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr. 1st class, from Feb. 11.

Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, asst. comr., 3rd class, and offcg. asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from Feb. 11.

Mr. D. O. Meikiejohn, C.S., offcg. asst. comr., 2nd class, to revert to his substantive grade from Feb. 11.

Col. F. L. Magniac, dep. comr., Nagpur, app. to offic. as comr., Nagpur div., assumed charge of the comr.'s office on the 1st inst.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, March 4.)

MYLNE, Lieut. col. W. C. R., of the Bengal staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, having returned from furl. to Europe, will offic. as asst comy. gen., 1st class, from Dec. 10 last; junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the dept.

(*Gazette of India*, March 11.)

BELLEW-MORGAN, Lieut. R. J., Bengal staff corps, asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W. dept., has reported his return from England.

CHURCHILL—VON BEVERHOUDT.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are promoted to the rank of capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. G. F. Churchill, March 8. Lieut. J. M. W. Von-Beverhoudt, March 8.

CHALMERS.—The services of Capt. J. Chalmers, unattached list, barrack master, 1st class, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

HOWEY, Capt. J. E. W., gen. list, inf., recently returned from furl., is posted to the 34th N.I. for duty.

MACPHERSON—CHALMER,—Brigdr. gen. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., is posted to Mooltan. Capt. G. Chalmer, 92nd Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the regtl. depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

STUBBS, Lieut. col. F. W., R.A., comdt. Convalescent Depot, Dalhousie, to offic. as supt. of the gunpowder factory at Ishapore during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. E. Tierney.

WELLS.—The services of Lieut. H. L. Wells, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the P.W. Dept., from Feb. 7.

WYLLY.—The services of Lieut. E. A. E. Wylly, 109th foot, a prob. for the Bengal staff corps, offcg 2nd wing subalt. 24th Punjab N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George in view to his admission to the Madras staff corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS, &C.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., are admitted to the col.'s allowance, from March 1:—

Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. R. McMullin; Lieut. col. and brevet col. Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I.; and Lieut. col. and brevet col. G. Holroyd.

The following promotion by brevet is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. C. Nedham, Bengal staff corps, to be brevet col., from Feb. 28.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. cols., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from March 2:—

Lieut. col. H. C. Z. Claridge, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. J. W. Rideout, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. W. Rose, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. E. B. Clay, Bengal staff corps.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY PAY AND ACCOUNTS.

In G.G.O. No. 154 of 1869 the offices of Military Pay and Accounts in the three Presidencies were formed into one department in direct subordination to the Government of India—the Departmental officers being placed on one roster for promotion, and for employment wherever they might be required in the interests of the public service.

2. H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council has now resolved to reorganise the department in grades, and to make the staff salary personal, so that each officer will receive the salary of his grade wherever and however he may be employed.

3. As a general rule, promotions will be made with due regard to seniority, and the department will ordinarily be recruited by young officers in the grade of Assistant Military Accountants. But the Government of India reserves to itself the discretion, which it has always exercised, of making promotions on public grounds irrespective of seniority, and (when desirable) of admitting officers into the Department otherwise than in the lowest grade.

4. The Department of Military Accounts will accordingly be graded as follows, from April 1, 1876, but without injuriously affecting the substantive allowances of present incumbents:—

No. of each Grade and Class.	Salary.	
1 Sub controller of Military Accounts	Rs. 2,500	Consolidated salary.
1 Controller of Military Accounts	2,250	
1 Ditto ditto	2,250	
3 Military Accountants, 1st class, 1st grade, each	1,000	Staff salary.
5 Military Accountants, 1st class, 2nd grade ...	800	,,
5 Military Accountants, 2nd class, 1st grade ...	600	,,
5 Military Accountants, 2nd class, 2nd grade ...	500	,,
4 Military Accountants, 3rd class	300	
6 Assistant Military Accountants on Rs. 100 a month, and after passing the final examination Rs. 150, and when at a Presidency town Rs. 200 a month.		

5. The 6th grade of Assistant Military Accountant being regarded as a reserve, no appointment will be made to it, in the place of officers who may be officiating in the higher grades.

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6. The offices of payment, examination, and account in the Department of Military Accounts will, from time to time, be classified in a separate schedule. Whilst departmental promotion may carry with it higher grade pay without necessarily involving any change of duties, the more important posts will, as a rule, be held by officers in the higher classes.

7. The roster of officers, according to the organisation now sanctioned, will be as follows :—

Controllers.

Col. T. Gillilan, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. W. T. Chitty, Bombay staff corps.
Lieut. col. T. B. Harrison, Bengal staff corps.

Military Accountants—1st Class, 1st Grade.

Lieut. col. J. W. Rideout, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. J. G. Touch, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. A. W. Graham, Bombay staff corps.

Military Accountants—1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Major D. B. Young, Bombay staff corps.
Col. C. S. Elliott, Madras staff corps.
Col. A. E. Osborn, Bengal staff corps.
Col. H. A. Cockburn, Bengal inf.
Major T. H. Turner, Bombay staff corps.

Military Accountants—2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Col. W. C. Clarke, Madras staff corps.
Col. E. T. Fasken, Madras staff corps.
Lieut. col. G. J. D. Hay, Bengal staff corps.
Major M. C. Perreau, Bombay staff corps.
Col. C. L. Brown, Bengal staff corps (on furlough).

Military Accountants—2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Col. G. E. Ashburner, Bombay inf.
Lieut. col. J. P. Martin, Bengal staff corps.
Major H. G. Pritchard, Madras staff corps (on furlough).
Capt. C. A. E. S. Carter, general list, Bengal inf.
Capt. C. G. Cautley, general list, Bengal cav.

Military Accountants—3rd Class.

Capt. H. H. P. Cowper, general list, Bengal cav.
Capt. C. J. Durand, Bengal staff corps.
Major W. S. Hunt, Madras staff corps.
Major H. G. Saunders, Bengal staff corps.

Assistant Military Accountants.

Capt. C. F. Thomas, general list, Bengal inf.
Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, Bengal staff corps.
Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, Madras staff corps.
Lieuts. G. W. Sawyer, Bombay staff corps, and F. F. R. Burgess, Bengal staff corps, on probation.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the Punjab frontier force :—

Lieut. C. Dempster, 2nd wing sub. 4th Sikh inf., to offic. as 1st wing sub. during the abs. on furl. of Capt. L. C. de L. Daniell.

Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt, 2nd wing sub. 2nd Punjab inf., to offic. as 1st wing sub., on prob., during the period Capt. C. F. Powell may offic. in the 5th Goorkha regt.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, Feb. 23 to Feb. 26.)

BATTY, Capt., is directed to proceed to Peshawur and join B batty. F brig. R.H.A., to which he has been app.

CAVENDISH.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 1, app. Lieut. the Hon. C. C. W. Cavendish, to offic. as adj. to 11th hussars, v. Capt. H. S. Gough, relieved.

ELPHICK, Vet. surg. J. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Rawul Pindee for duty with R.A.

GRUNDY—WINNINGTON-INGRAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 20, making the following apps. to the left half battalion, stationed at Delhi :—Lieut. F. L. Grundy to act as adjt. 1st battalion 6th foot, and Lieut. E. J. Winnington-Ingram to act as qrmr.

LINDSAY, Lieut. col. A. H., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Bareilly.

LOWTHER—STEVENS.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated Feb. 14, directing Col. W. H. Lowther, B.I., to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of Brig. gen. R. Hume, C.B., on inspection duty ; and Major H. C. Stevens, 3rd M.L.C., to offic. as station staff officer during the absence of Capt. H. G. Waterfield, brig. major, on duty with the brig. gen.

SMITH—FITZGERALD—HEPBURN—DENING.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 8, making the following appts. :—Major M. G. Smith, wing officer 26th N.I., returned from furl., to offi. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Longmore, offieg. as comdt. ; Capt. A. Fitzgerald, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, v. Smith ; and Capt. A. B. Hepburn to act as 1st wing sub., v. Fulford, offieg. as qrmr. Dated Feb. 13, apptg. Lieut. L. Dening, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 10th idem., v. Fulford.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Feb. 29.)

BURTON, Lieut. F. C., 1st squad. sub., 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., v. Chapman, who vacated on prom.

CAVENDISH, Lieut. the Hon. C. C. W., to be adjt. of 10th hussars, v. Startin, dec., subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C.

FISHER, Lieut. Col. G. B., Bengal inf., to be comdt. Peshawar Frontier Forts.

HARE, Major R. T., staff corps, is confd. in the appt. of station staff officer, dated Feb. 9.

HOLMES, Capt. A. L. E. H., Bengal S.C., recently returned from furl., is attached for duty to the 15th Bengal cav.

LONGBOURNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 20, apptg. Lieut. F. Longbourne to be asst. instr. of musky. to 1st batt. 6th foot, v. Meredith, from the above date.

ILES.—Shillong station order confd., dated Feb. 16, apptg. Capt. A. I. Iles, 43rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer from Feb. 19, during the absence of Capt. A. B. Clare, offieg. brig. major, Eastern frontier dist., on inspection tour with the brig. gen. commanding.

MEACHAM.—Benares garrison order confd., dated Feb. 5, directing Capt. W. M. Meacham, adjt. 13th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, Benares, in addition to his other duties, from Feb. 5, v. Capt. F. W. Crohan.

RAMSAY, Sub. lieut. H. L., to be lieut. in 1st batt. 6th regt., subject to approval by H.M.

RUNDALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 14, making the following addition to the regtl. order of July 27 :—Lieut. F. M. Rundall to offic. as 1st wing sub. 4th N.I.

STEVENS, Capt. G. B., 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer 13th N.I., during the absence on furl. of Lieut. col. Playfair.

WILKINSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 11, appg. Capt. A. Wilkinson, to act as paymaster to 40th foot from the 1st idem, v. Lieut. C. Linton, proc. on leave to Europe.

WOLSELEY, Capt. (local major) W. C., 1st batt. 6th regt., to be station staff officer, convalescent depots, Rasauli, v. Hornsby.

ORDERS CONFIRMED.

Regtl. order, dated Sept. 21, making the following appts. during the absence on leave of Major G. C. Thomson, offieg. 2nd in comd. 1st Bengal cav. :—

Capt. A. R. Chapman, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in comd. ; Lieut. G. G. Dawes, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as adjt.

Dated Oct. 1, appointing Capt. M. Clementi, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Major O. W. Fletcher, proceeding on gen. leave.

Dated Oct. 16, appg. Lieut. F. C. Burton, 1st squad. sub. (returned from gen. leave), to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 15th idem, v. Capt. M. Clementi, offieg. 2nd squadron officer.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani, on Feb. 7 :—Indian Medical Service—Surgs. D. W. D. Comins, P. F. O'Conner, and T. E. L. Bate.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Major J. Gillespie, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and squadron officer, 4th Punjab cav., Punjab Frontier Force.

Major A. E. Campbell, Bengal staff corps, 3rd grade, dep. comr., Sibsagar, Assam.

Capt. J. Charles, R.A., comdt. Peshawur mountain batty., Punjab Frontier Force.

Surg. G. Griffith, med. dept., in med. charge 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I.

MEDICAL.

ALEXANDER—Jubbulpore brigade order confd., dated Feb. 12, app. Surg. W. Alexander, M.D., in med. charge of rest camp, to the med. charge of 1-11th foot, during the time Surg. W. O'B. White may be reported sick, or until the arrival of Surg. major J. Tulloch, M.D., from leave, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 11th idem.

ALLEN.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. app. in the Med. dept. :—Surg. major F. F. Allen, C.B., of the Med. dept., in med. charge 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) regt., to be a dep. surg. gen., with tempy. rank, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Dep. surg. gen. J. C. Bow, M.D.

BELLEW.—The services of Surg. major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., are placed at disposal for civil employ.

CHARLESWORTH.—Order confd., dated Feb. 10, directing Surg. H. Charlesworth at Chakrata, on being relieved by Surg. W. A. Duke, to proceed to Landour, and take med. charge of the invalids moving to Meerut.

CLARKE.—The leave preparatory to furl. granted to Surg. major J. J. Clarke, M.D., in med. charge 3rd Bengal cav., is hereby cancelled.

DOUGALL, Surg. major J., M.D., Madras Med. service, to be senior med. officer, v. Dr. W. H. Rean, resigned.

EADES.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Feb. 7, appg. Surg. L. E. Eades, 17th N.I., tempy. to the med. charge of the 9th N.I., in addition to his other duties, from the 8th idem, v. Surg. C. W. S. Deakin, M.B., proceeding to England.

GALLOWAY.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Feb. 9, directing Surg. W. W. Galloway, M.B., 45th N.I., to assume med. charge of the right wing 39th N.I. at Alipore, in addition to his other duties.

GUBBINS.—Divl. order confd., dated Feb. 7, directing Surg. W. L. Gubbins, M.B., doing duty with R.A. at Meerut, to proceed in med. charge of a detachment of 2-60th foot to Fategarh ; and, on completion of this duty, to return to Meerut, and to report himself to dep. surg. gen. for orders.

HARVEY, Surg. R., M.B., in med. charge of the 1st regt. Central India Horse, is app. to be joint med. officer in charge of Simla, v. Surg. major P. W. Sutherland.

LLOYD, Surg. J., M.D., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Unao, in Oudh during the absence on furl. of Surg. major Cameron.

MALLY.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Feb. 16, directing Surg. R. N. Mally, 40th foot, at Dum-Dum, to take med. charge of the Cossipore gun and shell factory, v. Surg. B. B. Connolly, of the same corps, who has resigned.

NOLAN.—Lucknow brigade order confd., dated Oct. 29, 1875, directing Hospital apprentice A. H. Nolan, recently attached to 7-23rd brigade RA., Fort Muchee Bhawan, to offic. as asst. apothecary during the time he remains with the battery in sub med. charge.

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TREVOR—SHIRCORE.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 29, directing the following med. arrangements:—Surg. F. W. Trevor, M.B., attached to the 19th foot, to proceed to Roorkee for duty, during the illness of Surg. J. A. Smith, or until further orders. Surg. J. Shirpore, doing duty in the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, to take over med. charge of the 29th N.I. from Surg. major A. R. Waghorn, M.D., with effect from the 31st inst.

WARDEN, Surg. C. J. H., is app. to act as surg. of Bhagulpore during the absence of Surg. Baillie.

WATSON.—Rawal Pindi div. order confd., dated Feb. 4, directing Surg. G. Watson, M.D., offics. in medical charge of the 14th Bengal lancers, to proceed to Mooltan, and assume medical charge of the 13th Bengal lancers.

MEDICAL—DIVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMED.

Meerut div. order, dated Jan. 19, directing Surg. H. Charlesworth, 2nd battn. 60th rifles, to proceed to Chakrata, and relieve Surg. W. A. Duke, of the 62nd foot, proceeding to rejoin the head-quarters of his regt. at Delhi.

Dated Jan. 24, directing Surg. F. P. Edis, M.B., on being relieved of the temp. med. charge of the 15th Bengal cav., to proceed and take medical charge of the 15th N.I., *en route* to Sialkot, v. Surg. major J. J. McDermott, M.D., proceeded on furl.

Dated Jan. 26, making the following medical arrangements:—Surg. major T. H. White, M.D., to assume medical charge of F baty. 8th brig. R.A., on its return to Meerut from the Camp of Exercise at Delhi; Surg. W. D. Gubbins, M.B., F baty. 8th brig. R.A., to proceed to Agra and assume medical charge of No. 5 baty. 21st brig. R.A. on its arrival from England; Surg. F. W. Trevor, M.B., to do duty with the 59th foot at Agra, on his return to that station with A baty. 19th brig. R.A.

Dated Feb. 5, directing Surg. F. W. Trevor, M.B., attached with details of 55th foot at Roorkee, to proceed with them to Allahabad, and thence to return to Agra and rejoin the 59th foot.

TO DO DUTY WITH TROOPS.

The undermentioned medical officers are app. to do duty at Convalescent Depots during the ensuing hot season:—

Surg. J. Hector, M.B., attached to 54th foot, Murree.

Surg. and local surg. major T. Moriarty, M.D., attached to R.A., Dalhousie.

Surg. and local surg. major W. Creyk, M.B., attached to R.A., Kasauli.

Surg. and local surg. major J. R. Murray, M.B., attached to R.H.A., Landour.

Surg. R. Drury, M.D., doing duty in the Lucknow Circle, Naini Tal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. Gwyn, R.N. (Retired List), is appointed acting commander, on probation, for six months, of the Indian Government River Gunboat *Irrawaddy*, from March 5.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—Under instructions from the Government of India captains of garrison artillery are added to the list of officers with brevet rank, performing the duty of field officers in garrison, entitled to horse allowance as published in G.O. 125 of 1875. Under instructions from the Government of India the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that whenever two corps, or detachments of two corps, are stationed together, captains having brevet or local rank as field officers, perform, as a matter of course, field officers' duties, and will consequently be entitled to draw horse allowance so long as they are on the roster for those duties.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. H. Verner, C.S., is allowed furlough for a period of eighteen months, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. F. Meres, C.S., reported his departure from India on Feb. 16. Mr. A. W. Cochran, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from March 13, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to proceeding on furlough granted to him under orders of Jan. 17. Mr. J. R. Hallett, C.S., has subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment. Mr. C. A. Kelly, judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, for three months, with effect from March 2, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. F. Stevens, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Cuttack, for six weeks. Capt. W. Hopkinson, cantonment magistrate, Barrackpore, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough. Mr. A. W. Bushe Power, officiating deputy commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for a period of two years, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. J. Anderson. Mr. G. H. French, officiating district superintendent of police, Noakholly, for three months. Mr. J. Lambert, deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, for one year, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. L. F. Lefeuvre, a supernumerary teacher, Kishnaghur Collegiate School, has leave for one week, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th of February last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 1. Mr. C. R. Hawkins, officiating secretary to financial commissioner, Punjab, privilege leave for three months, with effect from March 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Surg. major A. M. Garden, superintendent general of vaccination, Punjab, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Dec. 9. Lieut. col. A. H. Bamfield, officiating deputy inspector general of police, Lahore circle, three months' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from Dec. 15, preparatory to his being granted furlough to Europe. Capt. W. J. Parker, assistant commissioner, in charge of the Kasauli sub division of the Simla district, privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Col. H. W. Gulliver, R.E., joint secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., irrigation branch, privilege leave for sixty-seven days, from Feb. 26, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. H. C. Richardson, judge of Nuddea, is allowed leave for five days from Feb. 11, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from furlough. Mr. J. F. Blumhardt, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is allowed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months. Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, officiating assistant commissioner, Lohardugga, is allowed privilege leave from June 23 to July 3, both days inclusive. The late Mr. L. B. Roberts, assistant settlement officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, was on leave up to Feb. 29, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of Feb. 14, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Feb. 19. Mr. J. Laing, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, leave for three months, with effect from Oct. 28. Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. H. G. Passanah, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, special drainage works division, with effect from April 1. Mr. W. J. Greer, engineer apprentice and personal assistant to the superintending engineer, 2nd circle, Irrigation Works, is granted one month's leave, with effect from Feb. 10. In continuation of notification No. 44 E, dated Jan. 8, Mr. N. A. Graydon, assistant engineer, is granted an extension of one month's privilege leave.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major F. H. Jenkins, commandant, Corps of Guides, for thirty days, from the 1st proximo, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough. Hon. Surg. W. G. Clark, M.D., East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps, for one year, from March 1. Lieut. col. and brevet col. W. S. Oliphant, R.E., Lieut. col. and brevet col. F. W. Bangh, inf.; Lieut. col. W. Playfair, Bengal staff corps; Surg. major J. J. McDermott, M.D., Medical Department; Major M. Ramsay, Bengal staff corps; Surg. C. W. S. Deakin, Medical Department, Lieut. J. M. D. Lewes, Bengal staff corps; and Lieut. C. J. R. Fulford, Bengal staff corps, have reported their departure. Hon. Surg. major T. Briscoe, Subordinate Medical Department, to New Zealand, for two years. Major J. Stewart, R.A., superintendent harness and saddlery factory, at Cawnpore, for six months, on private affairs. Surg. major J. Ince, M.D., Medical Dept., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. W. E. Chambers, Bengal staff corps, for one year, on private affairs. Capt. T. H. Lewin, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, Cooch Behar, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. L. Wavell, Bengal staff corps, for twenty months. Lieut. G. Hilbebrand, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W. Department, for six months, on private affairs. Surg. major C. P. Costello, Medical Department, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Major P. L. Bellamy, brigade staff, 55th foot (brig. major, Cawnpore), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. col. A. L. Annesley, 11th hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for eight months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. H. Langtry, 15th hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major gen. D. Reid, R.A., from date of embarkation. Major T. Mahon, No. 2 battery 6th brig. R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. G. Beedle, 1-16th foot, to Bombay, from March 4 to March 19, on private affairs. Major W. F. F. Gordon, 63rd foot, to port of embarkation, for fifteen days, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for three months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major W. Skeen, M.D., 85th foot, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. W. Hill, staff corps, qrmr. 2nd Goorkha regiment, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Surg. D. C. Grose, British medical service (attached to B battery 19th brigade R.A.), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Surg. major W. H. Adley, Indian medical service, in med. charge 15th Bengal cav., to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, prep. to Europe on private affairs. Major gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., divisional staff, to port of embarkation, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs. Capt. R. S. M. Mackenzie, R.H.A., to England, for eight months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. E. Hartropp, 10th hussars, to the port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Major H. T. Butler, 13th hussars, to the port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. W. H. B. Peters, 13th hussars, to the port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Major W. R. Craster, R.A., to England, for seven months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. B. Hemans, R.A., to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Col. R. G. Coles, 2-1st foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. G. Straghan, 2-9th foot, to Lahore, from Feb. 20 to March 20, on urgent private affairs. Capt. J. F. Fraser, 2-19th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Col. R. H. Travers, 48th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Major K. G. Henderson, 2-60th foot, to the port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Sub. lieut. H. S. Severne, 67th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. W. Robinson, 85th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

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Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 14.)

BAILEY, Capt. and dep. comy. H., exec. engr., 4th grade, to be exec. engr., 3rd grade, v. Capt. Brockman, prom.

DUNCAN, G., M.A., head master of the Practising School, to act as principal of the Govt. Normal School, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Rickle on leave.

JOHNSTON, J. W., dep. coll., in charge of the Treasury, Salem, to act as supt. of the Central Jail, Salem, during Capt. Ketchen's employment on other duty.

KIDD, Rev. D. W., chaplain of Vizianagram, to act as chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, during the absence of the Rev. H. P. James on priv. leave.

LEGGATT, B. C., dep. coll., in charge of the treasury, South Canara, to be registrar of assurances in that dist., with retrospective effect from Nov. 26 last.

PHIPPS, Capt. G. H., master attendant, Tuticorin, to be master attendant at Cochin.

ROWLAND, Capt. C. H., master attendant, Vizagapatam, to be master attendant at Tuticorin.

THOMPSON, Major R., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Presidency dist., to the Bangalore dist., to assume charge, during the absence of Capt. Vibart on priv. leave.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 11.)

COLEMAN, Lieut. M. McD., to be capt. of No. 2 compy. Madras Volunteer Guards, v. Cardoza, resigned.

COOKE, Lieut. C. B., Madras staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt., from March 8.

WILLY, Lieut. R. A. E., 109th foot, is admitted, subject to H.M.'s approval, to the Madras staff corps from Nov. 28.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

H.M.'s 18th hussars having embarked from Bombay on Dec. 18 last, that regiment will be struck off the strength of the Madras establishment from that date instead of from Dec. 15 last, as notified in G.O.G. No. 8, dated Jan. 4 last.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermntd. officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieut. col. G. B. Bowen, staff corps; arrived at Madras on Feb. 27.

Major E. M. Norie, staff corps, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Centre district; arrived at Bombay, Feb. 23.

STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

To be Lieut. cols., having completed twenty-six years' service.—Majors G. J. D. Heath and H. P. Hawkes, from March 3.

To be Majors, having completed twenty years' service.—Capts. W. Anderson, E. G. Morrogh, A. M. Lys, and E. A. Wood, from March 4.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, March 4.)

BALDWIN, Lieut. P. B., R.E., having arrived at Bombay from England on the 22nd ult. for duty in this Presidency, will join the sappers and miners at Bangalore. Lieut. Baldwin is admitted on the Madras estab. from Feb. 22, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

BANBURY.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major W. Banbury, paymr. 45th foot, is app. paymr. of the 2-16th foot, and will proceed to Secunderabad with a view to joining that regt.

ELMHIRST, Major gen. C., C.B., is app. provincial C. in C.; the office and office estab. was directed to proceed to Bangalore on Dec. 24 last, and to return to Madras on the arrival of H.E. Lieut. Gen. Sir N. B. Chamberlain.

HARDINGE.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve the exchange between Capt. H. H. Hardinge, 5th brig., and Capt. A. J. Anderson, 23rd brig. R.A., as provisionally sanctioned.

WHITE—BALDWIN.—Order confd., dated Feb. 29, by the officer comdg. Malabar and Canara, app. Col. White, 9th regt. N.I., to the com. of the garrison of Cannanore during the absence of Brigdr. gen. F. G. Kempster on inspection duty to Calicut and Malliapooram; and Lieut. col. Baldwin, 25th regt. N.I., station staff officer, during the absence of Capt. Coningham, brigade major, on duty with Brigdr. gen. Kempster.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The *Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 21, notifies as follows:—

Capt. P. Quink and Lieut. H. A. Tapp, of the 67th foot, are reported to have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language.

Lieut. D. B. Passy, 67th foot, is reported to have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language.

STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The following officers having passed Parts 1 and 2, Examination B, have completed the qualification for appointments in the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army :—

Lieut. col. W. Hands, Madras staff corps; Capts. E. A. Wood, C. Fitzgerald, and S. H. Desborough, 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, R.A.

MEDICAL.

BEEMISH, Surg. J. M., M.D., doing duty 48th regt., Cannanore, will proc. to Tonghoo in med. charge 1-5th brig. R.A., and rejoin at Cannanore on completion of this duty.

DOBSON, Surg. A. F., M.B., to act as zillah surg. and superint. of the jail at Tellicherry, during the absence of Surg. Hyde on leave.

THEOBALDS, Surg. major J. R., to be dep. surg. gen., with permanent rank, v. Dep. Surg. gen. H. Young, ret., subject to H.M.'s approval.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :— Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A., chaplain of Bellary, for one year, two months, and twenty-five days, from or after April 24, with usual subsidiary leave. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev. W. W. Gilbert-Cooper privilege leave for three months, from the 15th inst. Mr. R. S. Benson, assistant collector, Salem, for one month, from April 25. Surg. major J. P. Nash, civil surgeon, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for sixty days. Mr. J. H. Stephens, supervisor, 1st grade, privilege leave for two months, from Feb. 26. Mr. E. A. Hoggson, inspector of police, Tinnevelly, for two months. Mr. F. Brickwell, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Vizagapatam district, for two years.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Brig. gen. W. G. Owen, commanding Ceded districts, sixty days' privilege leave to Neilgherry Hills, from March 20, or date of departure. Lieut. R. C. Temple, 1st battalion 21st foot, in extension till March 28, on private affairs. Lieut. P. Edgcombe, 44th foot, to Bombay, from Feb. 21, or date of departure. Lieut. col. J. I. Preston, 45th foot, to Madras or Bombay, from Feb. 22, or date of departure. Lieut. L. W. B. Sparrow, 48th foot, to Bombay, from Feb. 15, or date of departure. Major P. A. Van Homrigh, preparatory leave for one month, from March 7, or date of departure. Capt. E. A. Wood, 1st wing sub. 3rd L.I., to Bombay, from Feb. 18. Col. M. T. Ffrench, staff corps, for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. Lieut. col. J. L. Bonwell, wing officer 33rd regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Calcutta or Bombay. Col. M. T. French, staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. L. Benwell, wing officer 32rd N.I., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. J. Pennycuick, royal (Madras) engrs., district engineer, North Arcot, for sixteen months, on private affairs. Mr. J. Hunter-Blair, collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras district, for seven months. Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, acting sub collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, from March 15. Major H. M. Vibart, R.E., district engineer, Bangalore, privilege leave for three months, from April 19. Rev. H. P. James, B.A., chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, privilege leave for three months, from March 15. Major W. Hill, staff corps, deputy commissioner, Mysore district, for two years, on private affairs. Major C. Mackenzie, staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Mr. T. M. Busteed, 1st judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, for nine months and five days, with the usual preparatory leave. Lieut. col. C. D. Clementson, cantonment magistrate, St. Thomas's Mount, to the Nilgiri Hills, for six months, with effect from April 16. Mr. G. Bickle, principal of the Government Normal School, Madras, for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. F. Brickwell, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Vizagapatam district, for two years.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 9.)

AYERST—NEWNHAM.—Messrs. G. Ayerst and W. H. Newnham respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of judge and sess. judge of Poona and agent for sirdars in the Deccan, on the 23rd ult.

FAHEY—LEMESURIER.—Mr. C. S. Fahey and Lieut. col. J. LeMesurier, R.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the supt. of works, Western Indus, on Feb. 14.

HART, Mr. J. H. E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind, from Lieut. col. I. M. Greig, R.E., on Feb. 18.

HUNTER—SEALY.—Capt. F. M. Hunter and Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first asst. resident, Aden, on the 15th ult.

LYNN—JARDINE.—Messrs. A. Lynn and J. Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge at Tanna on Feb. 29.

MOORE, T., received charge of the first class, 3rd grade, subordinate judge's Court, at Ratnagiri, on Feb. 28.

OWEN, W. S., to be proby. asst. supt. in the Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey.

RICHEY—KING.—Mr. J. B. Richey delivered over and Mr. J. King received charge of the office of Talukdar Settlement officer on 22nd ult.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 16.)

BLANEY, T., to be coroner of Bombay, during the employment of Surg. major T. G. Hewlett as acting sanitary comr.

DICKSON, Lieut. C. J., on being relieved at Broach by Mr. Scannell, to act as dist. supt. of police in the Sholapur dist.

FROST, C. E., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Sholapore during the absence of Mr. A. Keyser.

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JOPP—COOKE.—The appt. of Mr. C. H. Jopp to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Nasik, is cancelled, and Mr. H. R. Cooke is app. to act as 2nd asst. coll. of that dist., during Mr. F. L. Charles's absence.

MERRIMAN—LEMESURIER.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. during the abs. of Col. Fife on furl.:—Col. C. J. Merriman, R.E., to act as chief engineer for irrigation and under sec. to Govt., P.W.D. [Irrigation].

OMMANEY, H. T., acted as extra 2nd asst. coll. of Khandesh from Oct. 2 last up to date.

SETON, Capt. A. R., R.E., to act as exec. engr., Poona dists., on being relieved at Aden by Major Gambier.

WADDINGTON, G., to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Kaladgi during the abs. of Mr. C. M. Hogg on priv. leave.

WILTSHIRE, C. P. B., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Dharwar during Mr. Waddington's absence.

WINTER, H. E., to act as 1st asst. coll. of Kaladgi during Mr. J. F. Fleet's absence.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 16.)

LLOYD.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. R. M. Lloyd, S.C., March 4.

BURGESS—MORTIMER.—The following proms. in the ordnance dept. are ordered from the date of departure of Lieut. E. Johnson to Europe on m.c.:—Capt. Burgess, 3rd class comy. of ordnance, to be acting 2nd class comy., v. Johnson. Captain Mortimer, acting 3rd class comy. of ordnance at Aden, to take charge of the Arsenal at Mhow.

CURRIE.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major by brevet, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. A. P. Currie, cadre 3rd regt. L.C., March 4.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, March 18.)

BLANSHARD, Capt. F. H., to retain the quartermastership on prom. to capt., dated Feb. 16.

CUNNINGHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 19, directing Capt. and adjt. Cunningham, 7th N.I., to perform the duties of qrmr., in addition to his own, v. Capt. Yates, proceeded on m.c.

DAVIS, Lieut. col. A. H., inf., is placed on gen. duty, Bombay.

DURAND—BLOWERS—MCCUDDEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 7, directing Major Durand, offcg. wing officer 10th N.L.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. Blowers, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer; and Lieut. McCudden, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. col. Pierce.

FAGAN, Capt. J. L., staff corps, to offic. as 1st wing subalt. to 17th N.I., v. Capt. Gilmor, on furl.

REID.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1, app. Lieut. E. Reid, interp. to 108th regt., with effect from 1st idem, v. Lieut. Foulger.

YOUNG—MCNEILE.—Sind frontier force order confd, dated Feb. 25, directing Capt. H. G. Young, R.A., to relieve Lieut. Mayhew of the com. of No. company native art.; also directing Capt. McNeile to take charge of the Jacobabad Mountain Train during Capt. Young's absence on duty, in addition to his own duties.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

The following general order, by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, is made applicable to the Bombay command:—

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Dec. 30.—With the sanction of the Government, the following rules, providing for veterinary attendance on the chargers of officers, who, under the present regulations, are not entitled to the services of a veterinary surgeon, are issued for information and guidance:—

Veterinary surgeons will in future be required to afford medical treatment to the *bonâ fide* chargers of all officers of the staff of regiments of British infantry, of native cavalry and infantry, and of officers doing general duty, who may wish to avail themselves of their services.

Officers so employing veterinary surgeons will be required to pay Rs. 24 per horse per annum, or Rs. 2 per mensem for broken periods; three-fourths of the above sums being for attendance, and one-fourth for Government medicines.

When an officer or veterinary surgeon leaves a station, payment will be made to the date of departure, but, except in the case of removal, any officer availing himself of the services of a veterinary surgeon for however short a period must pay Rs. 18 for each horse attended, but this payment will of course entitle him to veterinary attendance for nine months.

Veterinary surgeons will submit with their usual indents for veterinary medicines, a certificate on honour of the sums received by them during the past half-year, with a certificate from the paymaster or officer commanding the battery, stating in what month's account the portion due to Government will be credited.

The amount received by veterinary surgeons for Government medicines will be paid by them to the paymaster of the regiment or commanding officer of the battery with which they are serving, to be credited to the State on the regimental or battery pay list, supported by a copy of the certificates mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Horses, unless unfit to move, must be sent for treatment to the infirmary of the regiment or battery to which the veterinary surgeon belongs, provided there is sufficient accommodation.

At stations where there are two or more veterinary surgeons, the officer commanding the station will detail one of those officers for the duty in question.

The issue of medicines to officers' chargers need not be shown separately in the veterinary surgeon's returns.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that officers wishing to avail themselves of the services of a veterinary surgeon under the above order are to register their names at the Staff office of the station where they may be serving.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. S. Gough, 10th hussars, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Capt. Campbell, E battery 4th brigade R.A., from date of departure, for three months, to Kirkee, on private affairs. Lieut. A. Brett, C battery 4th brigade R.A., from March 18 to June 15, to Bengal Presidency, on private affairs. Lieut. W. R. M. Daunt, 4th brigade R.A., in England, in extension, from March 11 to June 1. Major F. J. Hercy, 1st batt. 2nd foot, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Sub lieut. G. H. Chippendale, 1st bat. 3rd foot, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Capt. A. H. Brittain, 2nd bat. 12th foot, to England, per troopship, from date of departure. Lieut. F. G. Pogson, 2nd bat. 15th foot, from March 15 to Sept. 14, on private affairs, in India. Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, 56th foot, from date of departure, for sixty days. Capt. T. Prickett, to Cashmere, from April 1 to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Sub lieut. H. J. Daly, to Indore, from March 8 to May 6, on private affairs. Lieut. J. E. M. Pigott, 66th foot, to Cashmere, from March 15 to Sept. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. W. Gordon, 68th foot, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Major G. S. Hawthorn, wing officer 24th N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Capt. J. de B. Lynch, 1st wing subaltern 25th N.I., for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. J. LeMesurier, R.E., superintendent of works, Western Indus, for two years, from date of departure in April next. Lieut. col. A. H. Bamfield, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. col. T. E. Webster, Bengal staff corps, second in command and wing officer 9th regt. N.I., for twenty months. Lieut. col. T. W. W. Pierce, staff corps, second in command 10th regt. N.L.I., for one year. Lieut. col. W. Weldon, Madras staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. E. A. Johnson, R.A., commissary of Ordnance, Mhow, for one year. Lieut. F. J. Alexander, Bengal Invalid Establishment, for three years. Capt. A. Bredin, Madras staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Surg. major R. Gillespie, attached to the Aboo Sanitarium, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BEAN—At Basti, March 12, wife of Alfred R. Bean, Opium Dept., son.

CASSELS—At Malabar Hill, March 15, wife of J. A. Cassels, son.

DAVIS—At Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, Feb. 29, wife of Surg. major Wm. Farquhar Davis, M.D., F.R.C.S., son.

DURAND—At Bhaugulpore, Feb. 23, wife of H. M. Duraud, Bengal Civil Service, son.

EMLYN—At Travancore, March 6, wife of Rev. James Emlyn, daughter.

HILL—At Meerut, March 6, wife of Major P. E. Hill, R.H.A., son.

KIELHORN—At Poona, March 11, wife of Dr. F. Kielhorn, daughter.

LLEWELLIN—At Sarun, March 6, wife of H. W. Llewellin, son.

MCBRIEN—At Agra, March 2, wife of Sergt. P. McBrien, Army Commissariat Dept., daughter.

MASSON—At Calcutta, March 11, wife of P. A. Masson, son.

MAY—At Chuprah, March 8, wife of Capt. J. May, Bengal inf., son.

PURCELL—At Bombay, March 31, wife of Henry F. Purcell, Barrister-at-Law, daughter.

RICHARDS—At Goalundo, March 14, wife of Vincent Richards, son.

RYAN—At Mooltan, March 3, wife of J. Ryan, son.

STEVENS—At Benares, March 14, wife of Capt. G. B. Stevens, 13th regt. N.I., daughter.

TAGORE—At Hydrabad, Sind, March 12, wife of Satyendranath Tagore, [Civil Service, son.

WAUDBY—At Sholapore, Bombay, March 9, wife of Capt. Waudby, Bombay staff corps, son.

WETHERALL—At Baroda, March 14, wife of W. A. Wetherall, 22nd regt. [N.I., daughter.

WILMER—At Dehra Dun, March 14, Capt. T. R. Wilmer, Topographical Survey, daughter.

WOOLDRIDGE—At Calcutta, March 6, wife of H. W. Wooldridge, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SETON—WOOD.—At Sattara, March 15, Capt. W. S. Seton, 4th Bombay rifles, to Eva, only daughter of Col. H. H. A. Wood, C.B., comdt. 4th Bombay rifles.

WILLOUGHBY—ROBINSON.—At Madras, Robert Willoughby, 21st fus., A.D.C. to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William R. Robinson, K.C.S.I.

DEATHS.

BARKER—At Aden, March 15, Blanch G., infant daughter of J. and Mary A. Barker, aged 7½ months.

BICKNELL—At Barrackpore, March 5, I. Bicknell, aged 72.

BROWNE—At Howrah, Feb. 27, J. Browne, of the East Indian Railway traffic dept., Ghazeebad, aged 55.

CARPENTER—At Sitabuldi, March 5, C. W. Carpenter, B.C.S., and offcg. [comr., Nagpur div.

COLVILLE—At Penang, Feb. 29, George A. Colville, lieut. and adj. 3rd regt. (the Buffs), aged 27.

CRIGHTON—At Serampore, March 5, wife of P. Crighton.

ORMOND—At Fort Chunar, March 14, Mary A. T., wife of Capt. W. C. Ormond, 5th Fusiliers, aged 27.

RICKIE—At Calcutta, March 9, Emma, wife of J. Rickie, locomotive foreman, E.I.R., Raneegunge.

WILMER—At Dehra Dun, March 14, Frances, wife of Capt. T. R. Wilmer, Topographical Survey.

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Home.

COLONIAL OFFICE.—The appointment of Mr. Richard Cayley, to be Queen's Advocate for the Island of Ceylon, is gazetted.

THE PRINCE'S INDIAN PRESENTS.—A portion of the presents made to the Prince of Wales in India will, it is understood, be exhibited at the new Indian Museum, South Kensington, and the remainder in the Bethnal-green Museum.

SIR LOUIS MALLET, who, owing to his health giving way, left India, on his return home by medical advice. after staying at Naples and in Italy about three weeks, has arrived in Paris. Sir Louis's health is improved, but is not restored, and he is expected to spend the summer in France to recruit it.

THE SILVER COMMITTEE.—The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the causes of the depreciation of silver resumed their investigation on April 6, Mr. Goschen in the chair. Mr. Pietsch, manager of the London branch of the Deutshland Bank, gave considerable evidence as to the scarcity and circulation of silver.

THE ROYAL TITLES PROCLAMATION.—The Royal proclamation, announcing the assumption by the Queen of the new title, will not be issued till after Parliament has reassembled. Before the proclamation is made Mr. Fawcett will bring forward a motion similar in scope to Lord Shaftesbury's, and for that purpose will endeavour to secure Thursday, April 27.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PENSION vacant by the death of Inspector-General of Hospitals Sir David Dumbreck, K.C.B., M.D., has been awarded to Deputy Inspector-General J. Burke, on the half-pay list. Mr. Burke was employed with the 50th Regiment throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, served with the "Buffs" at the siege and assault of Sebastopol, and throughout the campaign of 1860 in China.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—A meeting, in opposition to the Royal Titles Bill, was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Morley, M.P., on Wednesday. An amendment, declaring that the Queen's relation towards India was correctly described by the title of Empress, was lost, and the meeting passed a resolution deprecating an alteration of the ancient style of the Crown by such an addition. The meeting also protested against the haste with which the measure had been passed through Parliament. Petitions were ordered to be presented—to the House of Lords against the third reading of the Bill, and to the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Fawcett's motion.

FAILURE OF AN INDIAN OFFICER.—At the Bankruptcy Court, on April 5, an application was made to Mr. Registrar Murray, sitting as chief judge, to continue an injunction granted last week under a petition for liquidation presented by Christian Disundt Grant, described as of Gipsy-hill, late a colonel in her Majesty's Indian Army. The liabilities as at present stated amount to £11,000 odd. The assets consist of furniture £170, also cash at bankers and stocks and shares, the amount of which is unestimated. Last week Mr. J. Folland Lovering was appointed receiver of the estate, and an injunction was granted, staying proceedings instituted by the Credit Foncier of England, the National Bank of Scotland, and the London and Yorkshire Banking Company for a week. Upon the application of Mr. Sewell, his Honour continued the injunction until the further order of the Court.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS IN THE ARMY.—The Duke of Cambridge presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the supporters of this school. Alluding to the difficulty of obtaining subscriptions, he mentioned that if the accommodation of the school at Bath were increased the additional establishment at Roehampton might be abandoned, and suggested that the committee should next year be prepared to recommend definite action in the matter. It appears by the report read by the Secretary that the institution in other respects appeared to be in an exceedingly good condition, and Miss Kingdon was now paying the greatest care to the education of the children. His Royal Highness, having alluded to the donation of 100 guineas from Lady Gomm, concluded by expressing a hope that the area of the annual subscriptions might be enlarged for the benefit of the institution.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—The half-yearly meeting was held on Wednesday, Mr. J. Pender, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report. An interim dividend at the rate of 1¼ per cent. had already been declared, and another of a similar amount would be payable on the 13th inst. The dividend would absorb £49,963, leaving £40,268 to be carried to the reserve fund for part payment of a duplicate cable to Rangoon. The debenture debt had been decreased by £1,500 during the current half-year, and since the 1st of January it had been entirely liquidated. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., seconded the motion. In reply to questions, the Chairman said that the board were awaiting the result of certain negotiations with the Indian Government before signing the contract for laying the Penang cable, and a dividend at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per annum was declared. The report was adopted.

THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.—The third meeting of the International Congress of Orientalists will take place at St. Petersburg this year. The Congress, which will assemble on the 1st of September, intends to hold ten sittings, four of which will be taken up by a discussion on questions relating to Russia in Asia. Siberia will be the subject of the first; Central Asia, including the independent principalities, of the second; the Caucasus, together with the Crimea and the other European districts inhabited by Asiatic peoples, of the third; Transcaucasia (Georgia and Armenia) of the fourth. At the three following sittings the Congress will discuss matters referring to other parts of Asia, divided into three groups:—First, Eastern Turkestan, Thibet, Mongolia, Corea, China, and Japan; second, India, Afghanistan, Persia, and the Indan Archipelago; third, Turkey, including Egypt and Arabia. The subjects treated of in these seven sittings will be confined to the geography, history, ethnography, and literature of the respective countries.

A GUARDSMAN'S TOUR IN KHIVA.—Captain Burnaby has returned to do duty with his regiment, the Royal Horse Guards, after an interesting tour in Central Asia, where he has been visiting the Khan of Khiva. His visit is the more remarkable as we believe that, with the exception of Captains Abbott and Shakespeare, who were sent to Khiva from India on a diplomatic mission to the grandfather of the present Khan, no Englishman has ever before been within the walls of the city. An engineer officer was sent last summer with a scientific expedition to Central Asia. He surveyed part of the Oxus, from the Sea of Aral to a part on a line with Petro Alexandrovsk, the Russian fort in Khivan territory, but was never permitted by the Russians to go within fifty miles of the capital. Captain Burnaby, it is said, would have been equally prevented, if, by changing his route at the last moment, he had not misled the Russians, and was thus four days in Khiva, and had been admitted to two private audiences with the Khan before the Russians were aware of his presence in the city. They then sent him a despatch from our military authorities at home, who, under the influence of strong diplomatic influence brought to bear by Count Schouvaloff, were induced to order Captain Burnaby's immediate return. The Russians have the greatest objection to any Englishman travelling in the territory that lies between themselves and India. This is not to be wondered at, as the Russian object is to paint the Turkoman in the blackest colours, in order afterwards to have an excuse for the annexation of Merv.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

CAOUTCHOUC.—At the ordinary meeting of the members of the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening, Admiral Ommanney in the chair, Mr. Markham gave a description of the cultivation of caoutchouc-yielding trees in British India. The first instance of the conversion of the caoutchouc-yielding tree from a wild to a cultivated state occurred seventeen years ago. On the 5th of April, 1859, he submitted a scheme for the collection of plants and seeds of the various species of the febrifuge chinchona plants in South America and their introduction into India. At that time chinchona plants were uncultivated. Now, there were extensive chinchona plantations yielding larger percentages of febrifuge alkaloids than the trees ever did in their wild state, and extending over the Neilgherry Hills, the lower slopes of the Sikkim Himalaya, and the higher ridges of Ceylon. From these plantations, [some belonging to Government, others to private companies, about 140,000 lb. of bark was annually imported into this country, and the yield was rapidly increasing. The permanent supply of an indispensable medicine had been secured, and it had been brought within the reach of millions who formerly could never procure it. Thousands of lives would by this means be saved, and the material wealth of India and Ceylon would be increased by the addition of a valuable product to their list of exports. In 1870 Mr. Markham came to the conclusion that it was necessary to do for the india-rubber or caoutchouc-yielding trees what had already been done with such happy results for the chinchona trees. While the trees yielding quinine and the febrifuge alkaloids only grew wild on the slopes of the Andes, and all belonged to one genus, the caoutchouc-yielding trees were of several genera, and were found in the forests of India, the Eastern Archipelago, Africa, Madagascar, Mexico and Nicaragua, as well as in South America. Owing, however, to the enormous demand for caoutchouc, the most reckless fellings were now going on in all the tropical forests which yielded this valuable product, and the time had now come when plantations must be formed of caoutchouc-yielding trees in order to prevent their eventual destruction, and to provide for a permanent supply. It was well known that caoutchouc was now used for an infinite number of purposes. The imports into England in 1874 from South America were 70,866 cwt.; India, 9,341; Borneo, 7,101; Africa, 6,380; and Madagascar, 5,984. After giving a lengthy explanation as to the cultivation of these trees, Mr. Markham, in conclusion, remarked that so far as British India was concerned, the necessary measures had now been adopted with a view to secure a permanent supply of the best caoutchouc.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, *April* 3. — THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Lord SHAFTESBURY moved a resolution praying that the

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Queen may be graciously pleased to assume a title more in accordance than the title of "Empress" with the history of the nation, and with the loyalty and feelings of her Majesty's most faithful subjects. He said he proposed the resolution with regret, because he was unwilling to seem to place himself in opposition to the Crown, adorned as it now was by so many virtues; but he was convinced that the title of "Empress" attached to that of "Queen" was calculated in some respect to make the latter title ridiculous. As it had been said that the opposition to the measure proceeded from factious motives, he thought it right that some one holding a position of independence as regards Party should come forward, and he maintained that the great mass of the people of England repudiated the word "Empress," while it would not, in his opinion, be acceptable in India. The zeal and hospitality shown on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India were shown to the son of the Queen and not to the son of an Empress, and he felt convinced that if the people of this country were polled, there would be found an overwhelming majority against the assumption of the proposed title. He did not deny that the natives of India would willingly concur in a title which brought them more in connection with the British Crown, but it must be a title of assimilation and not of distinction.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said it appeared to him that the issue which had been raised was very much narrowed, for there was now no controversy as to the propriety of the assumption of a title in addition to the present Royal titles, the only question being whether the new title should be "Queen" or "Empress," and he contended that the title of "Empress" was more suited to the character of her Majesty's rule over India, as a great part of India was governed, not directly, but indirectly, by the Queen. With respect to the sentiments of the people of this country, he had always understood that their opinions were to be gathered from their representatives in the House of Commons, and, therefore, he must regard Lord Shaftesbury's proposal as rather unjustifiable. The Bill before the House of Lords implied that an addition should be made to the Royal titles, and in that respect followed in substance the measure passed in reference to the union with Ireland. It was also the intention of the Government that the Proclamation to be issued under the Bill should be strictly and literally in accordance with the engagements given in the House of Commons, and should declare that the proposed addition to the Royal style and titles should be confined to India, and that in all writs, commissions, charters, and patents intended to operate in the United Kingdom, the Royal style should continue as at present. When the present measure went out to India, it would bear to the people of that country the assurance that their destinies were indissolubly united with the British Empire.—Lord SELBORNE remarked that the Lord Chancellor, among all the arguments he used in favour of the Bill, had not ventured on repeating the statement that the assumption of the title of "Empress" would check the progress of the Russians in the East, and Lord Selborne proceeded to say that he was at a loss to understand why the Sovereign should not retain, has she hitherto had done, the title of "Queen" in reference to India. He feared there might be some danger and no possible good in departing from the guarded and careful manner in which public documents had hitherto been drawn up in India, where it was not under the title of "Empress" that the Queen had become endeared to the people. In that country foreign Powers, such as France and Portugal, held possessions, and it was not to be assumed that the Queen of England could be Empress over those Powers. It was said that the Government intended to localise the title of "Empress," and that of itself was a proof that the Government knew the title of "Empress" to be unpopular in this country, and he objected on principle to any style or title being given to her Majesty which could not be universally applied.—The Bill was supported by Lord MIDLETON and Lord FEVERSHAM, and opposed by Lord SANDHURST, who declared that the proposed title could not be used with any propriety in reference to the potentates of India.—Lord ROSEBERY expressed his surprise that this measure of change should have proceeded from a Conservative Government.—Lord HARROWBY said that when the proposal was first suggested no objection was then taken to it, and he thought the title of "Empress" fittingly expressed the relation of the Crown towards India.—Lord CARNARVON stated that the course which had been pursued on this question put it out of the power of the Government to decline going to a division. It had been repeatedly stated that the title would be used not only in India, but would also be employed in England—an assertion which had been showed to be unfounded by the Lord Chancellor. The title of "Empress" would be evidence in India of the rule and powers of England.—Lord HOUGHTON pointed out that India was won by a body of persons under the modest title of an English Company, and he asked why the title of the Queen, who had ruled India since the Government was transferred to the British Crown, should now be changed. He believed the word "Empress" to be alien to the spirit of the British nation.—After an explanation from Lord LAWRENCE, the House divided, and Lord Shaftesbury's motion was negatived by 137 to 91.—In reply to Lord GRANVILLE and Lord SELBOURNE, who expressed a doubt whether her Majesty could by Proclamation limit the use of the new title to any particular locality, the LORD CHANCELLOR said he thought that her Majesty would be able legally to do so. He would, however, consider the point, and, in the meantime, he thought it desirable that the Bill should pass through Committee as it stood.—The Bill accordingly passed through Committee without amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *April* 3.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Mr. DISRAELI stated, in reply to Sir W. HARCOURT, that on the Royal Titles Bill becoming law the Imperial title would be used in the transaction of all affairs connected with the Indian Empire and all communications with foreign Governments; in other words, it would be used externally, and not in relation to the internal affairs of the country. As to the issue of writs of summons to Peers of Parliament, for the election of members of the House of Commons, the summoning, dissolution, or prorogation of Parliament, and other "details," these would be provided for in the proclamation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *April* 4.—THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Sir J. KENNAWAY called attention to the great development of the traffic in slaves by land within the dominions of the Seyyid of Zanzibar since the conclusion of the Treaty of 1873, as also to the want of systematic provisions for the slaves liberated by her Majesty's cruisers, and moved a resolution calling on the Government to invite and assist the Seyyid to take such further steps as may be necessary for the total suppression of the slave trade within his dominions.—Sir R. ANSTRUTHER and Mr. M. STEWART supported the motion.—Mr. BOURKE, on behalf of the Government, admitted that the more the condition of the interior of Africa became known the more necessary it was to return to the traditional slave trade policy of the country, and if we were strong-minded and resolute he did not doubt that we should put down the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa as we had already done on the West Coast. The demand for labour along the coast made the task very difficult, but we had made great progress, and among other proofs of this he mentioned the Treaty of 1875, and the recent prohibition of the slave trade in certain portions of his dominions by the Seyyid of Zanzibar. As to the slave trade by the land routes, he looked to the opening up of the interior by missionary efforts and the like, and circumstances had recently come before him to warrant indulgence in sanguine expectations on this point. The Government are considering whether it would be wise to establish a consulate and station at Mombaza.—Mr. FORSTER acknowledged the difficulties of the subject, and expressed himself satisfied that the Government was doing all in its power to put a stop to the slave trade.—Sir G. CAMPBELL, Mr. DAVIES, and Captain PRICE having spoken, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, *April* 6.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Earl GRANVILLE inquired what the intention of the Government was in relation to localising the title of Empress.—The LORD CHANCELLOR: In consequence of the statement made the other night, her Majesty's Government have given the most careful consideration to the suggestion that an amendment should be introduced into the Royal Titles Bill, conining the use of the new title to India. Such an amendment is not necessary in our judjment to be proposed to the Royal Titles Bill. After considering that question with the greatest care, the Government feel sure there will be no difficulty whatever in giving effect to the intention stated of excepting all commissions, writs, and similar documents operative in this country from the list of documents in which the new title should be set forth. Therefore it is not the intention of the Government to propose any amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *April* 6.—THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Mr. HARDY, in answer to Colonel JERVIS, said that, having made inquiry, he was informed that there was no trace at the War-office of a letter from Lord Napier of Magdala, dated Feb. 1, 1875, enclosing memorials from Colonel Stubbs, Major Stevenson, and R. Sadleir, R.A., and therefore the return of the War-office, dated June 25, 1875, was correct in its statement "that no memorials or letters addressed to the Commander-in-Chief in India by the officers of the Royal Artillery, complaining of the mode in which the warrant of July 5, 1872, has been carried out by the Government of India, have been forwarded to the War-office." With reference to a letter of Lord Napier of Magdala, dated Simla, August 8, 1875, that he had received many other memorials, but had not forwarded them, because he was awaiting a reply to his letter of Feb. 1, no answer had yet been given to that letter or any one of the officers concerned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *April* 7.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—On the third reading of the Royal Titles Bill, some discussion arose in consequence of a question asked by Lord GRANVILLE as to the power of the Crown to limit the use of the new title by proclamation.—Lord SELBORNE believed that down to the Union with Ireland, Parliament had not laid down any law as to the style of the Crown, but at that period the style and title were defined by Act of Parliament, and he maintained that when the present Bill passed and should be followed by a Royal

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Proclamation the full style and titles must be used.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said it was the intention of the Government that no change in the style and titles of the Sovereign should be made in official documents operating in this country, and he contended that it was perfectly possible by Proclamation under the Bill to carry out that intention.—Lord HATHERLEY felt by no means satisfied that all doubt on the matter had been cleared away by the statement of the Lord Chancellor, and it was desirable that, when the Bill passed, it should pass in a perfect state. The insertion of half-a-dozen words would remove all difficulty.—Lord DENMAN trusted that Parliament would give the Queen credit for choosing a befitting title.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—The Marquis of SALISBURY, with reference to a discussion which was held a few nights ago, observed that towards the close of that discussion the noble earl (Earl Granville) suggested that the substance of the confidential telegram to the Governor-General of India might be laid on the table. He could not on the moment reply to that suggestion, but having looked into the matter, he thought he might produce the substance of the telegram. At the same time, he must express his regret that persons of such influence as the ex-Secretaries of State for India, Viscount Halifax and the Duke of Argyll had taken a course which left him no alternative but to produce the substance of a confidential telegram. Of course, if he refused to produce it after the discussion of the other night it would be said that there was something which he wished to keep back. On the other hand, in producing it he was reluctantly establishing a precedent in favour of the production of confidential documents.—The Duke of ARGYLL could again assure the noble marquis that neither he himself nor his noble friend (Viscount Halifax) had any wish to embarrass him. They had been under the impression that the despatch in question was only directed against the policy of Lord Northbrook. From what he had heard since, he believed that in the papers produced by the noble marquis Parliament had the substance of the despatch. However, if his noble friend thought well to produce more of it in a fresh paper, of course he had nothing to say against his doing so.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *April* 7.—THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Mr. FORSYTH asked the Under Secretary of State for India how soon after the Easter Recess it was likely that he would make his financial statement with reference to the revenues of India.—Lord G. HAMILTON, who was nearly inaudible, was understood to say that so long as the Indian financial year ended on the 31st of March, as the whole details of the accounts had to be considered by the Secretary of State in Council, it would not be possible under the present system to introduce the Indian Budget before the first week in June.

OFFICERS' RETIREMENT COMMISSION.—In answer to Mr. COOPE, Mr. HARDY said the Royal Commission on the Retirement of Officers in the Army had not yet concluded some complicated calculations, and he was unable to say when the report would be in the hands of members.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.—Mr. BAILLIE-COCHRANE postponed his notice respecting the Russian occupation of the Khanate of Khokand from Friday, the 28th of April, to Friday, the 5th of May.

India Office.

April 7, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I., and Mr. W. G. Bayly (Uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. A. J. Cowan (Uncov.), and K. T. Best (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. D. H. Vibart, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. C. Laughlin (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; E. De Grousilliers (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. T. Pierce, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major F. T. Bainbridge, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Major E. C. Impey, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. col. A. D. Vanrenen, Staff Corps, 6 mo.
Madras Estab.—Capt. E. H. Thomas, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Surg. major J. L. Paul, M.D., 6 mo.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. major R. Dick, M.D., 6 mo.; Capt. S. M. Hay, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. H. Gardiner, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. J. B. Macrone (Uncov.), and Dr. J. Anderson (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. J. O'Bryen, Staff Corps; Capt. H. De P. Rennick, Staff Corps; Capt. W. S. Brooke, Staff Corps.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. R. B. Kennedy, Inf.; Lieut. W. Cooke, Staff Corps; Surg. W. J. Hastings.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. P. Worthy, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

AGG—The wife of Colonel Agg, of a daughter, at Hewletts, near Cheltenham, April 1.
AUSTIN—The wife of Capt. E. Austin, Madras Staff Corps, of twins (son and daughter), at Westport, March 28.
BLAIR—The wife of Major H. F. Blair, R.E., of a daughter, at Hyde-park-gardens, March 30.
CARDEN—The wife of Lieut. col. Fred. Carden, late 5th Royal Irish Lancers, of a son, at Regent's-park, April 3.
GREIG—The wife of Capt. B. R. Greig, R.A., of a son, at High Field, Haslemere, March 4.
LEVI—The wife of George M. Levi, of a daughter, stillborn, at Brussels, March 26.
ONSLOW—The wife of Capt. Onslow, late 13th Light Infantry, of a son, at The Beeches, Upton Bishop, March 29.
SPENS—The wife of A. L. Spens, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Sydenham, March 31.

DEATHS.

AGG—Percy L., the son of Colonel Agg, at Hewletts, near Cheltenham, March 31.
BENSON—Thomas B. Benson, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., at Appledore, Devon, March 24, aged 71.
BRYANS—Mary R., the wife of James W. Bryans, daughter of the late Capt. Duncan Buchanan, of the Madras Army, at Surbiton-hill, Surrey, March 30.
DAWSON—Robert W. T. Dawson, late Captain 25th Regt. King's Own Borderers, at Brussels, March 31, aged 34.
ELLIOT—Eliza R., widow of the late Sir Henry M. Elliot, K.C.B., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, at 7, Stanhope-street, March 30, aged 67.
EVANS—Horatio M. Evans, Secretary Superintendent of the Middlesex Hospital, formerly Manager of the Royal Bank of India, Colombo, March 4, aged 41.
HALL—Magdaline H., infant daughter of Lieut. col. Hall, April 1.
PIDDING—Eliza, widow of the late Capt. Pidding, E.I.C.S., at Lower Sydenham, March 31.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 31. Star of Albion, Calcutta; str. Rinaldo, Bombay; Cedric, Batavia.—April 1. Str. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta, &c.; Great Victoria, Calcutta.—2. Akyab, Rangoon; Cholula, Calcutta; Calhihoe, Calcutta; str. Branksome Hall, Bombay.—3. York, Madras; str. Australia, Calcutta; Trinidad, Manila; str. Athol, Rangoon; str. Amaryllis, Rangoon.—4. Str. Europa, Bombay; str. Erl King, Bombay.—5. Alice Ritson, Cocanada.—6. Str. Bellona, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Eurora, April 3.—From BOMBAY.—For LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. R. Green and two children, Mrs. Little and two children, Major gen. Earl and two children, Miss Allan, Rev. R. and Mrs. Hoskins and two children, Mrs. Saunders and infant, Mrs. Murray and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Fulford and two children, Mrs. Camberlidge and two children, Mr. W. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and infant, Lieut. J. M. Lewis, Mrs. Stock and infant, Mr. Seely, Rev. H. and Miss Beamish, Mr. J. Rivers, Mr. A. J. and Mrs. Cowan and child, Mrs. Halson, Mr. C. and Mrs. Proper, Mr. Cousins, Mr. W. Cundell.

DEPARTURES.

March 30. Str. Tripe, Bombay; str. Curlew, Bombay.—31. Str. Craigforth, Colombo, &c.; Abyssinian, Kurrachee; str. Duke of Buccleuch, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—April 1. Tecumseh, Galle; str. Trinacria, Bombay; Portia, Calcutta.—4. Benledi, Calcutta; str. Timor, Bombay; str. Historian, Calcutta; Astracana, Bombay; Adelaide, Galle.—6. Str. Surat, Calcutta; Cavona, Galle; Florence Treat, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Trinacria, April 1.—From LIVERPOOL.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. and two Misses Wilson, Mrs. Wulton, Col. Soady, Mr. Chrystal, Dr. Forsyth, Mr. E. L. Dunlop, Mrs. Rosa Rose, Mr. Jamieson, Miss M. Gardener.
Per str. Duke of Buccleuch, March 31.—From LONDON.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. L. H. Boulmain, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. G. C. Fowler, Mr. R. Brown, Mr. O. Earl, Mr. Robert Imray. For MADRAS.—Mr. C. H., Mrs., and Master Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Day. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Ricketts, Mrs. Glenton.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Surat, April 6.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Yardley and three children, Surgs. Ferrand, Pedrosa, Clarkson, and Parker, Mrs. Sharpe and child, Mr. J. Williamson, Mr. J. O'Brien. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. Barrow, Mrs. Cowie and child, Mrs. Muriel, Mr. Hollingsworth. For MADRAS.—Mr. Gott, Mr. H. Bain. For HONG KONG.—Comdr. Pusey, Mr. J. Snell. For CEYLON.—Mr. Brodie, Mr. Paxton. For SUEZ.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. Wilson. For PORT SAID.—Mr. Dallas. For MALTA.—Mr. Godfrey, Lieut. col. Philips, Navg. Sub lieuts. Newton, Gundy, and Duncan, Dr. McKenna, Mr. Donlin, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Townsend.
Per str. Pera, April 14.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Whyte. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Beer, two daughters, and child, Mr. Cumberlege. For MADRAS.—Col. Kennedy. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stokes.
Per str. Pera, April 17.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Cooke, Mrs. Clayton. For CEYLON.—Mr. A. Paterson.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Great Victoria, from Calcutta, Feb. 14, 13 S., 9 W.
Forfarshire, from Calcutta, March 24, 11 S., 10 W.
Royal Alfred, Calcutta to New York, Feb. 11, off Cape Agulhas.
Lord Canning, from Calcutta, 14. 15 N., 89 E.

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Yusaquisa, for Colombo, Feb. 17, 2 N., 27 W.
Kenyon, for Calcutta, Feb. 2, 16 S., 31 W.
Killean, for Calcutta, Feb. 11, 38 S., 10 E.
City of Nankin, for Aden, Feb. 13, 37 S., 16 E.
Lady Egida, for Calcutta, March 23, 49 N., 10 W.
Cape Comorin, for Bombay, Jan. 30, 22 S., 28 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

During the last week divers have been able to work at the wreck of the Strathclyde, and have recovered a number of packages of cargo and baggage.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

APRIL 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Rennick, Mr. C. Lee, and Mr. McKean.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Borrodaile.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. Lubbock, and Mrs. Lubbock.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Richardson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. and Miss Stenson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Dunlop, and Lieuts. G. R. Townsend, A. B. Irving, E. Nash, E. S. May, Sir G. Thomas, C. M. Western, and Acton.
BRINDISI to MALTA.—Mr. Master.

APRIL 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Com. Fairlie, R.N., and Mrs. Campbell.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Boyland.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Herbert, and Mr. T. Johnston.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Coombe, and Col. Prendergast.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. G. Nicholetts, and Miss Nicholetts.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. N. Jordan, Mr. F. S. Brown, Mr. Brady, Mr. Hosie, and Mr. Crombie.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Webb.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. A. C. Wright.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. McCarthy.
SOUTHAMPTON to GALLE.—Mr. Robertson, and Miss Robertson.
BRINDISI to ADEN.—Major Gambier.

APRIL 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Onslow, and Mrs. Madden and child.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Maude, and Miss Maude.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. J. Whybrow.

MAY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. G. Paine, and Mr. Moore.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Chambers, and Mrs. E. Chambers.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. — and Mrs. Roberts.

THE EX-GAIKWAR.—The *Madras Times* says:—It having been ascertained that the ex-Gaikwar of Baroda, who leads the life of a recluse in Doveton Hall, Nungumbakum, finds his time hanging heavily upon him, some of the local medical authorities kindly went to his rescue, and devised means for amusing the "leaden paced" hours of that deposed chief. An apothecary, equipped with a suitable apparatus, waits upon Malharao twice a week, and, to the bewilderment of the ex-Baroda chief and family, conducts experiments in chemistry. The apothecary in question receives a small remuneration for his performances, but whether Malharao receives thereby more instruction than amusement is a moot question.

LITERARY.—The very laborious work on which Dr. A. C. Burnell, of the Madras Civil Service, has been engaged for the last five years, in drawing up a catalogue of the Taujor Palace Library, is nearly completed, we are told. The catalogue will be published in England, and contains a list of the books and manuscripts systematically arranged, with an account of the authorship, antiquity and contents of each. Nearly half of the MSS. are on *cadjan* leaves, and are as difficult to decipher as to understand. The library at Tanjor is about the largest in Southern India, and contains a vast collection of manuscripts; and the Maharajah Sivaji, who could both read and write English fairly, bestowed much care upon it. Many of the most valuable *cadjan* manuscripts are much injured, and transcribers have been employed to make copies of them. The library, known in the vernacular (Tamil) as the *Saraswati mâlei*, is in a large hall in the palace, and is under the care of a native librarian, who has the assistance of Sanscrit *pandits* in classifying and arranging the works. It might be well perhaps for the Royal Asiatic Society to undertake the restoration of the decaying MSS., for the value of such ancient documents cannot be rightly estimated.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 13.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, April 14.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Rs.	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1838-39		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1842-43		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		84½ 85
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	84½ 85
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		84½ 85
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1870		84½ 85½
4½ per Cent. of 1872		
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		87½ 88
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Madras	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Bombay	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Colombo	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 9d	1s. 9⅛d.
Singapore	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6¾d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅛d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 5¾d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		105½ to 106½
	India 5 per cent.		102 to 102½
	India 4 per cent.		83½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114½ to 115½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	116 to 117
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	116 to 117
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	113½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	114½
	Ditto Debentures (*a*)		103
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	112½ to 113
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8½ to 9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	25
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	90 to 92
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	41 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	6¾ to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	21½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	10½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2½ to 2¾
50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	5
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 7¾
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	6 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106 to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ½ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	34 to 36
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

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C. H. J. COLLINGS, Secretary.

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NOTICE.

THE STORES will be CLOSED from GOOD FRIDAY, the 14th, to TUESDAY, the 18th April inclusive—Monday, the 17th, being a Bank Holiday, and Tuesday, the 18th, being required for the completion of sundry Internal Alterations to the Building.

By Order of the Committee,

J. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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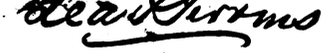
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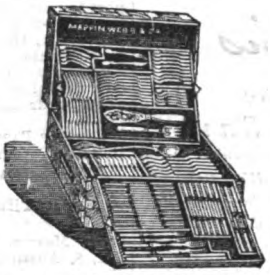


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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	363
Casualties, &c.	366
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Missions to Tibet	367
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Lake Victoria	368
The Danger of Governing India from Downing-street	368
NOTICES OF BOOKS:—	
"Kashmir and Kashghar" ...	369
"Impairment or Loss of Vision from Spinal Concussion, Resulting from Railway or Other Injuries"	369
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Queen's New Title	370
The Indian Government on Mr. Lowe...	370
Remittances to England	371
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	371
Miscellaneous	371
Shipping and Commercial ...	373
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	373
Shipping and Commercial ...	374
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	374
Shipping and Commercial ...	374
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	375
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	375
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	378
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	379
WAR OFFICE	379
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	379
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	380
Imperial Parliament	380
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	381
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	381
Shipping	381
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	383
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	382
ADVERTISEMENTS	383

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, March 27; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, March 25; Calcutta, March 24.

A TELEGRAM from Karáchi to the *Times of India* asserts that the Upper Sind frontier district has been annexed to the Derajat division of the Punjab. Major Sandeman, escorted by a detachment of troops from Jacobabad and the Punjab, proceeded towards the Bolan Pass to concert with the Chiefs of that country measures for the safe passage of caravans through the Pass. We are also assured that the report of Sir William Merewether's intended journey homewards is incorrect.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette* the real meaning of the last political move on the Sind frontier is that the Government of India had resolved to give Major Sandeman's pacific policy a last trial, and, if that failed, to interfere by force of arms in the affairs of Beluchistan. Major Sandeman's first mission to Khelat, says the *Gazette*, "effected nothing. The Khan and the Chiefs watched with some curiosity the new symptoms of political activity suddenly displayed by the British Government; and no ill-feeling was shown to the British Envoy personally. But the feuds between Prince and nobles were not composed, and, whether or not the shooting down of the Sirdar Nurudin the day after Major Sandeman left Khelat was a justifiable act of precaution on the part of the Khan to save himself from assassination, it is obvious that this deed of violence showed how slight an impression had been made by Major Sandeman's overtures of conciliation. Since the Envoy's return to the Punjab the whole border of Beluchistan has been ablaze; and Lord Northbrook seems to have been at last convinced that nothing short of an abandonment of his policy of inaction will avail to put an end to the anarchy reigning beyond the frontier." The same journal believes that an attempt will be made to maintain the Khan upon his throne, without letting him play the tyrant over his Sirdars. The *Pioneer* on the other hand speaks of a widespread rumour that the Indian Government "meditate something like a *coup de main* in Khelat on behalf of the Khan; that our political officers, aided by the presence of a sufficient and respectable force, have been charged to assist the Khan in re-asserting his sway over his refractory Chiefs, and to so strengthen his position as to enable him mainly himself to restore that peace and order within his territories which have been the object of Major Sandeman's recent negotiations." If this be the case, the disastrous result of a recent fight between the Khan and the Brahoï Chiefs may force Government to show its hand at once.

OUR latest difference with the Kohát Afridis appears to have arisen from a praiseworthy attempt of the local Government to turn the energies of those wild Pathans to some useful purpose. The Kohat Pass, which the Afridis have hitherto kept open for us on payment of a yearly black-mail, lately fell into disrepair. There was some talk of mending it, and fair payment was offered the Afridis if they would undertake the work themselves. This they would have done, it seems, had not certain fanatical *mollahs* gone about among the tribes saying that the English only wanted to annex the country, and turn the tribesmen into Government rayats. When they waxed insolent, our authorities took the most effective way of bringing them to their senses. "If you would rather not have us use the pass," they said, "your pay shall be stopped, and all trade between you and us shall be stopped likewise." Travellers from Peshawar to Kohat had to go round by way of Attok, and the Afridis were cut off from all communication with British territory. This quiet but powerful pressure soon began to tell. We learn from a Lahor paper that Colonel Sir F. Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawar, was about to leave for Kohat, that he might effect a settlement with the recusant tribes. It is also reported that a metalled road may yet be laid down through the Pass. The conditions for that end are not more unfavourable in Khelat than in the Peshawar district; and the commercial, let alone the military, advantages of such a road are undoubted.

SPECULATION was busy in India about Sir Salar Jung's trip to England. The Indian Government are supposed to dislike the step, partly because the weight of the minister's presence cannot be withdrawn without some risk to public order; partly, also, to save Sir Salar from a bootless errand. It is no secret—says the *Pioneer*—that "Sir Salar meditates bringing the claim for the restitution of Berar before Parliament, and that he has secured advocates in both Houses. But Sir Salar will find the occasional sympathy evoked by the ingeniously-timed publication of the letters between Mr. Saunders and himself a broken reed, and that nowhere out of the *Serapis*, if even there any longer, do people muddle up the minor matter of that correspondence and the great political question at issue, between which there is not the faintest connection."

MR. P. THWAITES, Principal of the Húgli College, died at Calcutta on March 21. Only a few days before the *Indian Daily News* was expressing the regret of the students in the College at the coming departure of their Principal, who, owing to failing health, was going on leave.

AN old officer of some note in his day has also died. Lieutenant-General Colin Troup, C.B., whose death occurred on the 19th March, had retired from active service, and was permitted to reside at Meerut. The late General served against the Bhils in 1827, and throughout the Afghan campaigns from 1839 to

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1842. He was present at the storm and capture of Ghazni, and was taken prisoner during the retreat from Kabul in January, 1842. During the Satlaj campaign, he led the 48th Regiment at the battle of Aliwal, for which he was promoted to Brevet-Major. He entered the Army in 1820, became a Captain in 1835, Major 1846, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1853, and Lieutenant-General in 1872.

GENERAL DONALD STEWART is gazetted to the Divisional Staff.—Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Madras Commander-in-Chief, reached Calcutta on the 18th March, and was staying with Lord Napier.—Lieutenant-Colonel Buist, of the Bengal Staff corps, doing general duty at Rawal Pindi, will shortly retire on Colonel's Allowances.—Major H. Mallock officiates as Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, in addition to his own duties as Director of Construction.

THE cup and watch which Lord Napier gives annually among the prizes he so generously distributes to the troops has been won this year by the Royal Scots. A sergeant of the 10th Hussars wins his Excellency's sword.

WE note that the lucrative post of Purchaser of Remounts for the Royal Artillery, rendered vacant by the promotion of Colonel Price, C.B., R.A., to Major-General, has been given to Colonel C. H. Henry, C.B., Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE construction of the Sindiah State Railway having at length been entrusted to Messrs. Glover and Co., they seem to have lost no time in entering on the most important part of their work, the erection of the bridge over the river Chambal. This river will be crossed by fourteen openings of 200 feet each, the girders being 115 feet over summer water level; each pier founded on two large wells twenty-six feet in diameter, sunk to a depth of fifty feet below the bed of the river. In connection with the pitching and completion of the first curb, an interesting ceremony occurred on the 4th March. The Maharana of Dholpur and the Political Agent, in company with Mr. H. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer in charge, and his Assistants, together with the friends of Major Dennehy and family, went down to the bridge of boats, thence embarked on two large barges, and paddled down stream to the site of the railway bridge. On arriving there the Maharana led the party, now including Mr. Glover, to a large tent pitched conveniently for viewing the ceremony. The Maharana, having been presented with a silver hammer by Mr. Glover, was led forward, and clenched the last rivet of the first curb of this bridge. A religious ceremony then took place, at the close of which the Maharana laid the first stone of the well-steining, declaring, after the usual taps with a mallet, that it was well and truly laid.

THE *Friend of India* has the following sensible remarks on the difficulty of trying in these days to restrict that freedom of the press in India which Sir Charles Metcalfe finally proclaimed nearly forty years ago. The official mind is proverbially touchy, but as the Lord Chief Justice once remarked, public men have no business to be thin-skinned. Even if the native papers sometimes utter foolish things against the Government, it is really too late to enter on retrograde measures of repression. "Let them rave," but keep an eye upon them.

The vernacular papers afford a sort of safety-valve for the harmless escape of the noxious and inflammable gases that are naturally generated in certain strata of native society. That these fluids are exceedingly annoying in the purer atmosphere into which they find their way is true enough, but they have not as yet led to any real danger, and we can hardly suspect that they ever will. But if kept down half-smothered and struggling in their native regions, seeking a vent which they can no longer find, the danger of a catastrophe may become very real indeed. If they cannot ascend and so get dissipated in a region where their evil properties are futile, they must spread laterally till they gather power to burst upward with the destructive force of an explosion. The danger thus hinted at as a probable effect of repressive press legislation may perhaps be imaginary, but seems to be at least as real as the dangers arising from the foolish grumbling and weak malignity of many native prints. Certainly the greatest caution is needed in any attempt to fetter their present freedom. It is one of the effects of our English rule and the English education we have provided, and if it be true, as it undoubtedly is, that an enemy has sown tares somewhat profusely among our wheat, it may still be well to let both grow together for a little longer, lest in destroying the tares we do serious injury to the healthy crop. And the evil plant can not be destroyed in the way that is apparently proposed. By pruning its upper branches, we shall make it, as we have indicated by another figure, spread or laterally, and gain in strength as it loses in height. It may or may not have been a mistake to concede full liberty to the press; it is a privilege, which, once conceded, can never without serious risk be withdrawn.

THE following is the full text of the Prince of Wales's letter to Lord Northbrook, as published in the *Gazette of India* for March 17:—

H.M.S. *Serapis*, Bombay, March 13, 1876.

My dear Lord Northbrook,—I cannot leave India without expressing to you, as the Queen's representative of this vast Empire, the sincere pleasure and the deep interest with which I have visited this great and wonderful country.

As you are aware, it has been my hope and intention for some years past to see India, with a view to become more intimately acquainted with the Queen's subjects in this distant part of her Empire, and to examine for myself those objects of interest which have always had so great an attraction for travellers.

I may candidly say that my expectations have been more than realised by what I have witnessed, so that I return to my native country most deeply impressed with all I have seen and heard. The information I have gained will, I am confident, be of the greatest value to me, and will form a useful foundation for much that I hope hereafter to acquire.

The reception I have met with from the Princes and Chiefs, and from the native population at large, is most gratifying to me; as the evidence of loyalty thus manifested shows an attachment to the Queen and to the Throne which I trust will be made every year more and more lasting. It is my earnest hope that the many millions of the Queen's Indian subjects may daily become more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and that they may realise more fully that the Sovereign and the Government of England have the interests and well-being of India very sincerely at heart.

I have had frequent opportunities of seeing native troops of all branches of the service, and I cannot withhold my opinion that they constitute an army of which we may feel justly proud. The "march past" at Delhi of so many distinguished officers and of such highly-disciplined troops was a most impressive sight, and one which I shall not easily forget.

I wish also to state my high appreciation of the Civil Service; and I feel assured that the manner in which their arduous duties are performed tends greatly to the prosperity and the contentment of all classes of the community.

I cannot conclude without thanking you, and all those in authority, for the facilities which have enabled me to traverse so rapidly so large an extent of country; and rest assured I shall ever retain a grateful memory of the hospitality tendered by yourself and by others who have so kindly received me.

Believe me, my dear Lord Northbrook, yours very sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

WE regret to learn by telegram that there have been serious agrarian outbreaks in the Bastar district of Madras. It is reported that 30,000 rayats had assembled. Troops have been sent from Vizagapatam, and will doubtless speedily restore order. In the North-West Provinces, too, discontent has appeared among the Rayats. Last Sunday week several thousands assembled before the Government house at Allahabad to complain of an increase in the Land-tax. They seem however to have dispersed quietly after stating their grievances.

ACCORDING to latest telegraphic advices, Major Sandeman started for Khelat on Tuesday, April 4, with an escort of 1,000 men, which will protect the trading caravans through the Bolan Pass. He will probably remain at Khelat till the caravans return in the autumn, but he may possibly advance to Kandahar. It is reported that the Government contemplates the early annexation of Sind to the Punjab, an arrangement long since suggested and greatly to be desired. The Beluchi Chiefs have presented a memorial asking for the release of the Jam of Las Baila, deported by Government some time ago. Last September the Amir of Kabul sent troops to coerce the feudatory Mir of Maimana, suspected of coquetting with the Russians. Nothing was heard of the progress of the expedition till the other day, when news was received that the Maimana forces were completely routed, and the Mir reduced to submission after a reported loss of 3,000 men.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram from Calcutta a public meeting was held on April 8 in honour of Lord Northbrook. Sir R. Temple was the chairman, but the attendance was not large, consisting chiefly of natives. The marked absence of non-official Europeans was noticed. The Rajah Ramanath Thakur proposed, and the Chief Justice seconded, the first resolution, that the meeting desired to record its high sense of the eminent public services of Lord Northbrook, especially as regarded the financial, commercial, and police departments, the reduction of taxation, and the famine relief. A small party, supposed to represent the Indian League, attempted to move an amendment, but the meeting refused to listen to it, and the resolution was carried. It was further resolved to erect a statue and to pre-

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pare an address. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions. Among the speakers were Sir R. Temple, Mr. Bullen Smith, Mr. Inglis, the Maharajah of Benares, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Rajah Jotendra Thakur, and Keshab Chandra Sen. Lord Northbrook was to leave to day (the 15th) for England.

FROM the same source we learn that Lord Lytton arrived at Bombay on Friday last, and was received by Lord Napier, Sir F. Haines, who had arrived the day before, Sir C. Staveley, Sir Salar Jung, and the principal officials. He landed under salutes from the vessels in port and the forts, and left Bombay on Monday for Calcutta. Lord Napier started for Bombay last week, and if the *Orontes* was ready in time, would take his passage in her; otherwise he comes home by passenger steamer. Notwithstanding the pressure put on him by the Indian Government, Sir Salar Jung sails for Europe this week. It is said that the main object of his visit is to procure the cession of Berars. If so, we trust he will not succeed.

LORD LYTTON arrived in Calcutta at 6.30 P.M. on April 12. Upon reaching Howrah he was received by several high Government officials, by whom he was escorted in procession to the Government-house. The way was lined with British and Native troops. There were large crowds of spectators, and the Viceroy met with a warm reception. On reaching Government-house his Excellency was received by the Lieutenant-Governor and the civil and military officers, while Lord Northbrook met him at the top of the grand staircase and conducted him to the Throne Room. He then proceeded to the Council Chamber, where he took the oaths of office. After the ceremony Lord Lytton made a speech, saying that he had now become, by the Sovereign's favour, the inheritor of a great duty bequeathed by great men, whose talents and even lives had been exacted by the unsparing nature of the duties of the office. He had not shrunk, and would not shrink, from the great task before him, relying on the support of his colleagues, the sympathy of his countrymen, and the confidence of his Sovereign. The recent development of events both in Asia and Europe, and the increasing proximity of the Eastern and Western worlds, while rendering more difficult the complete duties of the Government of India, added to their importance and grandeur. Lord Lytton then alluded to the recent discussion in Parliament respecting the relative position of the Home and Indian Governments, and said he would always welcome the timely constitutional co-operation of the Home Government as a guarantee for the freedom of their discussion and the dignity of their authority. He spoke generally of the confidence reposed in him by Lord Salisbury and the Ministry, and said he would equally rely upon the sympathy and support of his own colleagues. He would endeavour to keep a strict watch over the economical management and continuous progress of the Government, while providing with unbending firmness for the safety and repose of the Empire. It was his fervent prayer that a Power higher than any earthly Government would bless their counsels, directing them to the honour of the country, the authority of the Sovereign, the wellbeing of the millions committed to their care, and the security of the chiefs and princes of India in their just rights and heritable possessions, and enable him to reach his term of office and merit the esteem and regard with which Lord Northbrook had left.

LORD NAPIER, late Commander-in-Chief in India, left Bombay on the 10th current for England. Altogether Lord Napier's Indian service ranges over nearly half a century, and includes every great campaign outside Europe, from that on the Satlaj to the Abyssinian war.

AT a meeting held in Calcutta on Tuesday, April 11, Lord Northbrook took the chair, and resolutions were passed urging the public to assist in the creation of a bishopric at Lahor, in memory of the late Bishop Milman.

LORD NORTHBROOK embarked this morning in the steamer *Tenasserim* from Calcutta on his return to England. He was saluted with viceregal honours.

WE learn by telegram that Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, sailed from Bombay, on Saturday last, on board the Italian steamer *Asta*, for Naples. He was accompanied by a retinue of sixty persons.

A SINGAPORE telegram states that Mr. Davidson is gazetted Acting Queen's Commissioner of Perak, and Mr. Paul Assistant-Commissioner.

IT is reported at Singapore that fresh disturbances have broken out in Malacca. The Governor, Sir W. F. Jervois, and fifty men of the 80th Regiment have started thither.

THE presentation of colours to the 98th Regiment by the Prince of Wales took place at Malta on Friday, April 7. The regiment did good service in China and the Punjab, but it bears no distinctive appellation, though it was known as the Prince of Wales's Tipperary Regiment when it was first raised. The march past of 4,000 of the garrison, including Artillery, British and Maltese, the 42nd Highlanders, 71st, 74th, and 101st Regiments, showed that discipline and drill are well attended to. The Prince lunched with the 98th Regiment, and attended a very brilliant and crowded ball at the Malta Union Club in the evening, after a State dinner at the Palace.

ON Saturday, the 8th, the practice from the batteries at floating octagon targets sixteen feet long, at 1,200, 1,500, and 2,000 yards, from 11-inch guns, 110lb. breech-loading Armstrong guns, 80lb. and 64lb. Palliser's converted guns, began soon after noon. The Prince drove to St. Elmo, and took up a position on the concrete roof of the magazine below the lighthouse, attended by the Governor and Lady Van Straubenzee. The shot practice was "only fair." The time-fuse shell practice was good. The Maltese Artillery came out well. Windows were smashed by the 11-inch guns all over St. Elmo. Fears had been expressed that the lighthouse might come down. The works, however, stood better than was expected, though the concrete roof shook at every discharge. The general fault of the shot practice was that the shots were short. The Prince then leaving St. Elmo drove to Lascaris platform, overlooking the great harbour, to witness a general fire opened from all the works with blank cartridge, to resist attempts of an enemy, represented by two gunboats, one from east and the other from west, to force an entrance to the grand harbour. The parapets were lined with infantry. Every sea-face battery opened—says the *Times* correspondent—"at very ridiculous distances," on the two gunboats, and continued blazing away till the ammunition was exhausted. It was very pretty, but rather useless, except in so far as it revealed the power of defence in unexpected places. Everything was soon hid in smoke, and the noise was tremendous, while the gunboats were miles away. When all was over they steamed near in, firing, and claimed the capture of the place. The Prince lunched at Sir Victor and Lady Houlton's, and after a dinner at the Palace went to the Opera, where there was a creditable performance of *La Muette de Portici*.

ON Sunday the Prince, after Divine service, drove with the Governor and party to Vedalla, a country seat, to lunch. He dined with the 71st Regiment at Ricasoli.

ON Monday, the 10th, his Royal Highness witnessed some torpedo experiments at Sleima Creek, which were not quite so successful as had been anticipated. Only two of the torpedoes exploded, the first one with a shock like an earthquake, partially destroying the raft against which it was driven, while the second, although less violent, was of great effect. At two o'clock, after a visit to the Orphan Asylum, the Prince inspected the Naval Hospital, afterwards lunching with Admiral Drummond on board the *Hercules*, and witnessing the regatta held in his honour. In the evening the Prince gave a State dinner on board the *Serapis*, followed by a display of fireworks on the deck of that vessel.

AT a quarter-past eight on Tuesday morning, under salute from the forts and the ships in harbour, which manned their yards, the *Serapis* steamed out of Valetta Harbour signalling adieux, and followed by the *Osborne* and the *Raleigh*. She was expected at Gibraltar to-day, proceeding thence to Lisbon.

THE *Serapis*, with the Prince of Wales on board, accompanied by the *Osborne* and *Raleigh*, arrived at Gibraltar at eight o'clock this morning, and was received with salutes from

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the forts and from her Majesty's ships *Devastation* and *Swiftsure*, and the Spanish frigate *Vitoria*. The Prince was to land at noon, and be entertained by the Governor at a banquet of ninety covers to-night.

WE observe that a new loan has already been announced for India to the amount of £4,000,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. Tenders will be received at the India-office on Friday, the 28th inst. The stock to be issued will not be redeemable until the 10th of October, 1888, but on and after that date it may be redeemed at par on one year's notice being given. Tenders will not be received for amounts less than £500, and a deposit of £5 per cent. on the amount applied for must accompany the tenders. It was intimated in the Budget Statement of Sir William Muir, as published on the 31st ult., that loans to the amount of £2,700,000 would have to be raised in England during the current financial year. As no powers have been obtained from Parliament for new loans beyond the limit previously fixed, it may be presumed that the present loan is merely the unissued balance of sums already authorised.

THE City Article in yesterday's *Times* states that "the Indian Government are doing their best, whether wisely or not remains to be seen, to cure the evil which has made their Council bills unsaleable at what has been understood to be the prescribed *minimum* of 1s. 9d. per rupee. The increased tightness of the Calcutta Money Market has led to a further advance in the Bank of Bengal rate of discount, and, as a consequence of that, the rate of exchange has risen to 1s. 9¼d."

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday, announced that the Bank of Bengal had again raised its rate of discount, making the terms for bills having more than thirty days to run 13½ per cent. Whereupon the writer of the article complains that "At a time when there is little or no speculative business doing, and the export trade of the country is more depressed than it has been for many years past, we see great tightness in the Money Market and the Presidency banks putting up their rates to an unusually high point. As we have before explained, this unsatisfactory state of things is attributed to the continued gradual withdrawal of the Government balances, with the object of influencing the exchanges."

THE recent death of Captain F. J. Sidebottom Venner, late of the Bengal Army, demands a passing notice at our hands. The deceased officer entered the 62nd Bengal Infantry in 1843, and obtained his company in 1857. Retiring from the service a few years afterwards, he employed his leisure in writing for the Press, and in attending the meetings of the Geographical Society, of which he became a member. His chief contribution to this journal was a series of humourous letters signed by Faiz Ali Khan, which aimed, not unsuccessfully, at expressing the ideas of a native Indian Mussulman about things and persons in this country, in that kind of foreign English which an average Bengali might be expected to use.

MR. JULAND DANVERS, the Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, has returned from India and resumed the duties of his office. He has just been absent five months, and during that time has travelled over all the railways in India, from Tuticorin, the terminus of the South Indian Railway opened by the Prince of Wales in December last, to Jhilam, the most northerly point to which the Punjab State Railway has been taken. We are not aware of Mr. Danvers's impressions on the condition and prospects of the railways in India. These we shall probably learn from his annual report, which will, we presume, appear in the course of the year. We would only surmise, from what has reached us through Indian sources, that he is persuaded by personal observation that the railway system of India might be most advantageously extended, and that the management of the existing lines is conducted with an earnest desire to increase traffic and revenue, but that a more liberal scale of charges and a more comprehensive view of the peculiar requirements of the country would have a very salutary effect on the future prosperity of these undertakings.

Odds and Ends.

CHOLERA is very prevalent just now at that usually healthy station, Raniganj; there have been four fatal cases amongst Europeans during the past few days.

DR. KENNETH MCLEOD, of the Bengal Medical Service, comes home in medical charge of the retiring Viceroy.

IT is rumoured in Calcutta that Sir Michael Westropp, the Chief Justice of Bombay, has sent home his resignation, and that Mr. Justice Macpherson, of the Calcutta Bench, may probably succeed him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACPHERSON, C.B., V.C., has assumed command of the Multan Brigade, and had the troops out for inspection on the 3rd March.

COLONEL G. HOLROYD vacated the command of the 6th Native Infantry on the 1st March, on obtaining Colonel's allowance.

IT is said that it is in contemplation to revise the existing rules relating to the clearance of bonded salt.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Markham, of the Civil Service, is likely to be appointed to act as Deputy Director General of the Post-office, *vice* Mr. F. R. Hogg, on the return from England of Mr. A. M. Monteath, Director General, towards the end of March.

CAPTAIN BURTON had left Bombay for Sind.

WE are glad to learn from Lahor that Canon Duckworth is now pronounced to be convalescent.

MAJOR G. R. GOODFELLOW is to act at Aden as Political Resident.

THE HON. R. J. DRUMMOND, Commissioner, Rohilkand, and Mr. Edwards, of Agra, exchange divisions.

SMALL-POX and cholera are raging at Benares.

SMALL-POX is still raging in Bombay; the deaths from that disease are not less than forty-five daily, doubling the average weekly number of deaths from all causes, and raising the per-centage per 1,000 of population to 53·17.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PESHAWAR had gone to Kohat to arrange a settlement of Afridi affairs.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR, and his brother, Maharaja Pratab Singh, have been elected Members of the Calcutta Turf Club.

COLONEL BEYNON, Political Agent for Jaipur, comes home on furlough.

THE Government Telegraph Department, in their last report, state that three millions sterling represent the capital spent on the 16,649 miles of line open, but that there is a deficit for last year of £41,700, an improvement on the previous year, when the deficit was £56,100.

THE four Madras Native Cavalry regiments are to be recruited immediately to their full strength.

LORD NAPIER was to issue an order immediately, that soldiers during the hot weather while taking an evening walk need not wear their waist-belts.

THE departure of the s.s. *Bangalore* from Galle for Australia on the 13th March had been delayed, owing to an outbreak of small-pox on board. The passengers, forty in number, refused to proceed in her.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR READIMONEY, C.S.I., has given £2,000 for building a school-house for the Alexandra Institution, in commemoration of the visit of the Prince to Bombay.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. F. H. A. Forth, late 21st Royal (North British) Fusiliers, and late Treasurer of Hong Kong, at Leamington, April 7, aged 69. Col. Ainslie, Royal Dragoons, at the barracks, York, April 9. W. H. Borradaile Sale, Esq., late R.A., at 10, Cobden Villas, Ramsgate, aged 31. Capt. A. W. Brodhurst, late 20th hussars, suddenly, at Pall Mall-place, April 8. Lieut. col. A. G. Sedley, late 23rd Fusiliers.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. C. Savage, late Bengal Army, in London, April 8. Mr. P. Thwaites, Principal of the Hooghly College, at Calcutta, March 21. A. Inglis, Esq., late of Tirhoot, at Bridge of Allan, N.B., April 7. Lieut. gen. Colin Troup, C.B., at Meerut, March 19, aged 70. Capt. F. J. S. Venner, late of the Indian Army, of Bilston-house, Upper Norwood, April 7.

MADRAS.—Surg. major J. M. Miller, retired, Madras Army, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, immediately after leaving the barque *Estrella de Chille*, from Singapore, April 3. Capt. Douglas, Madras staff corps, and of the Punjab Forest Dept., Burmah, at Dharmsala, March 23. Surg. major J. M. Miller, Madras Army, at Ventnor, April 3. Lieut. T. Eagles, Ordnance Dept., at Bangalore, March 16. Mr. T. G. Inglis, contractor, at Secunderabad, March 15.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. M. W. Parker, Bengal staff corps, at Bombay, Feb. 16.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. J. W. Orr and two children, Mr. and Mrs. John Strachan, Mr. W. W. Hunter, Mr. W. Wightman, Mrs. Priest and child, Miss Carpenter and two children, Mrs. Charles Dodd, Major P. H. Powlett and two children, Mrs. A. Buning, Mrs. C. A. Bayley and two infants, Mr. Henry Hooper, Mr. Perrins, Capt. Melville, Capt. E. S. and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. H. S. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Mrs. Corbyn, Mr. Alexander Anderson, Capt. W. L. Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cama and two daughters, Dr. R. N. Khory, Capt. Money's two children, Major Conningham and two children, Mr. Samuel Fitze, Mr. R. S. Evans, Mrs. E. S. Cleveland, Mr. W. J. Newell, Junr., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wright, Mrs. Wheatly and infant, Mr. Edward Johnson, Mr. Clarence Yeaxlee, Mr. Joshua Marshall, Capt. E. J. Singleton, Mrs. Ames and three children, Mr. R. McKenel, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. L. Muirhead, and Mrs. Kleinknecht.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, April 15, 1876.

MISSIONS TO TIBET.

IN rescuing from oblivion the record of Bogle's Mission to Tibet, undertaken just a century ago, Mr. Clements Markham has done good service not only to the interests of geographical research, but to the memory of perhaps the greatest Englishman who ever ruled our Indian Empire.* It enhances the many claims of Warren Hastings on our admiration to find that, in 1774, in the first years of his rule, he despatched one of his ablest young officers, George Bogle of the Bengal Revenue Board, on the first mission ever undertaken by an Englishman into Tibet. With a statesman's eye to the advantages of unrestricted trade between Bengal and the neighbouring countries, Hastings sought out the best man he knew for the purpose of establishing friendly intercourse with the Teshu Lama of Tibet. The immediate results of Bogle's mission were all that could be desired. It was something to have been the first Englishman who ever crossed the Tsanpu—which has since been identified with the Brahmapútra—in its upper course. Still more remarkable, if less encouraging, is the fact that Bogle remains the only European who has ever enjoyed familiar intercourse with any of the Grand Lamas of a country still so little known, even to its Indian neighbours, as Tibet. The Teshu Lama received Bogle in the friendliest manner, and, from the date of the Envoy's return home in 1775, Hastings took care that the new relations thus opened should not be closed through his fault. He corresponded frequently with his new friend in Tibet, and kept up a regular intercourse with the rulers of Bhutan, while trade between India and Tibet was further promoted by the yearly fair at Rangpur, established after Bogle's return, and kept up till 1832, when an economical Commissioner ordered its discontinuance. During the next few years Dr. Hamilton, Bogle's old companion, was twice sent on a mission to the Deb Rajah of Bhutan, who was never so friendly as the Teshu Lama.

It was not till 1779 that Warren Hastings found leisure from more engrossing duties and ever-thickening troubles to think of repeating the mission to Tibet. His friend the Teshu Lama had already secured the good-will of the Chinese Emperor towards the English; and it was arranged that Bogle should meet the Lama at Peking, and if possible return with him to Tibet. But the death of both these persons within six months of each other deranged for the moment Hastings's plans. In 1783, however, a fit successor to Bogle was found in Captain Turner, of the Company's army, who afterwards distinguished himself at the first siege of Seringapatam. The Regent who governed for the infant Lama received Turner's mission with all due friendliness. But the retirement of Hastings in 1784 was followed by embroilments between Tibet and the aggressive Gurkhas of Nipál, and Hastings's successors let things drift until erelong the passes into Tibet were strictly closed against our countrymen; a state of things which has continued with very small amendment to the present day.

The story of Turner's mission was published in 1800; but through a series of strange mishaps Bogle's journals and reports were never given to the world until, with immense pains and after some fruitless searches, Mr. Markham succeeded in rummaging out the precious MSS. from the boxes where they had so long lain entombed. These papers, as now printed, are full of interest and instruction in many ways. Bogle was fortunate in his opportunities of seeing life and manners in Tibet, and he used those opportunities well. It is evident from all he says that the Teshu Lama was anxious to cultivate a friendship with the English which would have "tended to increase his influence," and that he used his best endeavours to bring the Emperor of China round to his own views. Had he lived a little longer, and Hastings's successors followed in Hastings's steps, the intercourse which India's present rulers are seeking to reopen might have been long since established on a sure footing.

The latter part of the volume contains the narrative of a journey to Lhasa made by Mr. Thomas Manning in 1811-12. Mr. Manning was the only Englishman who has ever made his way to the capital of the Dalai Lama, and gazed on that sacred personage himself. Having seen much of the Chinese in their own country and mastered their language, he set out from Calcutta with little if any help from Lord Minto, and made his way in the guise of a medical practitioner to the capital of Tibet. There he stayed for several months, had more than one interview with the Dalai Lama, and when orders from Peking forbade his longer stay, he returned safely to Calcutta in 1812. His journal, though consisting merely of hasty jottings, gives some interesting and many amusing details, told with characteristic humour and racy frankness.

But there is a good deal more in the book than these two journals. In an introduction of a hundred pages, Mr. Markham has brought together from all available sources a mass of condensed and accurate information about Tibet, Bhutan, Sikhim, and Nepal, which gives the book its chief value as a work of reference. It is a masterpiece of careful research into all matters bearing on the geography, history, politics, and social life of the countries above-named. The results of European visits to Tibet, from Friar Odoric in the fourteenth century to Manning in the nineteenth, are concisely described, as well as the various journeys of English travellers or envoys to Bhutan. Mr. Brian Hodgson's labours in connection with Nepal, and the researches of Drs. Campbell and Hooker and Mr. Blanford in Sikhim, are duly recorded. The story of our relations with Bhutan to the present moment is followed by an account of the explorations hitherto carried out by Colonel Montgomerie's "Pandits" in Tibet. Then comes an interesting biographical sketch of Bogle and one of Manning. An appendix contains the travels of three Romish priests, who visited Tibet in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and the volume is further enriched with maps old and new, and with ten well-chosen illustrations, including an excellent likeness of the great Indian Governor, who had no warmer admirer or more zealous servant than Bogle himself.

* Narratives of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet, and of the Journey of Thomas Manning to Lhasa. Edited by Clements Markham, C.B., F.R.S. Trubner and Co. 1876.

PROMOTIONS.—It has been decided by H.R.H. the F.M. C.-in-C., in communication with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, regimental majors with the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel, who may fall into the command of the corps of sappers and miners in the several Presidencies, will be eligible for promotion to brevet colonel under the five years' rule, provided the number of men in each corps shall at all times exceed four hundred.

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Correspondence.

LAKE VICTORIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Nature, by the geographical situation in which she has placed Bactria, seems to have destined it to be the great emporium for the wares of South-Eastern Asia; and, in proportion as we penetrate into early history, we become convinced that Bactria, like Babylon, must have been one of the earliest seats of international commerce, and consequently, if not the birthplace, one of the cradles of infant civilisation.—Page 22 of Heeren's "Manual of Ancient History."

SIR,—On the 1st and 15th of July, 1872, your readers were informed of the rapid progress of the Russians towards India. In October of the same year the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs addressed a celebrated Despatch to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg for communication to the Russian Government.

Early last month the Russian official *Gazette* published an Imperial ordinance, decreeing that the Khanate of Khokan be incorporated in the Empire, and that it be formed into a Province under the ancient name of Ferghana.

The question that now arises is, What are the boundaries of the province of Ferghana?

Between the 36th and 40th degrees of north latitude and the 71st and 75th degrees of east longitude lies the high table-land which is supposed by many to have been the cradle of the human race, and which from time immemorial has been called the Roof of the world. Through this land flow from east to west the two great tributaries of the river Oxus, the Northern called the Murchabi or Bartang, and the Southern the Panjah; they meet at Kila Wamar, and the united river descends from the plateau a few miles south-east of Kolab at a pass called Durwaz, or the Gate.

The question is, To whom does the great plateau belong?

Lord Granville stipulated that the southern undefined part of this plateau, called Wakhan, was to continue to belong to the Affghan dynasty, while from the latest maps it appears that Shignan and Roshan belong to Bokhara, a State subject to Russia; while on the east the district of Sarikol has been held since 1869 by the Mohammedan Ameer of Yarkund by right of conquest. The capital of Sarikol is Tash Kurghan, in lat. 37 deg. 42 min., and long. 75 deg. 20 min.; it is 10,250 feet above the sea, and was famous in ancient times as the capital of the nomad hordes of Northern Asia (Turan), whilst Balkh, the mother of cities, 1,200 feet above the sea, was the capital of the civilised world (Iran).

I believe that it will be admitted by all that up to the present time neither England, nor Russia, neither the Affghans nor the Yarkundees have attempted to define the boundaries between Wakhan Shignan and Sarikol on the Roof of the world.

But another difficulty now presents itself. Hordes of nomads have hitherto been accustomed to pass the winter within the territories belonging to the Khanate of Khokan (*i.e.*, Russian Province of Ferghana), but have migrated in the summer to the magnificent grazing lands of Shignan and Wakhan. Are they henceforth to be considered the subjects of Russia, or of Kabul, or of both? Are not these rude shepherds likely to cause disputes between the two Governments?

Again, the Indian Government has made strenuous and expensive efforts to encourage trade between the Punjab (Kashmir) and the country of Yarkund; it despatched, in 1873, an embassy headed by Sir Douglas Forsyth, who successfully negotiated a commercial treaty with the Ameer. It has been found by experience that the routes by the Changchenmo Pass (19,100 feet above the sea), and by the Karakoram Pass (18,317 feet above the sea), are not suitable for trade; and native merchants, therefore, who have been unsuccessful in obtaining material assistance from the British Government, find it more convenient to carry their goods to Zebuk, or Zeibuk (lat. 36 deg., 32 min., long. 71 deg., 25 min.), an entrepot of trade one march south-west of Ishkashim, which is, on the Panjab, the southern tributary of the Oxus. From Zebuk I understand English goods are smuggled into the Bokhara districts of Kolab and Kabadian, and conveyed through Wakkan to Yarkund.

The Russians discourage free trade, and will punish with severity infractions of their customs laws; they will soon be in a position to check smuggling into any of the provinces north of the Oxus, and we must be prepared to hear of their interrupting our trade between India and the Yarkund country. They can easily check that trade by giving a hint to the Ferghana nomads, who pass their summers on the pasture lands surrounding Victoria Lake (13,900 feet above the sea), or on those of the little Pamir.

Whatever may be the value of the private trade between India and the Yarkund country there can be no doubt that as soon as the Russians can prevent the Ameer (the Atalik Ghazi) from drawing supplies of rifles and ammunition from India, a decisive step will have been taken towards reducing to subjection to Russia the ruler of Eastern Turkestan, that rich country called in ancient times Bucharia Minor, which has been successively inhabited by the Getœ, the Sakœ and the Vighurs.—Your obedient servant, T.

April 4.

Zebuk is nearly halfway between Balkh, the former capital of Iran, and Tashkurghan the capital of Turan; four marches to the north of it are the Ruby mines, which in our maps are included in the Affghan territory, but the proprietary right to which is likely to be disputed by Russia.

Three marches to the south-west of Zebuk are the lapis lazuli mines; about fifty miles north of the entrepot is Darmarakht on the right bank of the Punjab—Darmarakht is admitted to be in Shignan (Russian).

THE DANGER OF GOVERNING INDIA FROM DOWNING-STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—So much diversity has marked the opinions entertained regarding the principles on which India should be governed that the recent debate in the House of Lords, when two important points connected with the administration of that country were incontrovertibly established, must have been hailed with satisfaction by all who feel an interest in the safety and welfare of our great dependency.

Those two points were—first, that *India, according to the unanimous opinion of Statesmen of all parties, ought to be governed in Indian interests, and, as much as possible, in India;* and—secondly, that *Lord Salisbury's proposal to abolish the import duty on Manchester goods involves a sacrifice of Indian interests.*

As long, however, as the responsibility to Parliament rests on the Secretary of State, it is difficult to see how he can reasonably be prevented from exercising his own discretion as to the share in the government of India which he will keep in his own hands, and that which he will allot to the Governor-General in Council. The first of the above two propositions must therefore resolve itself into a mere piece of advice, tendered to the Secretary of State; and India, until the above difficulty, created by our Parliamentary form of Government, can be solved, must be left to be dealt with by that officer as he may think fit, subject, in theory, to his responsibility to Parliament; but, through the indifference of Parliament to Indian affairs, virtually armed with irresponsible power.

In the time of the East India Company the Government of India was restrained from abusing its power by the necessity of conciliating the millions over whom it ruled, without a standing army capable of enforcing unpopular demands, and by the obligation of the company to render periodically a satisfactory account of its administration, in order to obtain a renewal of its charter. These wholesome restraints were swept away in 1858, and the administration of India has since then been subjected to no periodical review or complete investigation whatever. Parliament, engrossed by home politics and party strifes, pays no attention to Indian questions, and legislative measures affecting the most vital interests of our great dependency are passed without debate and almost without inquiry. On the other hand, the necessity of conciliating the people of India or of securing their co-operation in our administrative measures has ceased to be imperative, as we now maintain a European force in India, which is capable of putting down all resistance and manifestations of popular discontent.

To the Executive charged with the Government of India, such a condition of things may appear favourable; but the thoughtful will discover in it the existence of much danger and the germ of great evil. Already it has led to extravagance, to relaxed watchfulness in the Public Works and

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other departments, to unsound speculations that have turned out as ruinous as those of the Khedive of Egypt, to disregard of public feeling and private rights, to illegal and oppressive action of the Executive in its dealings with the people, and, lastly, to experimental Government; one of the most dangerous experiments undertaken being that of governing India direct from this country, whereby the power, influence, zeal, and responsibility of the local Government have been considerably weakened. The danger involved in such an experiment will be manifest, when it is considered that the Secretary of State, who, in addition to his legitimate functions (viz., those formerly exercised by the East India Directors and the Board of Control) now assumes important duties of the Governor-General in Council, is personally unacquainted with the country and the people that he governs, and possesses but very imperfect means of appreciating the effects of the measures he adopts. Lord Salisbury, when addressing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last year, admitted that he had laboured for eight years under the erroneous impression that any amount of expenditure upon irrigation works in India was justifiable and wise. If so great an error could have subsisted so long, in respect of financial undertakings, the results of which are generally ascertainable with almost mathematical precision, what must be the case with political and administrative measures, among a people who possess no constitutional means of making their wants and feelings known, and who are proverbially cautious and guarded in the expression of their views upon the actions of their rulers? Misery and disaffection may germinate and ripen before a Secretary of State, who had unconsciously sown the seed of those evils, even suspected their presence.

Of the many dangers to which India is exposed by the practice of having the details of her administration referred home for settlement, the risk of her interests being sacrificed to those of the Imperial Government, or of the Cabinet of the day, is, perhaps, not the least. It is difficult for a Cabinet, and dangerous to its very existence, to resist the pressure brought to bear by any powerful section of Parliament, be the demand ever so injurious to India. The Indian tariff question, which is believed to be the immediate cause of Lord Northbrook's resignation, may be taken as a case in point. Would any ruler, who had the interests of India at heart, have entertained, in her present circumstances, the proposal of abolishing the import duty on Manchester goods, when such a step must necessitate new taxation with its many and serious concomitant evils, and injure a nascent industry the development of which promises to confer the greatest benefits on the country?

This brings us to the second point elicited in the Lords' debate, when Vicount Halifax read the following passage in Mr. Laing's letter to a society in Manchester, established to promote the repeal of the duty in question; that letter being as applicable to the present case as it was to the circumstances under which it was written some twelve years ago:—

> The import duty is scarcely felt at all, while the direct taxes involved an inevitable amount of oppression, extortion, evasion, alarm, and discontent, which made them intensely unpopular. If India is to be retained in peaceful and loyal allegiance to the British Crown, these matters must be looked upon in an Indian as well as an English point of view, and the interests, the wishes, and the feelings of 150 millions of inhabitants must be the primary consideration in deciding how to raise the necessary revenue. I believe the Indian Government and the whole Indian community would oppose it, and I cannot for a moment imagine that any Secretary of State would think of sending an order to India for a purely English object, overruling in such a manner the unanimous wish of India. If he did he would deserve to be impeached, for it is perfectly evident that he would be a far more formidable enemy to the British Crown than Ferozshah or Nana Sahib.

Thus it will be seen what the exercise of uncontrolled power has effected in the administration of India; how a proposal that, twelve years ago, was looked upon with horror and condemned as deserving of impeachment, is now boldly put forward by a Secretary of State, regardless alike of the injury it is calculated to inflict on the country intrusted to his care, and of his own responsibility to a Parliament whose power, as affecting India, he has long been taught to consider as merely nominal.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

5th April, 1876. J. D.

A SOLDIER of the 6th Royals fell down the steps of the barracks at Delhi on the 9th ult., and was killed.

Notices of Books.

Kashmir and Kashghar. A Narrative of the Journey of the Embassy to Kashghar in 1873-74. By H. W. BELLEW, C.S.I., Surgeon-Major, &c. London: Trübner and Co. 1875.

When the Indian Government was invited by the ruler of Kashghar in 1873 to enter into friendly relations with him it was a wise step to despatch a mission for the purpose. Such a mission, as is well known, started, accomplished its object, and returned to India after the conclusion of a treaty of commerce. In the course of the journey to and from Kashghar, however, certain facts became apparent which materially detracted from the benefits expected to accrue to our traders. It was found that the country of the Atalik Ghazi was sparsely inhabited by little knots of people, living on oases, separated from each other by vast sandy deserts. The entire subjects of the Atalik Ghazi scarcely number a million and a half, so that anything like an important trade with Kashghar is clearly impossible. Finally, the country is separated from India by almost impassable mountains, while it is open to easy competition from the Russian side.

Some accounts of these circumstances have already been made public, and notably the interesting narrative of Mr. R. B. Shaw; but, as has been elsewhere remarked, that gentleman has pourtrayed the characteristics of the people with singular fidelity, but has hardly done justice to the natural obstacles of the country, or pointed out the impracticable difficulties of the passes as a trade route. This has now been done by Dr. Bellew, in the book we are noticing, with much clearness and detail; indeed, it is impossible to read the unvarnished tale of "Kashmir and Kashghar" without the gravest misgivings as to the practical utility of endeavouring to stimulate trade over such rugged and inhospitable regions. The mere fact that it required 1,621 animals and 6,476 coolies to convey the few members of the mission with their baggage over these terrible passes is sufficient to condemn the route for commercial purposes.

Dr. Bellew gives an interesting account of the journey to Kashghar, and testifies to the perfect order reigning in the country, and its complete subordination to the strong mind now at the head of affairs. This was curiously shown in the fearful silence of ceremony observed each time the mission had an interview with the Atalik Ghazi. Universal distrust seems to overshadow the land, and augurs ill for the permanence of the existing *régime*. Dr. Bellew has acted wisely in publishing the real facts of the case, so that a just estimate may be formed of the advantages and disadvantages of opening this difficult trade route.

Tibet seems to have favourably impressed the travellers; and Dr. Bellew came to the conclusion that the polyandry and Buddhism there prevailing are institutions well suited to the requirements of the country. The Buddhism of Tibet must, however, be of a very degenerate type, if it conforms to Dr. Bellew's description; for he constantly speaks of prayers to the "gods," and for the "souls of defunct relations," &c. But we are inclined to think that Dr. Bellew has not much studied this subject, or he would not inform us on p. 109 that *Om mani padme hum* is "said to be the Budhist form of invoking the Deity." He also speaks throughout of "Budh" and "Budhist," not Buddha and Buddhist; but he ought to know that *Budha* and *Buddha* are totally distinct personages. We are not disposed to be captious, however, for the book contains a large amount of valuable information, and is written with much candour and good feeling.

Impairment or Loss of Vision from Spinal Concussion Resulting from Railway or other Injuries. By Jabez Hogg, Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. London: Baillière and Co., King William-street, Strand. 1876.

This little work possesses a value for railway travellers, voyagers, and all those whose physique is liable to be tried by the "wear and tear" incurred in making long journeys. The work consists of a paper read by the author before the Medical Society of London in November of last year. It treats the subject of loss of vision from spinal concussion or

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shock. Dr. Hogg believes that there is so intimate a connection between the head, the heart, the spine (the latter by many believed to be the sensorial seat, instead of the brain), and the vision, that he would draw a diagnosis from the seat of any bodily injury—caused, for instance, by railway accident—to the optic nerves themselves, whenever loss of vision ensued unaccountably. His professional and hospital experience has shown him that "the more numerous patients suffering from what he calls 'hysterical spine' disorder, are the travelling clerks of the General Post Office." Dr. Hogg states that, as an oculist, he has had many patients who have come to him with impaired or destroyed vision which they could not state the origin of: hence it was that, as a medical practitioner, he set about tracing the cause. The result of his inquiries invariably was to identify the visual injury with partial paralysis of the spine, originally sustained in some railway or similar accident; and he treated the cases accordingly, insisting as the first curative process "on complete rest, both of body and mind."

The doctor is never tired of reminding his readers of "the intimate connection that exists between one set of nerves and another in the human frame," and his diagnosis is greatly guided by this first principle of anatomy.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks that Mr. Disraeli must have begun by this time to perceive how serious is the mistake he has made in asking Parliament to let the Queen assume the title of Empress of India. Public feeling in England has declared itself so unmistakably on the subject that the Opposition has been encouraged to run the hazard of giving deadly offence to the Court by thwarting a cherished wish of the Queen. The Liberal leader, Lord Hartington, has now himself given notice of a motion—which will of course be supported by the whole strength of the Liberal party, and, probably by not a few independent Conservatives—that the House of Commons, while willing to consider the expediency of giving the Queen an additional title, does not thing it right to impair the ancient Royal dignity of the English Crown by allowing her Majesty to assume the title of Empress. Lord Hartington has, we are glad to see, hit upon the real objection to the Bill, and has not been misled, like Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone, into using unpopular and unsound arguments against the Ministerial proposal. If it were the case that Indian Princes still considered themselves the equals of the Queen of England, and that they would resent the adoption by her Majesty of the title of Empress as an invasion of their sovereign rights and as the assertion of a claim to a supremacy which the Queen is not supposed to enjoy, then we should say that it was high time the native Princes had such nonsensical ideas about their real political status in the country knocked out of their heads. But a change of style is not necessary to teach these Princes who are the real rulers of India. The paramount authority of the Queen has been admitted over and over again by every native Prince, and the allegiance vowed on many previous occasions has been solemnly renewed by all the greater Princes in their recent interviews with the Prince of Wales. We believe, therefore, that the Government of the Queen aleady commands in India all the respect that could be paid to the Government of the Empress. This being so, it is undoubtedly better that the title with which her Majesty's subjects in all parts of the British Empire are familiar, and which is endeared to them by its association with a form of government which differs *toto cælo* from that of Emperors or Great Moguls, should remain unaltered.

The *Times of India* thinks there are many considerations which would justify persons out of the range of Court influence in regretting that the Government was not animated in this matter by the happy spirit of prudent indolence which used to find expression in Lord Melbourne's well-known formula, "Can't you let it alone?" But since Mr. Disraeli has not seen fit to "let it alone," but has introduced the Bill, and the Bill is certain to be carried, it is a pity that the grace and dignity of the act of conferring the new title on her Majesty should be marred by useless cavillings and motions foredoomed to failure. Since the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is to become Empress of India, it would be politic to allow her Imperial Majesty's oriental subjects to become impressed with the grandeur of the new title, and the reality of the compliment which it implies to themselves. And the Opposition would find useful employment in pressing upon the Government the propriety of acting upon the suggestion of Sir E. Colebrooke, that the Princes of India should be guaranteed anew in the possession of all the rights and privileges which are at present secured to them by treaties, and usage, and the Queen's Proclamation. If this be done the assumption of the new dignity will have a soothing and a reassuring effect in India, whatever heart-burnings it may create elsewhere. A certain amount of ridicule would have covered not only the Cabinet but the Royal Family, if the House of Commons refused to sanction the title of Empress once the formal proposal to confer it had been made by the Government, and the Queen's desire for it had become known. Since there is to be a new title, that of Empress is the only one suitable to the political circumstances of India. We respect the fear of timid politicians at home who are afraid that the British Constitution may be compromised by the official use of the noun Empress, or the adjective Imperial, in this country, but we do not share them. English liberty will survive greater shocks. If it be dangerous and wicked to have an empire in India, the hypocrisy of refusing to call its sovereign an Empress will not avail anything. We have a strong prejudice in favour of calling a spade a spade, and an empire an empire. To call it a kingdom would be dishonest. An Act of Parliament could not make the Sovereign Queen of India as she is Queen of England. Her Majesty has not the same territorial rights over Gwalior or Indore that she has over Devonshire or Norfolk; her "Paramount Power" over the Princes of those States might be appropriately expressed by the imperial title, but something essentially different would be implied by the regal one. Of course it was open to Mr. Disraeli to abstain from suggesting any new title whatever; had he done so a great deal might have been said in defence of his political prudence. But since a new title there is to be, he has shown a sound discretion in choosing that which best accords with the state of things in India.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT ON MR. LOWE.

The *Pioneer* thinks it may be true that a constantly-increasing proportion of young officers of the Civil Service has been poured in at the lower end of the Non-Regulation Commissions (the resolution only deals with those of the Punjab and Oudh). But this will not cure the excess of military officers in the higher grades; and if that evil is one of old standing and difficult to treat it is still left in doubt whether any honest endeavour has been made to supply a remedy. For example, a Military Commissioner who cannot hope for his "off-reckonings" till he has completed a service of thirty-eight years would compound to retire at a cheaper rate than a civilian who can hope for a similar annuity after twenty-five. Has any sincere and systematic effort been made to buy out these gentlemen? Was it ever considered in making first appointments—whenever vacancies in Non-Regulation Provinces had to be filled up—that they would necessarily lead in the course of time to the top of the tree; so that to give them to uncovenanted men while civilians were left to lie in cold obstruction, was to "take the children's bread and give it to the dog." When "the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. declined to spare civilians" from those provinces, was it impressed on his Honour that by extending the use of uncovenanted men (who could not rise in those provinces) as assistants or deputies, enough civilians might easily have been at once available? So far as this was not insisted on, it is clearly the fault of the Government of India that there are not more civilians in employ in the Non-Regulation Provinces; and not in the Punjab and Oudh alone, but wherever the extra and the ex-centurion have been spread over the official Canaan. Then, again, certain appointments of officers of the army have been justified on the score of their "fitness," their "ability, especially in the native languages." No one supposes that responsible administrators in British India are in the habit of deliberately appointing men whom they know to be incapable or unfit. The question is not really that at all, but whether there were no covenanted civilians equally fit? Can it be supposed, for example, that the Bengal Civil Service did not contain in all its junior ranks a man capable of "explaining papers to the native members of Council," or possessing a sufficient knowledge of Oriental languages to hold the post of Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department? It may be so; but the point has been ignored by the Government of India, and cannot be accepted as a notorious fact. When the resolution turns, however, to promotion in special departments requiring special training, it comes to much stronger ground, and it may be thought that the Government of India would have done wisely to occupy that ground more openly. It may not be held altogether an adequate reason for making Sir H. Ramsay's cousin a stipendiary magistrate that he had talents as an engineer; but the fact would have had—as an answer—some weight if he had been given employment in the latter capacity. Sir H. Daly's high opinion of Major James would have been fairly recognisable in the Political Department, though it fails to convince us of that officer's exclusive claim to a purely civil appointment. In the case of Mr. Kempson and other educational officers, the Governor-General in Council has less difficulty in showing that by special fitness no less than by a distinct written guarantee from the Home Government, "all appointments in the Department of education should be filled by individuals unconnected with the service of Government, either civil or military.—(Secretary of State's Despatch of April 7th. 1859.) And this brings us to the true basis on which the question seems likely to have to stand. So long as you keep up a "Civil Service" in the Indian sense, you must, in spite of any Acts of Parliament what-

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ever, give its members a priority as to all appointments for which their fitness is on anything like a par with that of other candidates. But it must be for public opinion to decide whether the maintenance of such a service, with such claims, is on the whole desirable. If it be so, it cannot be too soon or too distinctly understood that the subordinate employés of finance, revenue, police, justice, and education, are only a sort of non-commissioned officer, with a bare one per cent. potentiality of rising late in life to a higher grade. If not, you may open all these several services, according to the several circumstances of each, in the full hope of getting good recruits into each by the inducement of guaranteed departmental promotion, according to departmental claims and merits. Only, in the latter case, the scheme of maintaining a right of pre-emption in favour of outsiders must be given up; and the separate Civil Service, ever ready to take up any appointment of any class—so long as it is but sufficiently lucrative—must be put upon the shelf along with many old contrivances which have been useful in their day, but whose day is past. It is quite possible than an institution that was salutary—even necessary—in the days of Clive, may become in another century an anachronism, and even a nuisance.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.

The *Pioneer* remarks that its readers may have some general impressions concerning the extent to which military and civil officers in the service of the Indian Government are privileged to remit sums of money to England at the rate announced as the Government rate at the beginning of each year. They may be glad, however, of a precise record of the rights thus enjoyed at present. Referring first to military officers, the case stands thus:—They are privileged to remit to their families in Europe by instalments, or in one sum within the following limits per annum:—General officers, £400; colonels, £300; lieutenant-colonels, £200; majors, £150; captains, £100; lieutenants, £70; sub-lieutenants, £50. Officers of British regiments and batteries revert to British pay on returning home, but those who came out to India before 1865 get Indian allowance for six months after their departure from India, and then British pay. Staff Corps officers of other Indian corps, when going home on furlough, get half their Indian pay and allowances, and staff pay within a maximum of £1,000 and a minimum of £250 per annum in sterling. Civilians, while serving in India, have no privileges of any kind in respect to remittances, but when home on furlough they draw their furlough pay at the Government rate of exchange, subject to a maximum of £1,000 and a minimum of £500 a year in sterling. They may, if they like, have their furlough pay paid over to agents in this country in rupees. These privileges, it will be seen, are not very extensive, but their existence would furnish the Government with a ready means of making some concession to the services on account of the severe loss that officers incur through the depreciation of silver. The proposal that obviously suggests itself would be this: the family remittance system might be extended to both services alike. Although the theory of civilian life in India contemplates a more complete establishment of the civilian in this country than is the case with officers in the army, still the necessity of sending children home, and very often wives as well, constantly establishes a drain in the direction of England on the civilian purse. If Government conferred the boon of family remittances on civilians who actually have to pay for the education and maintenance of their families at home, the concession would be a very graceful one, and need not leave room for any abuses. To start with a hard-and-fast-rule, empowering each officer to remit a given percentage of his pay at the Government rate, would no doubt lead to an immediate absorption of that privilege by the service. Whether a man were married or not, he would naturally remit his maximum to agents at home, and get the money remitted back at a profit through the ordinary channels, but there would be no difficulty in limiting the privilege at first, at all events, to officers who are *bonâ fide* in need of it, who actually are maintaining children or wives at home. The privilege could be conferred individually, on the officer's declaration as to the average sum he found it necessary to send home. We are not at all prepared to say that the Government ought not to make a more extensive concession than we have here suggested, but at all events it might, by doing this much in a prompt and spontaneous way, refute to some extent the growing belief that in its relations with Anglo-Indian interests it is altogether cold and unsympathetic.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—According to the Peshawur correspondent of the *Pioneer*, the shopkeepers there are complaining of the establishment of a regimental co-operative store by the 51st Regiment, from which residents can also obtain supplies.

LOTTERIES.—The following new rule with regard to lotteries was passed at the last annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club:—"That it be an instruction to the stewards charged with the duty of framing the prospectus of the Calcutta Races for 1876-77 to insert a rule making cash payment at lotteries absolutely obligatory, it being optional either to pay cash on each occasion, or to pay to the Honorary Secretary a round sum in advance, an account being in the latter case kept as long as there is any balance at credit, but no longer."

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

JABALPUR, *March* 11.—In my hasty letter about the Prince's reception I failed to communicate the circumstances of an interesting interview he had with some of our ancient Thugs. You are aware of Jabalpur being the head-quarters of this once famous body of criminals. Under the auspices and through the instrumentality of General Sleeman, in 1837, the School of Industry was established here, as an institution for providing the arrested Thugs with employment. Thus it came about that the Thugs formed quite a colony here, while the principal criminals remained incarcerated. Thuggism is now virtually a thing of the past, and of the men who were arrested and sentenced years ago only a few remain. Nine of these aged representatives of a class, whose designation once was a synonym for everything brutal and terrible, were brought to his Royal Highness for inspection; and for the Prince's gratification and information, the old men lived their deeds of darkness over again by going through the various stages of a Thuggee outrage. Thuggee murder is in substance garrotting, with this difference, that the Thug used to enact his deeds of blood and robbery as a part of his religious life, while the civilised garrotting has no such motives to fall back upon. Any one visiting that interesting establishment, the Thuggee School of Industry at Jabalpur, will find in the room where the various fabrics are exhibited, photographs of the Thuggee process of murder. The victim in the photographs has the air of one who knows what is coming, but the pictures on the whole are interesting. The first representation shows the traveller walking unconcernedly or obvious of impending danger; behind him is Thug No. 1 in a stooping posture advancing to seize the victim around the thighs and hurl him forward on his face; behind this man is Thug No. 2, with a piece of cord; he holds the cord between his hands, and walking erect is ready to cast it across the gullet of the unsuspecting traveller. Thug No. 3 is at the back, passive in this stage. The next picture shows the victim embraced from behind by the first Thug, who has his arms around the poor man's thighs and is evidently throwing him. The Thug with the piece of cord has advanced at this juncture, and is now engaged in strangling the traveller. The passive Thug now makes ready for action by advancing in a stooping position to seize the assaulted man's legs. The last picture represents the last act of the tragedy. The victim is now on his face, the first and second actors in the assault are on his back, and the old sinner who did the least up to this moment has the struggling man by the legs. This was the way the Thugs practised their work. The process seems to have been as cowardly as the act itself was diabolical. But thanks to General Sleeman and his successors, and the Government they represented, Thuggism, with the orthodox (!) Hindoo practice of *Suttee* and other religious barbarities, is a thing of the past. There are about three hundred artisans in the school—men, women, and children—the offspring principally of the old Thugs now dying out. The school is noted for its tents, which are supposed to be the best in India, and, perhaps, in the world. The criminals work at carpets and other such fabrics. Like Nagpore and elsewhere, the institution produces fine cloths, &c. The iron work, carpentry, and dyeing operation incidental to the tent-making are undertaken by approvers, informers, &c. The workers have certain hours for work, and when the day's labour is over the most of them go to their houses in the city, while a few of the chained individuals are housed in the Jabalpur Jail. The school is now being administered by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Ward. On the nine aged representatives of Thuggism being brought before his Royal Highness, I hear they were presented with Rs. 5 each. It is said the Prince was not inclined to grant them entire liberty, as through their feeble state and inability to work they might only starve if thrown upon the world. He therefore suggested that they be given no work and have good food, &c., in their declining years. Kind, princely act no doubt, but what a contrast to the treatment bestowed upon the poor white loafer unable to subsist upon a pittance of a pension, after spending the flower of his life, perchance, in the defence of his Sovereign and his country.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

ACCIDENT TO A SPORTSMAN.—We regret to hear that Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, of Messrs. W. Nicol, and Co., fell a height of twenty feet from a *machan* while out tiger shooting in the Central Provinces the other day, and was seriously injured, one of the bones of his right arm being fractured. Mr. Maxwell was carried in a dhooly into Raipur, and is now doing well.

THE FAMILY OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Lord Napier of Magdala has had thirteen children, of whom twelve are alive. He has been married twice, viz., first to a daughter of Dr. Geo. Pearse, Madras, and secondly to a daughter of General E. S. Scott, R.A. His eldest and his second son are twins, and are captains in the Bengal Army. His third son, who is four years their junior, is a

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lieutenant in the 10th Hussars. His second daughter is married to Mr. H. R. Madocks, Bengal C.S. The youngest of his six daughters is fifteen months old.—*Times of India.*

MR. J. LOWE.—The French mail steamer *Tibre* took away from India, on Tuesday last, a gentleman well known in Calcutta, Mr. J. W. Lowe, barrister-at-law, who, after a career of twelve years of very lucrative practice, is understood to have acquired more than a competency; and even now is quite a young man who does not intend to rest upon his oars at home. It is not stated whether Mr. Lowe contemplates to enter upon what is called "public life;" though were he to do so, there is ample reason to believe that he would find a brilliant career before him.—*Bombay Gazette*, March 20.

THE SEE OF CALCUTTA.—According to the terms of the Letters Patent, says the *Indian Church Gazette*, during the vacancy in the See of Calcutta, the Bishop of Madras takes over jurisdiction of the diocese. The transaction of the official business of the See will be under the superintendence of the Archdeacon of Calcutta. In accordance with these temporary arrangements a notice has been issued by the Registrar of the Diocese that there should be substituted for the present heading of marriage licenses the following form:—"Frederick, by Divine permission, Bishop of Madras, and exercising the jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta, vacant by the demise of the Bishop thereof," &c.

NEW PONTOON.—Captain B. Blood, R.E., Second in Command of the Bengal Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, has constructed a new pattern of pontoon, which is acknowledged to possess advantages over the pontoon now used in the engineer trains. With a view to the adoption of Captain Blood's pontoon in place of the old pattern, a committee, with General D. M. Stewart as President, and officers of the Royal Engineers from the Madras, Bombay, and Bengal Corps of Sappers and Miners as members, was ordered by the military authorities to assemble at Roorkee. Two bridges—one of the old pattern and one of the new pattern pontoons—were thrown across the canals side by side, which were experimented upon by the committee. Their report is now before Government, but we believe there is no doubt as to Captain Blood's pontoon having been approved, and that it will be adopted.

JAIPUR.—On the 6th March, and for the first time in its history, the city of Jaipur blazed out in all the glory of gas-light. The gentleman employed to carry out the improvements at Jaipur was Mr. Adolf Silbiger, who received his commission in June last, since which time the goods trains on the Rajputana State Railway have been continually landing consignments of pipes, lamp-posts, &c., at the Rajput city. The Maharajah hoped that the works would be sufficiently advanced to permit of being opened on the occasion of the Prince's visit; but the dilatoriness of the Rajputana Railway was, says an irate local writer, against him. The Political Agent, a multitude of native nobles, and the English resident of Jaipur, turned out to behold his Highness lighting the first jets, and the Maharajah is said to have been in such ecstacies of delight over his new improvement that he took a private midnight stroll through the streets to see how they looked.

THE CROPS.—The following is a report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 9th March, 1876:—No rain has fallen in Madras, where prospects continue unchanged. There has been a general and beneficial fall in Sind, but none elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency; the harvest is progressing. In Berar and the Central Provinces the *rabi* cuttings continue; the outturn is expected to be good. In Bengal there has been general rain in the Eastern and South Central Districts, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Balasore and part of Chota Nagpore; none in Behar; the rains have facilitated ploughing for the cultivation of early rice. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, except in Kumahon; in Rohilkhund the crops are reported to promise badly; elsewhere prospects are good. None has fallen in Oudh; prospects are good. In the Punjab there has been more or less rain in all districts except Delhi, Hissar, and Umballa; in these it is badly wanted. In Assam there have been good falls, and prospects are good. From Rajputana a slight fall is reported from Bhurtpore.

TELEGRAPHS.—The administration report of the Telegraph Department for the year 1874-75 shows that the total capital expenditure for the year has been Rs.11,94,673; and the gross capital outlay both in India and Ceylon amounts to Rs.2,96,60,675, or nearly 3 millions sterling. The revenue receipts have been Rs.22,46,032, and the expenditure Rs.26,63,839, leaving a deficit of Rs.4,17,807, an improvement on previous years, when the net deficit amounted to Rs. 5,61,666. The number of paid messages were Rs.837,391, against Rs. 745,468 in the previous year, and the total message revenue Rs.19,16,878, as against Rs. 17,83,431 in 1873-74. The press messages show a total increase of 1,831 over the previous year, and there has been a diminution in Reuter's messages, but an increase in those of others. At the ordinary rates the Department would have realised Rs. 90,273 by the 4,206 press messages, thus showing a rebate of Rs. 72,452 in favour of the press. This is a convenient way of throwing halfpence to the press, but the more correct estimate would be to state that but for the press messages the Department would not have realised their Rs. 17,821.

ILL-TREATMENT OF NATIVES.—It may be useful to officers visiting Kashmir to understand how serious is the view which Government always takes of cases of assault on the servants of the Maharajah. Last October a Kashmiri sepoy, with a severe incised wound about one-and-a-half inches in length on one of his legs, complained to the Resident that he had been struck with an alpenstock by a certain officer of the Ordnance Department. The officer in question admitted the assault, but endeavoured to justify it on the ground that the sepoy had failed to supply him with ponies. The case came before the Government of India, and Lord Northbrook was at first disposed to direct the summary removal of the offending officer from his appointment. The latter ultimately escaped with a prohibition against again visiting Kashmir and the stoppage of his privilege leave and all leave on private affairs for two years. At the same time Major Henderson was instructed without fail to report at once any case of an officer striking or ill-using natives, as in any future instance the Government of India desire to take more severe notice of such misconduct.

RASSALDAR ANUP SINGH.—The Lahor paper publishes the following:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has invited Rassaldar Anup Singh, a well-known native officer of the 11th Bengal Lancers, one of the finest specimens of an Irregular Cavalry soldier that could be found anywhere, to accompany him in the *Serapis* to England. The Rassaldar was with the detachment under Major A. H. Prinsep which formed H.R.H.'s escort during his tour through the Terai. We have just seen a note, in which he announces the fact of his approaching departure to Europe to a European officer. He simply puts it thus:—"The Prince asked me to come to England, and of course I could not refuse." If these are the real facts, they show the existence in this native officer of a high sense of obedience and discipline, as it must have been with considerable inward qualms that a Sikh Jat made up his mind to cross the seas alone. We only hope that Anup Singh, who will be now regarded in England as a sort of "show" man of the native army, will not be spoilt by his trip. He is a most handsome well-made man, with a striking appearance, and will in all probability attract much attention.

RAJPUTANA.—Captain H. Abbott, of the Political Department, has been appointed to take charge as Superintendent of the State of Jhallawar in Rajputana. The necessity for this charge has arisen out of the predicament in which the State now finds itself, without a chief, and with the prospect of a long minority. The late chief, an excellent ruler, died in August last. In his great anxiety to provide himself with an heir, he did two things not long before his death,—he adopted a son from a distant branch of his family, and he married a new wife upon the understanding that any heir to his body should supersede the adopted son. Having made these judicious arrangements for the devolution of his State, he complicated them by dying suddenly within two or three months of his marriage. Now, his widow undertakes to provide a posthumous son, who will take the State under the settlement, if she is only allowed reasonable time. The question is, what time, as to length, shall be considered reasonable, the party of the adopted son being incredulous as to the coming event, and hinting all kinds of unworthy suspicions as to the dangers of delay and the possibility of tricks; while the disconsolate widow's party indignantly stakes its existence upon her fulfilment of the expectations formed. Affairs are thus in a critical state, and whatever be the upshot, a long minority must follow, for the adopted son is still quite young.—*Pioneer.*

THE LATE BISHOP MILMAN.—The *Indian Church Gazette* says of the late Bishop of Calcutta:—"Only his clergy, and those with whom in the discharge of his episcopal functions he was brought into intimate relations, can fully realise the greatness of the help, the value of the counsel, and the fulness of the sympathy which he was ever ready gladly to extend to them; and they only can fully estimate the extent of their loss in the death of such a leader. But many others in all ranks and classes of society have found in him a ready helper, a wise and kind adviser, and a warm friend—one ever ready to expend strength and substance for the furtherance of all good works. Our mourning must indeed be great in the thought that one so earnest, so loving, and so true, has been taken from us. But as we think of his long and patient and unwearying toil in the service of that Master whom he so greatly loved, with our sorrow there cannot but largely mingle a feeling of earnest thankfulness that he 'rests from his labours.' Faithful and true, he died at his post, and we may feel sure that thus was only fulfilled the desire of his loyal and devoted spirit. A very sad and terrible proof has been added to the number of those already existing and so often brought forward, of the exceeding necessity there is that our enormous diocese should be sub-divided, and thus the risks and laborious duties connected with its supervision be reduced. Apart from the excessive strain of mind and body involved in the conscientious discharge of the duties of that supervision, the very sudden and frequent changes of climate, which careful visitation of the stations included within the far-extending boundaries of the diocese demands, are enough to break down at last the strongest constitution, and the most enduring frame. We hope that ere long this very serious and pressing question may receive full attention, and with satisfactory results. None felt more keenly its importance nor more earnestly desired its solution than our lamented Bishop.

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Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 16. Str. Busheer, Rangoon.—17. Str. Oriental, London; str. Asia, Moulmein; str. Mirzapore, Southampton.—18. Warren Hastings, Bombay.—19. Str. Puttiala, Bombay; Belpore, London; str. Ambassador, Liverpool.—20. Hooghly, Galle.—21. Str. Glengyle, Penang.—22. Str. City of Manchester, Liverpool; str. India, ——.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Asia.—Mr. Ferrie and Mr. Kennedy.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Wilson, Mr. B. Constable, Mrs. D. Gordon, Miss Finlay, Miss Basden, Mrs. Rawson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Comerford and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross, and Rev. J. E. Marks. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, and Mr. Hoesch. From BRINDISI.—Col. Cory and Mr. J. R. Glasgow. From GALLE.—Mr. Hosacks, Mr. Laws, and Mrs. Hoevs. From MADRAS.—Mr. J. Heath, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Verspay, Col. Selby, H.E. Lieut. gen. S. V. S. Neville Chamberlain, and Col. Godfrey.

Per Puttiala.—Mr. A. B. Higginbotham, Mr. W. J. Linecher, Mr. C. C. Ellis, Mr. J. H. Ronpell, Mr. Stuart Hall, Mr. J. F. Stevens, Mr. Millett, Mr. Hook, Mr. P. Scarapulo, Mrs. Claudius, Mrs. Abbott and two children, Mr. C. Smith, and Mr. Douglas.

Per Ambassador.—Mr. W. Oxley.

Per City of Manchester.—Mr. E. Smith, Mr. A. Hodson, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. J. Sale, and Mr. S. Sale.

Per Avagjee.—Mr. J. C. Schmith, Mr. Carthy, Mr. E. Lowis, and Mr. P. Sanderson.

Per India.—Mrs. J. Wallace, Lieut. W. North, Dr. G. J. H. Evott, Col. H. A. and Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. T. J. Brown, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wellstend, Mr. T. Newton, Mrs. Chill and three children, Miss Coleman, and Miss S. Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

March 16. Str. Tibre, Galle; Morning Star, Dundee: Houghton Tower, London; Bolton Abbey, Mauritius; Hamoody, Lingah.—17. Str. Mira, London.—18. Str. Patna, Bombay; Indian Empire, Dundee; City of Paris, London; Arethusa, London; Cinghlese, Melbourne; Lombardian, Demerara.—19. Argyllshire, Demerara.—20. Str. Hindostan, Hong Kong; str. Argyll, Hong Kong; Latona, Bourbon.—21. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; str. Abyssinia, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Patna.—From CALCUTTA.—For COAST PORTS.—Rev. and Mrs. J. Phillips, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Raiks, Miss Bateman, Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. H. B. Wylie, Mr. P. Irvine, and Mr. L. G. Yates.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 24, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4½ per Cent., 1873	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 0
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	105 12 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 9 3-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9⅛d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to 1415
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1440 to 1450
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	134 to 135
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	172 to 173
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	440 to 450
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	109 to 110
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67
Simla Bank	500 ...	530
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

SHIP ON FIRE.—Captain Barnsby, of the ship *M. and E. Cox*, which has arrived at Madras from Calcutta, reports that at 11.30 A.M. on the 9th March he saw a large ship on fire on the starboard bow, and immediately bore down on her. On getting close to her she proved to be the ship *China*, of South Shields. She was burning from stem to stern, masts hanging over the side, and nearly gutted; kept a sharp look-out, but saw nothing of the crew, in boats or otherwise.

WEDDING AT MADRAS.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 13th March, the wedding of Captain R. F. Willoughby, A.D.C. to his Grace the Governor, to Miss Robinson, the eldest daughter of Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., was celebrated at St. George's Cathedral, Madras. The Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. D. Fenn, performed the marriage ceremony. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Government House party were present, together with a large number of the fashionable world of Madras.

COTTON AND INDIGO.—The extent of cotton and indigo cultivation in the Madras Presidency up to December last was as follows:—1,386,680 acres of cotton, assessed at Rs. 16,26,116, and 282,682 acres of indigo, assessed at Rs. 5,96,483. The district of Bellary shows the largest cotton cultivation, and South Arcot the largest indigo cultivation. North Arcot shows the smallest cotton industry, and Madura the smallest indigo industry. There has been an additional extent of 47,716 acres devoted to cotton cultivation during the nine months of the current official year, and an addition of 85,935 acres taken up for indigo cultivation, giving an increase of revenue for the nine months of Rs. 2,72,854.

MYSOR.—A formal demand, it is said, will shortly be made on the Madras Government for the restitution of certain large sums of money for educational purposes which are alleged to be wrongly withheld by the trustees or executors of the first Lord Harris from the Mohammedans of the Province of Mysor. The contention is, that the conqueror of Seringapatam left a considerable amount of money for the furtherance of the education of Mohammedans in Mysor, as well as the Madras Presidency. The money in dispute, with interest, is calculated to amount to something like a crore of rupees, and it is said that the Mohammedans of the Mysor Province intend fighting for it. Don't they wish they may get it?

THE BANGALORE VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday last the annual inspection of the Bangalore Volunteers by Major-General Elmhirst, C.B., took place on the parade ground opposite the Volunteer barracks. The men turned out in large numbers for the occasion, and their appearance on parade was smart and soldierlike. The regiment received General Elmhirst, who was accompanied by Colonel Arbuthnot, Assistant Adjutant General, in review order with the usual salute, and after breaking into column the general dismounted and each company was minutely inspected. The general expressed himself satisfied with the cleanliness of the arms and accoutrements of the men present on parade.—*Times of India*, March 27.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham intends to leave Madras with his family by special train on Monday next, for the Neilgherries. The Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner will meet his Grace at Coonoor on Tuesday morning. Breakfast will be laid in tents on a hill near Wellington. After breakfast the party will drive into Ootacamund, and take up their residence at the Cedars. His Grace will return alone immediately afterwards to Madras. This experiment of running up from the Plains to the Hill and back again in a week is to be made, we believe, on the Duke's sole responsibility, for the "faculty" naturally cannot accord it their sanction. We admit its boldness, but we would rather that the Duke refrained from experiments with a tropical climate.—*Times of India*, March 27.

CENTRAL MUSEUM.—On Thursday evening, the 15th inst., his Grace the Duke of Buckingham opened to the public the new Lecture Hall and Library attached to the Central Museum. Dr. Bidie, the Curator of the Museum, gave an interesting lecture on the occasion, the subject of which was "The Use of Public Museums and Free Public Libraries." The attendance of European ladies and gentlemen was small, but a large number of educated natives attended, showing the interest they feel in the important addition which has been made to our Museum. Dr. Bidie's able inaugural address was listened to most attentively, and the lecturer was warmly applauded at its conclusion. The proceedings were brought to a close by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham declaring the Lecture Hall open.—*Madras Athenæum*, March 18.

FINANCIAL.—The Budget estimates of the Local Funds of the Madras Presidency for 1876-7 have been published, we learn from a Madras paper. The general revenues and receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,34,740, against Rs. 64,86,833 in the previous year, consisting of a balance of Rs. 13,01,910; Government allotment Rs. 11,76,280, rates and taxes Rs. 38,16,910, school fees Rs. 32,540, contribution from Municipalities Rs. 59,760, receipts from endowments, contributions and donations Rs. 2,42,260, and miscellaneous Rs. 1,05,088. The estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 60,59,660, against Rs. 58,24,560 in the previous year. The allotment for Public Works amount to Rs. 44,52,700; Education Rs. 5,70,200; Sanitation, Medical Services and Public and Charitable Institutions Rs. 9,64,000; and Miscellaneous, Rs. 72,760.

ANOTHER DIFFERENCE WITH BURMAH.—Another boundary dispute seems likely to crop up with the King of Burmah. In April last year, according to the *Arakan News*, "the Extra Assistant Commissioner went up the Dahlet creek on inspection duty, where he discovered the existence of soap-stone mines within British territory, but they are owned and worked by the King; the Extra Assistant Commissioner reported about them to the Government, through proper channels. It is now believed that the Government have asked the King to make them over to the British. The

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demand of the soap-stone mines by the British was the topic at Mandalay, and the King admitted the existence of the mines within Arakan, but as they had been owned and worked by the King of Burmah for generations, on this ground the King refused to comply with the British demand."

AGRARIAN OUTBREAK IN BASTAR.—The rising reported from Berhampur and that reported from Vizagapatam are, no doubt, one and the same event. It is certain that the Rajah of Bastar has applied to the British authorities at Vizagapatam for assistance, saying that he is besieged in his palace by his own rayats, who threaten to murder him—in return for what favours on his part is not known. Two companies of the 2nd M.N.I. have started from Vizagapatam for "the seat of war," and Mr. Goderich, the Agent of the Governor, accompanies the force to see what the business is. This event will not improbably lead to a revision of the political position of his Highness of Bastar, for it is obvious that if a petty potentate can call in the aid of the British Power whenever popular indignation rises against him he is but little likely to be considerate towards his subject.—*Madras Times*, March 25.

THE MOPLAHS.—The *Calicut Observer* of March 25 gives the following particulars of another Moplah outbreak:—"Not long ago there was a serious disturbance at Puttamby, caused by Moplahs, which created no small sensation in Malabar, owing to the turbulent spirit manifested, and tea outrages committed by the Moplahs. To quell this disturbance, military aid had to be called in. From what we hear now of what is going on at Puttamby again, we doubt not that, ever since the former disturbance, feelings of bitter enmity have been fermenting in the breasts of the Moplahs, towards the wealthy Warryar there, and that they, the Moplahs, are determined upon revenging themselves. We understand that a daring dacoity was committed there lately, and that a portion of the stolen property was discovered in the house of one of the Moplah marauders, who, on being arrested, and with the view of screening his accomplices, offered violent resistance to the Tasildar's party, two of whom are now in a precarious state from injuries received. As the rioters are now at large, committing depredations and bidding defiance to the authorities there, the Magistrate of the District, his Sheristadar and clerks, accompanied by Captain Hole, the Superintendent of Police, and a batch of policemen, left Calicut on the morning of the 16th instant for the scene of the disturbance. We learn that outrageous villanies have been committed on a number of Nair females, and that instructions have been received here from the Superintendent of Police, directing that policemen, as many as are available, be marched off expeditiously to the scene of the disturbance. The detachment of the 48th Regiment, stationed on the West Hill, received orders on the night of the 16th instant to be in readiness."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 16. Str. Teviot, Calcutta.—17. Str. Mecca, Rangoon.—18. Str. Socotra, Bombay.—19. Str. Tibre, Calcutta.—20. M. and E. Cox, Calcutta; Almorick Castle, Bombay.—23. Inveravon, London.—24. Str. El Dorado, London.

DEPARTURES.

March 16. Str. Teviot, London.—17. Str. Ava, Bombay.—18. Henry Miller, Masulipatam.—19. Str. Socotra, Calcutta; str. Tibre, Bombay.—21. Str. Mecca, Rangoon.—23. Hippogriffe, Moulmein.

Bombay.

CIVIL.—Mr. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner, S.D., who returned to Bombay from leave to England on Thursday, will not take up his appointment for a fortnight yet. He proceeds to Madras and the Neilgherries this week, and will afterwards return by rail to Poona.

VACCINATION.—We understand that seven hundred and fifty-nine European seamen, &c., belonging to merchant-vessels in harbour, have been vaccinated during the last four days, and it is hoped that masters of all the other vessels whose crews have not yet been so treated will see the necessity of having them sent to the dockyard for the purpose, where a vaccinator attends every morning at seven o'clock.—*Times of India*, March 27.

BELGAUM.—We learn from a correspondent at Belgaum that that station has been visited by heavy thunderstorms, accompanied by copious downpours of rain. On Monday, the 13th instant, at about 5 P.M., a violent thunderstorm with vivid lightning and heavy rain broke over the station and lasted more than an hour. On the nights of Sunday, the 19th, and Monday, the 20th instant, thunderstorms with rain came on about midnight, lasting for an hour, more or less. The air is heavy and muggy, and more rain is expected. There has been a great fall of rain at Ceylon.—*Times of India*, March 27.

KHELAT.—Our Kurrachee correspondent, writing on the 13th March, says that advices from Khelat state that the Brahooee Chiefs are determined not to give in to his Highness the Khan of Khelat. After arranging for the protection of their families and property, they marched with a strong force last week to oppose the Khan's troops. The latter numbered about 1,200 men of all arms, but were unable to maintain their position, and were soon driven back at all points, and compelled to retire on Baugh, the chief town of the province of Cutchee. The Brahooee Chiefs had only one of their men killed and about four wounded, while on his Highness's side there were fourteen killed and twenty wounded.—*Times of India*, March 27.

LOSS OF THE "HYDREE."—The Marine Court of Enquiry, which sat at the Fort Police Court to investigate into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship *Hydree*, re-assembled on Friday to pronounce their decision. The *Hydree* was wrecked while endeavouring to enter the port of Jeddah on the 8th February last. The Nacoda was, the Court thought, guilty of carelessness and error in the navigation of his ship; but looking to all the circumstances, they considered that the responsibility of her loss rested upon the pilot. The Court held that the Nacoda was not guilty of wilful and gross carelessness, and recommended that he should be warned, and that his certificate should be returned to him.

KARACHI HARBOUR.—We are glad to notice the large number of steamers and sailing ships now in our harbour, eleven of the former and six of the latter; and the fact leaves us to suppose that the trade of our port is increasing. Within the last two or three years vessels of much larger tonnage visited the port than was the case before, and it is, doubtless, owing to the improved state of the entrance channels. Of the number of vessels in our harbour we notice two fine ships, the *Hospadar*, of 1,620 tons, commander Whitmore, and *Britannia*, of 1,340 tons, commander Hamilton, this being their first voyage; the *Hospadar* brought a cargo of 2,500 tons of material for the Indus Valley State Railway.—*Sind News*.

DEATH OF MR. H. BURTON.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Henry Burton, late a member of Mr. Lewis's Dramatic and Burlesque Company. Mr. Burton was attacked with small-pox not many days ago, and died on Monday night, at the European General Hospital. He was only twenty-six years of age, and was the son of Mr. W. Burton, a celebrated circus proprietor, of Redbank, in Australia, Mr. Burton joined Lewis's company in 1873 and was much liked by his professional brothers, who followed his remains to the Sewree Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. The funeral expenses were defrayed by the members of the company. The other members of this company who are now attacked with small-pox are, we are glad to say, progressing most favourably.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR.—On Thursday evening, March 23, at 5.30, a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, as also many native gentlemen, assembled in the University Hall, to witness the unveiling of the statue of Sir Cowasji Jehangir. The band of the 20th N. I., which was present on the occasion, played during the ceremony. When all were seated, the Hon. James Gibbs occupying the chair, and having on his right the Hon. Alexander Rogers, and on the left Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, stepping forward in front of the table before which these gentlemen sat, read an address recording Sir Cowasji's services to Bombay. After a speech on the same topic from Mr. Gibbs, the statue was unveiled by the latter gentleman.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' SCHOOL.—We understand that Sir Cowasjee Jehangier has given Rs. 20,000 to the Alexandra Girls' School. In order to combine the two objects of permanently commemorating his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India and of providing a permanent home for an institution founded in honour of his auspicious marriage, and called after his august consort, Sir Cowasjee, with his usual liberality, last week subscribed the princely sum of Rs. 20,000 towards the building fund of the institution. This sum, with a few other subscriptions towards the same end collected up to date, the sum total of which will, it is expected, be doubled by Government, will enable the Alexandra Institution authorities to at once commence the building of a new school.—*Times of India*.

ACCIDENT TO THE HEALTH OFFICER.—We are sorry to hear that an accident befel Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of Bombay, on Monday evening. He was returning from a round of inspection in the native town, when, at the Money School, the powerful Australian horse drawing his brougham bolted and ran the whole length of the Esplanade-road and past the fountain to the Bombay Club. It dashed in between the pillars in front of the Club, smashing the brougham to pieces. Dr. Weir was thrown out, and received severe injuries on his head and face. Several members of the club ran and seized the horse, which lashed out furiously, and Dr. Weir himself got up and cut the traces, not being at first aware that he was hurt. His injuries, though by no means trifling, are not dangerous. Dr. Hughes and Dr. Grey were called in and satisfied themselves that there was no fracture of the skull. Dr. Weir will be able to resume his duties in a few days.—*Times of India*, March 27.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 20. Str. Sumatra, Genoa; str. Goa, Calcutta; str. Umballa, Bussorah, str. Juan, Liverpool.—21. Str. Caradoc, Swansea; str. Golconda, Shanghai; Kher-

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sonese, Liverpool; Isabella Mott, Liverpool; Walls Castle, Moulmein; str. Cerdic, Liverpool.—22. Str. Consett, Newcastle; British Army, Liverpool; Circassian, Liverpool; str. Azoff, Odessa.—23. Str. Xantho, Rangoon; str. Hindostan, Venice; tr. Sestos, Cardiff; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Lumley Castle, Shields.—24. Esperance, Mauritius; Bushire Merchant, Coconada; H.M.S. Crocodile, Portsmouth; Dinapore, Kurrachee.—26. Str. Asia, Genoa; Windsor, Galle; Centaure, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Baker, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Monteath and two children, Mr. Gray, Sub lieut. Lord F. Fitzgerald, Capt. and Mrs. Osborne and infant, Mr. G. Griffiths, Mr. Allen, Sub lieut. Lindsay, Miss Christie, Capt. T. B. Keith, Mr. K. Base, Mr. R. Hall, and Mr. G. Duand. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth, Major Castill, Mr. W. H. Havelock, Mr. S. Wheeler, Mr. Daugh, Mr. Knox, Mr. Percival, Mr. P. Brenn, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. C. C. Fowler, Mr. Finch, and Mr. E. S. Ridges. From MALTA.—Mr. St. Clair.

DEPARTURES.

March 20. Rajpoot, London, via Havre; Antrim, Grimsby; Victoria Cross, London; str. Travancore, Aden, Suez, &c.; str. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrrchee.—21. Northumberland, Moulmein; Andes, Dunkirk; Prince Amadeo, London and Hull; Dominion, Rangoon; Liberator, Calicut; str. Zealot, Colombo, via Calicut; str. Gwalior, China, &c.—23. H.M.S. Jumna, England; str. Abydos, Kurrachee; str. Alabama, Marseilles, via the Canal.—24. Str. Umballa, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.—25. Str. Castore, Trieste, &c.; str. Goa, Coast and Calcutta; str. Trafalgar, Liverpool; H.M.S. Undaunted, Seychelles; H.M.S. Doris, England.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Haig and three children. For SUEZ.—Mr. Sharkwather and Mrs. Fagin.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. J. W. Orr and two children, Mr. and Mrs. John Strachan, Mr. W. W. Hunter, Mr. W. Wightman, Mrs. Priest and child, Miss Carpenter and two children, Mrs. Charles Dodd, Major P. H. Powlett and two children, Mrs. Arthur Buning, Mrs. C. A. Bayley and two infants, Mr. Henry Hooper, Mr. Perrins, Capt, Melville, Capt. E. S. and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. H. S. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper, Mrs. Corbyn, Mr. Alexander Anderson, Capt. W. L. Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cama and two daughters, Dr. R. N. Khory, Capt. Money's two children, Major Coningham and two children, Mr. Samuel Fitze, Mr. R. S. Evans, Mrs. E. S. Cleveland, Mr. W. J. Newell, Junr., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wright, Mrs. Wheatly and infant, Mr. Edward Johnson, Mr. Clarence Yeaxlee, Mr. Joshua Marshall, Capt. E. J. Singleton, Mrs. Ames and three children, Mr. R. McKenel, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. L. Muirhead, and Mrs. Kleinknecht. For BRINDISI.—Mr. W. H. Verner, Mr. H. McCall, Mr. D. Bell, Capt. Wratislaw, Mr. Charles Wodehouse, Mr. W. M. McKewan, Major Lang, Mr. C. A. Kelly, Mr. J. McLintock, Mr. O. Hirsch, Mrs. T. G. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Vereschagin, Mr. W. Oakes, and Mr. J. Rickie. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Morgan, a gentleman, Mr. A. King, Col. and Mrs. W. MacDougall and child, Mrs. Tuson, Mr. J. R. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Peebles, Mr. W. H. Peebles, Mr. E. R. Christian, Mrs. A. Gifford, Mr. G. W. Bartram, Mrs. O'Brien and child, Capt. V. Rivaz, Mrs. Markham, Mr. W. H. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Hutton, Mr. W. C. Wilson, Mr. Honywell, Mr. Biddulph, Mr. F. C. Singleton, Mr. G. Diefenbach, Major G. A. A. Baker, Mr. Keill, and Capt. Wace. For SUEZ.—Lord Keane, Mr. G. Stanford, Mr. Kingston, Mr. Valentine Reid, Mr. A. D. Bell, Mr. L. A. Manning, and Capt. R. T. M. Lang. For MALTA.—Mr. Pinhey, Junr., and Capt. Cathcart. For ADEN.—Capt. and Mrs. Hunter.

Commercial.

Bombay, March 27, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 9 3-16d.
4 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 9 5-16d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 11-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100	290
Mexican Dollars	Do.	225
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces	223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas		106-6
Syoee Silver		109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

Ceylon.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER "ORESTES."—We have to chronicle another shipping disaster to-day, in the total loss of the steamer *Orestes*, which occurred off the port of Galle this evening. This vessel was sighted in the afternoon, she slackened speed considerably in nearing the roadstead, and to the usual inquiry from the flagstaff, she signalled for a tug-boat. The steamer *Bucentaur* steamed out at once to her assistance, and thirteen cargo boats were also despatched from shore. Mr. Blyth, the Master Attendant; Mr. E. Byrde, Collector of Customs; Mr. Delmege, of the firm of Messrs. Delmege, Reid and Co., agents of the vessels; as well as Mr. Scott, of Messrs. Clark, Spence and Co., Lloyd's Agents, all went on board without delay. In the meantime the flagstaff station and ramparts were crowded with spectators, all intent in watching the movements of the disabled steamer, which lay in the roadstead nearly opposite the flagstaff, surrounded by the boats, the *Bucentaur* being quite close to her. At this time considerable uncertainty prevailed as to the extent of the injury; and it was surmised on shore that the vessel had sprung a leak or that her engines were disabled. Late in the evening it was ascertained that the *Orestes* had struck on the Cindura Rock. She made her way under steam to the roadstead, and although every endeavour was made to tow her into the harbour, it was of no avail, as she went down in about fifteen fathoms water at ten minutes to eight P.M. The passengers and crew have been saved. The *Orestes* belonged to Alfred Holt's line, and was bound from London to Singapore with a general cargo. Further particulars have not yet transpired.—Galle Correspondent of the *Ceylon Times*, March 10.

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 11.)

BISSET, Lieut. W. S. S., R.E., dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, having reported his return from furlough, his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways from Dec. 17 last, for employment as Manager of the Holkar Railway (open line), in Class II. of the State Railway traffic estab.

BROWN, J. S., probationary asst. engr., 2nd grade, mily. works branch, is perm., at his own request, to resign his app. in the P.W.D. from Jan. 24 last.

CARNEGY, P. T., asst. comr., 2nd grade, Assam, to be dep. comr., 4th grade, v. Capt. J. Butler, dec.

DEASE—BAXTER—TAIT.—Messrs. P. P. Dease and B. Baxter, asst. engrs., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, are transfd. from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind dist. The following transfer has been made by the superint. engr., Mooltan dist.:—Mr. J. Tait, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Bahawalpur div. to superint. engr.'s office.

GEDDES.—The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has app. Mr. J. C. Geddes, C.S., for a period not exceeding three months, to revise the forms and accounts submitted to the High Court and to codify the rules and circulars issued by the High Court.

HOGAN, J., asst. engr., attached to the 2nd Allahabad div., mily. works, is transfd., as a tempy. measure, to the Saugor div., mily. works.

HOLMES, Major W. B., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, mily. works branch is tempy. prom. to superint. engr., 3rd grade, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, going on furlough.

MOBERLY, Major C. M., Madras staff corps, examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta, is app. to offic. as dep. accountant gen. and *ex officio* under sec. to the Govt. of India, P.W.D., accounts branch, v. Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., going on furlough.

STANTON, Major F. S., R.E., superint. engr., 1st grade, took over charge of the Tirhoot State Railway from Mr. C. J. Campbell, superint. engr., 1st grade, on Feb. 28.

STONE, Lieut. J. G., asst. superint. of the harness and saddlery factory at Cawnpore, to offic. as superint. of the factory during the absence on furl. to Europe of Major J. Stewart.

THURBURN, Lieut. J. W., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the 2nd Rawalpindi to the 2nd Peshawur div., mily. works.

(*Gazette of India*, March 18.)

ALLEN, H. W., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Mysore, is perm. to resign his appt. in the P.W.D.

BROWN, J. S., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Sindia State Railway, is transfd. to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

DAUKES, F. C., C.S., senior attaché, Foreign Dept., to offic. as asst. sec. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., and political agent, 3rd class, v. Capt. Prideaux.

DUFF, Lieut. col. A. G., judge of the town of Maulmain, in British Burma, to be dep. comr. of the 1st grade, v. Col. H. A. Browne, prom.

DURAND, H. M., C.S., junior attaché, Foreign dept., to offic. as senior attaché, Foreign dept., v. Mr. Daukes.

HAMILTON.—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to empower Mr. R. E. Hamilton, offic. asst. comr. of paper currency, Calcutta, to sign promissory notes for the Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HENSLEY, F. F., asst. supt. of telegraphs, is app. to offic. as asst. examiner of telegraph accounts from Feb. 2.

HORSFORD, Capt. N. M. T., asst. comr., 3rd grade, in Oudh, to offic. as supt. of excise and stamps and insp. gen. of registration in that province during the abs. on furl. of Mr. E. N. C. Braddon.

LINGHAM, M. A. F., barrister-at-law, to be 1st judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, v. Mr. Macleod.

MACLEOD, D. G., 1st judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, to be judge of the town of Maulmain, v. Lieut. col. Duff.

MALLOCK, Major H., director of construction, is app. to offic. as deputy director gen. of telegraphs, in add. to his own duties, during the period Mr. Coppel may offic. as director gen. of telegraphs.

PALMER, E., is app. to offic. as asst. to the accountant gen., Bombay.

PHILLIPS, D. H., to offic. as asst. registrar on the appellate side of the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. C. Ledlie, from Feb. 22.

PRIDEAUX, Capt. W. F., asst. secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., and political agent, 3rd class, to offic. as resident, 2nd class, and as political resident, Persian Gulf, v. Lieut. col. E. C. Ross.

ROGERS.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. M. Rogers to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Nov. 16 last.

TAIT, G. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transfd. from the Durbhunga div. to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

TEMPLE, Lieut. H. M., to offic. as junior attaché, Foreign Dept., v. Mr. Durand.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are notified in the *Gazette of India* :—

Mr. W. H. King, asst. engr., 1st grade, offic. as exec. engr. of the Dinapore div., 1st circle, military works, from Dec. 18 to Feb. 9, during the abs. of Major Walker, R.E., exec. engr., at the Camp of Exercise.

Mr. R. J. Bailey, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 5th to the 3rd circle, military works.

Mr. W. B. Blaikie, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 2nd to the 4th circle, military works.

Mr. A. Morton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the 4th to the 5th circle, military works.

Mr. W. B. Bromley, asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the 7th circle, military works.

Lieut. J. Kellie, R.E., posted to the 5th circle, is attached to the 1st Rawul Pindi div., military works.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS.

The following changes in the accounts estab., P.W. Dept., are sanctioned by the Govt. of India :—

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Madras, to be examiner of accounts, Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr. R. K. Williams, deputy examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Madras, to be temp. examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Madras.

Mr. R. N. Burn, asst. examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, to be temp. dep. examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Madras.

Capt. F. G. Oldham, R.E., examiner of P.W. accounts, Hydrabad, is granted three months' priv. leave.

Mr. A. R. Becher, dep. examiner of P.W. accounts, Bombay, is apptd. to offic. as examiner of P.W. accounts, Hyderabad, during the absence of Capt. Oldham.

BRITISH BURMA APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. F. D. Raikes, asst. comr. of the 4th grade in British Burma, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, from Jan. 25 last, during the absence on furl. of Lieut. C. A. Cresswell.

Mr. B. H. Davidson, dist. supt. of police of the 4th grade and officg. dist. supt. of the 3rd grade in British Burma, to offic. as dist. supt. of police of the 2nd grade, from Dec. 16 last, and to be dist. supt. of police of the 3rd grade from Jan. 10 last, and to continue to offic. as dist. supt. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. T. W. Wood, dist. supt. of the 5th grade and officg. dist. supt. of the 4th grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of the 3rd grade, from Dec. 16 last, and to be dist. supt. of the 4th grade, v. Mr. Davidson, and to continue to offic. as dist. supt. of the 3rd grade.

Mr. W. J. Porter, asst. dist. supt., to be supt. of the 5th grade, v. Mr. Wood.

Mr. J. K. Hume to be asst. dist. supt., v. Mr. Porter.

Mr. M. Macleod, dist. supt. of the 5th grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of the 4th grade from Dec. 16 last, v. Mr. Wood.

Mr. R. C. Stevenson, asst. dist. supt., to offic. as dist. supt. of the 5th grade, v. Mr. Macleod.

Mr. J. Dixon, insp. of police, to offic. as asst. dist. supt., v. Mr. Stevenson.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 1.)

Mr. R. H. Greaves, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Khoorda div. of the Pooree dist., is vested with the powers of a coll.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Mozufferpore, to act as dep. comr., Cooch Behar, in the 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Capt. T. H. Lewin.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Hooghly, to have charge of the Seerampore div. of that dist.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Seerampore, is transfd. to the Sudder station of the Hooghly dist.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, officg. comr. of the Dacca div., having returned to duty on the 6th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, asst. mag. and coll. in charge of the Mudhoobunnee div. of the Durbungah dist., is transfd. to the dist. of Mozufferpore.

Mr. A. C. Mackerrich, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Patna div., to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee div. of the Durbhungah dist.

Mr. S. J. Kilby, asst. supt. of police, is posted to the Mudhoobunnee div. of the Durbungah dist.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett, asst. supt. of police, Mozufferpore, to act as dist. supt. of police of that dist.

Mr. R. A. D'Oyley Bignell, asst. supt. of police, Hazareebagh, to act as dist. supt. of that dist. during the absence on leave of Mr. W. P. Davis.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Dinagepore, to be also sub-registrar of that dist., v. Mr. C. M. W. Brett.

Mr. J. W. McCrindle, M.A., principal of the Patna College, is prom. to the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service, v. Mr. S. Lobb, dec.

Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A., officg. principal of the Kishnaghur College, is confd. in that appointment.

Mr. A. W. Garrett, M.A., officg. insp. of schools, Presidency Circle, is confd. in that appointment.

Mr. A. Ewbank, M.A., officg. principal of the Dacca College, is confd. in the appointment.

Surg. G. Price, officg. civil surg., Pubna, is app. to be a member of the School Committee of that dist.

Mr. N. T. Ryves, asst. sub dep. opium agent, Allygunge, to act as sub dep. opium agent at Bettiah, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Wintle.

Surg. J. Lloyd, regtl. medical officer, Ranchee, to act, in addition to his military duties, as civil surg. of that station, from the date of his relieving Dr. E. Hoskins.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. G. F. Mewburn of his app. as a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

Mr. W. Croik to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, v. Mr. G. F. Mewburn, resigned.

Mr. H. Savage, asst. mag. and coll., Beerbhoom, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, officg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Serampore, to act as 3rd judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the absence of Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.

Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, asst. engr., 2nd grade, returned to duty on March 1.

Mr. T. M. L. Thompson, asst. engr., 3rd grade, Hidgellee div., having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to the 2nd grade, from Feb. 28.

Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, assumed charge of the Sone Circle on March 6.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, March 9.)

Mr. W. S. Hillier, asst. conservator of forests, is transfd. from the Fuel Reserve Central div., to the Fuel Reserve Northern div.

Capt. H. M. M. Wood, asst. comr., is transfd. from Amritsar to Jullundur, and app. to offic. as judicial asst., as a temp. arrangement.

In amendment of *Punjab Government Gazette*, Order No. 3,543, dated Sept. 24, Capt. R. Warburton, asst. comr., Peshawar, was app. to the charge of the outpost of Mardan in the Yusafzai sub div. of the Peshawar dist., with effect from Sept. 16, during Capt. Plowden's absence in Hazara.

Mr. G. W. Leitner, PH.D., M.A., Principal Govt. College, Lahore, reported his arrival at Bombay on March 4, on return from the furlough granted to him in *Punjab Government Gazette*, Order No. 403, dated Jan. 31, 1873.

Mr. G. W. Rivaz, asst. comr., Ferozepore, officd. as cant. mag. of Ferozepore, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 7 to Sept. 17, 1875, both days inclusive.

Col. H. N. Miller, dep. insp. gen. of police, Rawalpindi Circle, is app. to offic. as insp. gen. of police, v. Col. Younghusband.

Mr. C. H. Ewart, dist. supt. of police, Delhi, is app. to offic. as dep. insp. gen. of police, Rawalpindi, v. Col. Miller.

Mr. W. Haslett, officg. dist. supt. of police, Gurgaon, is transfd. in the same capacity to Delhi.

Capt. R. C. Nicholetts, dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Rohtak to Gurgaon.

Mr. S. Smith, asst. dist. supt. of police, Mooltan, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, Rohtak.

So much of Punjab Govt. Order No. 6, dated Jan. 31, directing the transfer of Mr. S. J. Stone, dist. supt. of police, from the Kangra to the Shahpur dist., is cancelled.

Mr. S. J. Stone, dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Kangra to Hoshiarpur dist. This cancels Punjab Order No. 7, dated Feb. 3, appg. Mr. Drysdale as dist. supt. of Hoshiarpur.

Mr. W. McG. Drysdale, asst. supt. of police, is transfd. from Umballa to Hoshiarpur.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 11.)

Major R. Bythell, canton mag., Asigarh, assumed charge of the office of the canton. mag. at Asirgarh on the 6th inst., from Major W. H. Newport, Bombay staff corps, officg. canton. mag.

Col. J. B. Dennys is app. to offic. as comr., Nagpur div., from the date he may receive charge from Col. F. L. Magniac.

Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., app. to the P.W.D., Central Provs., in *Gazette of India*, P.W.D. Notific. No. 25, dated Jan. 20, as asst. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the forenoon of the 3rd current, and is posted to the Kanhan div.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, March 11.)

Mr. J. D. Campbell is app. to be an hon. mag. in the dist. of Darrang, and is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class in the sub div. of Mangaldai, in that dist.

Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, asst. comr., 1st grade, Sylhet, is vested with the additional powers of a mag. of the 1st class, specified under Clause A of Sec. 27, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Lieut. M. A. Gray, officg. asst. comr., Darrang, is app. under Act II. of 1869 to be a justice of the peace within the territories forming the Prov. of Assam.

Mr. A. Percy, acct., 3rd grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in orders No. 3, dated Feb. 10, from the forenoon of the 7th inst.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, March 18.)

CHALMERS.—The services of Capt. J. Chalmers, unattached list, barrack master, 1st class, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

LAYARD, Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. P., of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowance from March 11.

MANSEL.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. C. G. Mansel, of the 63rd foot, 2nd squad. subalt. 4th Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, June 30, 1874.

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VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. B. J., 92nd foot 4th Sikh inf., Punjab frontier force, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt., on prob., during the period Lieut. C. Dempster may offic. as 1st wing subalt.

COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned officers who were app. on prob. as sub asst. comy. gens., 3rd class, having passed the prescribed deptl. tests, are perm. attached to the Army Commissariat dept.:—

Capt. H. V. Hunt, Bengal staff corps, qrmr. 25th (Punjab) N.I.

Lieut. C. S. Hogge, Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing sub., 24th (Punjab) N.I.

Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, Bengal inf., who has been residing in India, is perm. to return to England with a view to residing in that country.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. col. and (brevet col.) J. L. Nation, Bengal staff corps, comdt. (The Mynpoorie) N.I.; Capt. B. Wemyss, gen. list, inf.

Superny. Surgs. major G. C. Chesnaye, J. Duncan, M.D., and E. O. Tandy, med. dept., are brought on the establishment of surgs. major to fill existing vacancies.

INDIAN SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The following letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published for general information;—

India-office, London, Jan. 6, 1876.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council Military Letter, dated Nov. 12, 1875, No. 278, in which you submit for my consideration the question whether it would be competent to an officer who has exchanged from a purchase corps into the staff corps, and who may retire from the service by the sale of his commission before being entitled to Indian pension, to continue his subscription to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund for the benefit of his wife and family after such retirement.

In reply I have to inform you that an officer so situated would not be entitled to continue his subscription to the Fund.

Such cases are not, however, likely to be of frequent occurrence, and I see no objection to the return on retirement of contributions in excess of the risk borne by the Fund during membership.—I have, &c.,

SALISBURY.

THE CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.—CASE OF MAJOR JAMES.

No. 86. 14, dated Feb. 7.

From Major Gen. Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to submit, in reply to your No. 2,566, of 21st ult. respecting the appointment by the late Viceroy of Major James, Central India Horse, to a Deputy-Commissionership, Central Provinces the following:—

2. The Central India Horse was embodied in 1858-59, under the orders of the Government of India, to supply the place of the Cavalry of the Gwalior, Malwa, and Bhopal Contingents, swept away during the Mutiny. As the force was for service within Native States, without defined boundaries and with daily conflicting interests, it was essential that its officers should be linguists and men of tact. Application in this spirit was made by Government to each Presidency for two or three selected officers. Major (then Lieutenant) James was one thus sent by the Commander-in-Chief of Madras (Sir P. Grant).

3. My own connection with the Central India Horse began in 1861, when I was appointed commandant by Lord Canning. On joining I found Lieut. James, staff officer of the force and assistant in charge of the civil duties at Goona, the head-quarters.

4. In 1863-64 application was made to me for the services of an officer for boundary settlement work in Bundlekund—questions of intricacy between native States themselves and between the British Government and native States. I selected Captain James, knowing that he was a rare linguist, and possessed of the patient temper and knowledge requisite in dealing with points of custom and tradition.

5. Captain James so successfully performed the task, that during two years' labour there was not, I believe, a single appeal from his decisions. After completion of the duty Captain James resumed his place in the Central India Horse.

6. In 1865-66 Major James (he had now become Major) was offered by the Agent to Governor-General, Central India, the appointment of Officiating First Assistant, a position of much responsibility, in consequence of his success in settlement work. Between 1866 and 1870 Major James on several occasions officiated as Political Agent in Western Malwa, and was employed from time to time on boundary work. His substantive appointment in the Central India Horse was Squadron officer and second in command, though he repeatedly held temporary command of a corps. It was on the ground of Major James's special fitness for civil employment, thus established, that I submitted a recommendation to Lord Mayo for this transfer from the military branch.

7. Lord Mayo had no acquaintance of any sort with Major James, nor with Captain Buller, Second Squadron officer in 11th Bengal Cavalry, appointed to succeed him in the Central India Horse. The late Viceroy had seen neither officer. Bearing in mind the peculiarity of services required of officers in the Central India Horse to maintain the force in the efficiency which has won special acknowledgments from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier, on occasions when regiments have been associated with the army, a roll of eligible officers was submitted to Lord Mayo through his Military Secretary.

8. He selected Captain Buller. Captain Buller was not even aware of his nomination, which was solely on the grounds of his merits as an officer.

9. So far from the appointment being wanted for any one officer, there were doubts of Captain Buller's acceptance; and as events have turned out, it would have been better for him had he remained with the 11th Bengal Cavalry; he would now have been Commandant.

Major James received a Deputy-Commissionership, fourth class, Rs. 1,000 per mensem, in 1871, after twenty-five years' service. In emolument there was little difference between his appointment in the Central India Horse and the Deputy-Commissionership. In 1872 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, when, without advancement in the grade of Deputy-Commissioner, in income he became a loser.

ARTHUR HOWELL, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, Feb. 29.)

CHRISTIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 9, appg. Lieut. and Adjt. W. Christie to act as interpr. 13th hussars, in addition to his other duties, from the 1st idem, during the absence of Capt. H. H. F. Gifford at the school of garrison instruction at Agra, there being no other qualified officer available.

CREAK—FERRIS—WELCHMAN—RENNICK.—7th Bengal cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 16, making the following appts., from Nov. 30, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. F. C. J. Brownlow, 2nd in comd., to join his appt. in the 3rd Bengal cav.:—Capt. H. C. Creak, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.; Capt. J. L. Ferris, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; and Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, officg. 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties. Dated Feb. 27, appg. Lieut. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, 2nd squad. sub. (returned from course of garrison instruction), to offic. as 1st squad. sub., v. Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, officg. as 3rd squad. officer.

NASH—BLOOMFIELD.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. H. P. P. Nash, March 4; Capt. A. Bloomfield, March 7.

STEVENS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 12, making the following appt., consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. W. Playfair, wing officer, on prep. leave:—Capt. G. B. Stevens, 1st wing sub., to offic. as wing officer, 13th N.I., in addition to his other duties.

STODDART.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 22, directing Capt. C. H. Stoddart, 2nd wing sub. and offic. adjt. 5th N.I., to retain his appt. of offic. adjt. on promotion to the rank of capt., from Sept. 11.

TOLLER—MEREDITH—MURRAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 14, directing Capt. H. M. Toller to perform the duties of paymaster 1-11th foot, v. Capt. J. H. Bamfield, proceeded on leave on m.c. to Europe; Capt. G. V. Meredith to be a member of the committee of paymastership, v. Capt. J. H. Bamfield. Dated Feb. 15, appg. Lieut. W. A. J. Murray to perform the duties of qrmr., from the date of embarkation on leave, on m.c., to Europe, of Qrmr. W. Mullins.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, March 16.)

BROWN, Lieut. col. J. H., 21st brigade R.A., is directed to proceed from Rawulpindi to Morar for duty.

CRAIGIE—LARPENT—ATKINS—MOLYNEUX.—Lieut. col. F. J. Craigie, in com. and offic. comdt. 1st N.I., to be comdt., v. McMullin, who vacates on succeeding to col.'s allowance. Major L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Craigie. Capt. G. Atkins, 1st wing subalt. and offic. wing officer, to be wing officer, v. Larpent. Capt. W. M. Molyneux, 2nd wing subalt. and offic. qrmr., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Atkins, continuing to offic. as qrmr.

DAWES, Lieut. G. G., 2nd squad. subalt. 1st Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., v. Barton, offic. as adjt.

DITMAS, Lieut. F. R., 2nd squad. subalt. 15th Bengal cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., v. Apperley, offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

DOWSE.—Batt. order confd., dated Feb. 4, appg. Lieut. R. T. E. Dowse to be instr. of musky. to 2nd batt. 12th regt., v. Lieut. G. A. B. Godbold, from Feb. 1.

EXHAM.—Sappers and miners corps order, dated Feb. 28, is confd., app. Lieut. S. H. Exham, R.E., to offic. as adjt., in place of Lieut. G. W. Bartram, R.E., proceeding to England, on leave, from March 1.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. C. M., having passed in the higher standard, to be interp. to 1st batt. 11th regt.; dated Feb. 19.

GRAVES, Lieut. S. H. P., 2nd batt. 9th regt., having passed in the higher standard, to be interpreter.

HARRISON, Lieut. H. J., 73rd foot, is perm. to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission.

HEYWOOD-JONES, Sub lieut. O., 13th hussars, is permitted to retire from the service.

PAYN—BIDDULPH—MICHELL.—The following arrangements are directed:—Brig. gen. W. Payn, C.B., is posted to the com. of the Meerut div. Brig. gen. M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., is transfd. from the Sialkot brigade to the com. of the Rohilcund dist. during the time Brig. gen. Payn, C.B., may com. the Meerut div. Brig. gen. J. E. Michell, C.B., is posted to the com of the Sialkot brigade.

RAVENSHAW, Lieut. H. E., having passed in the Higher Standard, to be interpreter to 63rd regt.

SCOTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 25, app. Capt. W. W. H. Scott, 1st squad. sub. 11th Bengal lancers, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, with effect from the 4th idem, v. Capt. G. R. J. Shakespear, 3rd squad. officer, app. offic. dep. asst. adj. gen. at head quarters.

STEVENS.—Saugor dist. order confd., dated Dec. 15, app. Capt. H. C. Stevens, 3rd Madras L.C., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. G. R. J. Shakespear, and until the arrival of Major H. A. Little.

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SHAKESPEAR, Capt. G. R. J., Bengal staff corps, 3rd squad. officer 11th Bengal lancers, took up his app. as offieg. dep. asst. adj. gen. on Jan. 27.

WHELER, Lieut. C. S., 13th hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. sub. on probation, v. Ditmas.

NATIVE DISTINCTION.—In recognition of the liberality and public spirit displayed by Lala Mela Ram, of Lahor, the Viceroy and Governor-general is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai" as a personal distinction.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. N. F. Parker, general list, infantry, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, is granted thirty days, from March 15, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on private affairs. Capt. Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., Bengal staff corps, 1st wing subaltern 40th (The Shahjehanpore) regiment N.I., for two years. Capt. H. L. Smith, Bengal staff corps, assistant superintendent, revenue survey department, for two years. Lieut. F. V. Corbett, royal engineers, executive engineer, 3rd grade, P.W.D., for eighteen months. Sub condr. T. Radford, army commissariat department, for two years. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. H. Palliser, C.B., Bengal staff corps, commandant 10th Bengal lancers, is allowed an extension of leave to Feb 2, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe. Major H. Watson, comdt. 1st cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, leave of absence from March 10, or date of departure, to June 1, to visit the country in the vicinity of Mominobad. Lieut. W. H. Salmon, wing subaltern 6th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, an extension of two months. Major H. P. Pearson, 2nd batt. 12th foot, deputy asst. qrmr. gen., Gwalior dist., for ten months. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Lieut. col. R. Murray, Bengal staff corps; Major W. G. Cubit, V.C., Bengal staff corps; Major C. H. S. Scott, Bengal staff corps; Capt. A. L. Playfair, Bengal staff corps; and Surg. major C. Hatchell, Medical Department. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. E. Gastrell, Bengal staff corps, deputy surveyor general and superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle, for one year, on private affairs. Major C. N. Judge, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, military works, Darjeeling division, P.W.D., for two years, on private affairs. Capt. (brevet major) B. R. Branfill, 5th E.L.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for one year, on private affairs. Capt. H. C. Rowcroft, R.E., exec. engineer, 2nd grade, Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, Punjab P.W.C., for one year, six months, and eleven days, on private affairs. Capt. D. Adamson, 1st squadron subaltern 4th Bengal cavalry, for one year, on private affairs. Major (brevet col.) C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., late 5th E.L.C., comdt. Bengal cavalry, for two years, on private affairs. Major G. A. A. Baker, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and squadron officer, 6th Bengal cavalry, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. E. Osborn, Bengal staff corps, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, 1st examiner, Pay Department, to Simla and Kasauli, from March 15 to July 2, on private affairs. Surg. major W. B. Beatson, M.D., of the Medical Department, for eight months, on private affairs. Surg. major W. Moir, M.B., of the Medical Department, for eight months, on private affairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. Leeds, deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the Central Provinces, for fifteen months, from the 15th inst. Surg. major H. W. Graham, assay master, Bombay mint, privilege leave for two months and nine days, from April 9. Mr. H. G. Cooke, covenanted civil service, assistant magistrate and collector, Bengal, for six months. Mr. C. B. D. Marks, an assistant superintendent, 1st grade, telegraph department, for three months. Mr. W. Lane, deputy superintendent of revenue survey, 2nd grade, for three months. Capt. A. Pullan, officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, privilege leave for two months from April 10. Mr. C. J. Campbell, superintending engineer, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railways, for twenty-four months. Mr. E. C. George, postmaster of Calcutta, for two years. Mr. G. J. Lynn, assistant examiner of railway accounts, Calcutta, private affairs for six months. Mr. C. A. Kelly, M.A., judge of the Small Cause Courts at Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, for six months, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the 2nd inst. Major R. M. Skinner, dist. superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from the 15th inst. Mr. W. P. Davis, district superintendent of police, Hazareebagh, for one month, from any date between the 10th and 31st inst. Mr. G. M. Goodricke, assistant collector of customs, Calcutta, for six months, together with a subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fourteen days. Mr. C. W. Odling, executive engineer, 4th grade, is granted three months leave in extension. Mr. S. C. Roberts, deputy superint. of canal revenue, Orissa, priv. leave for two months. Rev. J. B. Brunesson, chaplain of Meean Meer, for nine months, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. A. Anderson, assistant commissioner, Kangra, for nine months, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Rev. J. H. Hocking, chaplain of Kangra, reported his departure from Bombay on March 1, on the one year's furlough granted him, dated Feb. 9. Col. H. A. Dwyer, deputy commissioner, Shahpur, subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from March 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, prep. to furlough. Mr. J. McAndrew, district superintendent of police, Amritsar, for one year, from Feb. 10. Col. J. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., officiating inspector general of police, subsidiary leave for two months, on full pay, with effect from March 10, preparatory to furlough. Mr. R. H. Finch, Civil Service, assistant commissioner, Nimar, privilege leave for three months, from April 1 next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. T. Drysdale, assistant commissioner, Wardha, availed himself of the privilege leave for ten days granted to him on the 4th inst. Col. J. N. H. Maclean, deputy commissioner, reported his departure on furlough, per steamship *Ceylon*, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst. Capt. F. E. Wiggens, district superintendent of police, Agra, for one year, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation. Mr. A. Sells, joint magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for two months, from April 10. Mr. W. A. How, joint magistrate, Jaunpur, pivilege leave for three months, from March 15.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 14.)

BLOOMFIELD.—The services of Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, superint. of the Central Jail, Salem, are replaced at the disposal of the mily. dept.

BROCKMAN, Capt. R. R. E., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade, v. Major J. W. Hindle, proceeded on furl. to Europe. Capt. Brockman, from the Godavery dist. to the Presidency dist., to act as dist. engr. during the absence of Major R. Thompson.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. McN., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, Kistna dist., to succeed Capt. Brockman permanently in the charge of the Eastern Delta Range and Dowlaishweram workshops, Godavery dist.

GOMPERTZ, H., 1st asst. superint., revenue survey, to act as dep. superint. during the absence on priv. leave of Lieut. col. J. G. Cloete, dep. superint., revenue survey.

GRIMES, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade, v. Mr. J. M. Hawksworth, proc. to Europe on m.c.

HADFIELD, E., to act as asst. superint. of police, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd on other duty.

KETCHEN, Capt. W. D. B., acting superint. of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, to be superint. of the Central Jail, Salem, v. Major Bloomfield, whose services are resumed by the mily. dept.; to join on being relieved by Mr. Grimes.

MELVILLE, R. J., to act as coll. of sea customs and of the Madras dist. Mr. Melville to act also as protector of emigrants, Madras, during the absence of Mr. J. Hunter-Blair on leave.

PRITCHARD, T., 2nd class dep. coll., gen. duties, Salem, to act as treasury dep. coll. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. J. W. Johnston on other duty.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 21.)

BARLOW, R. W., coll. and mag. of Chingleput, resumed charge of the dist. from Mr. R. J. Melville, acting coll., on the 13th inst.

PLUMER—ST. CLAIR—IRVINE—MELVILLE.—The undermentioned members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of 2nd class on March 15:—Mr. C. G. Plumer, Hon. J. C. St. Clair, Mr. O. B. Irvine and Mr. R. J. Melville.

SHARP, F. R. H., sub coll. and joint mag. of South Arcot, to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Nellore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. V. Agnew.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 21.)

BLOOMFIELD.—The services of Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, of the staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

WAHAB, Lieut. R. A., R.E., is admitted on the Madras establishment from March 8.

H.M.'s 76TH FOOT.

H.M.'s 76th foot is struck off the strength of the Madras estab. from March 7.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, March 6 to March 10.)

ANDERSON, Major W., staff corps, to gen. duty, Bangalore.

YOUNG, Lieut. H. H., 2nd wing subalt. 27th N.I., to offieg. 1st wing subalt. 27th N.I.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. V. Agnew, collector and magistrate of Nellore, for one year. Mr. A. T. Arundel, additional sub collector, Tinnevelly, for eighteen months. Capt. W. D. B. Ketchen, superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, and assistant superintendent of the Central Jail at Coimbatore, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, to proceed to Madras. Rev. R. C. W. Raban, M.A., chaplain of South Black Town, for eighteen months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. W. G. M. Strickland, wing officer 13th N.I., for eight months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. H. Whitlock, wing officer 5th N.I., for four months, on private affairs. Major H. McLeod, 20th brigade R.A., from Jan. 27 to Oct. 26. Capt. S. M. Douglas, 33rd foot, for three months, from Feb. 15, to Puchmarhi. Lieut. col. J. I. Preston, 45th foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Col. W. C. Phillips, commandant 29th N.I., for three months, from March 29, to Matheran and Western Coast, on private affairs. Capt. F. E. Spry, infantry general list, adjutant 38th N.I., for two years, from March 7. Surg. H. N. L. James, British Medical Service, from Jan. 19 to July 18.

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Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 16.)

BECHER, A. K., dep. examiner of public works accounts, Bombay, is app. to offic. as examiner of public works accounts, Hydrabad, during the absence of Capt. Oldham.

CRAWFORD.—During Mr. F. S. P. Lely's term of acting 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, Mr. C. E. G. Crawford to act as 2nd asst. coll. of that dist.

ETHERIDGE, Col. A. T., C.S.I., is app. to act as inspector gen. of registration and stamps.

FINCH.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following app. from March 30, in the room of Major gen. H. W. B. Bell, R.E., who resigns on March 29:—Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., to act as superiut. engr., Central div.

GAMBIER, Major E. P., R.E., on return from furl., to be exec. engr., Aden.

LELY.—On Mr. G. B. Reid availing himself of the furl. for fifteen months granted to him, Mr. F. S. P. Lely to act as 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad.

TREVOR—RICHEY.—Mr. A. C. Trevor delivered over, and Mr. J. B. Richey received, charge of the office of extra 1st asst. coll. in charge Panch Mahals, on the 1st inst.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 23.)

CHARLES.—The appt. of Mr. F. L. Charles to act as 1st asst. coll. of Nasik is to have effect from 10th idem.

FULTON, E. McG. H., to act as judge and sess. judge at Shikarpur.

HOGAN, J., asst. engr., 3rd grade, mily. works branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Dec. 21 last.

KING, J., C.S., was substantive *pro tem* Talukdari settlement officer from July 15, 1875, to Jan. 31, 1876.

WOODWARD.—The appt. of Mr. W. Woodward to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ratnagiri is to have effect from Jan. 25.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 23.)

GRIFFITH, Capt. J. G. E., staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from March 9, subject to H.M.'s approval.

PARK, Lieut. col. W. A., inf., is permitted to retire from the service from April 3, on the pension of his rank, viz., £365 per annum.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. A. F. Woodburn, supernumerary assistant collector, Ahmednagar, privilege leave for three months, from March 20. Mr. E. C. Ozanne, supernumerary assistant collector of Poona, privilege leave for three months, from March 20. Mr. C. Wilkinson, cotton inspector, Khandeish, for one year, from March 20, and one month and three days from 17th ult. Mr. J. D. Ferguson, executive engineer for irrigation, Guzerat, for two years, and subsidiary leave for seven days.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Deputy Asst. Comy. J. Cargin, barrackmaster, Bengal establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major (local lieut. col.) E. C. Ross, staff corps, political resident in the Persian Gulf, for eighteen months, from date of departure in May next. The furlough granted to Capt. Peart, staff corps, in G.G.O. No. 147, dated Feb. 26, should be for twenty months, and not for twelve months, as therein stated.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 11.

BREVET.

Capt. W. Whitla, 10th foot, and Capt. G. N. Channer, Bengal staff corps, to be majors, in recognition of their services during the recent operations against the Malays in Perak; April 12.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

WAR-OFFICE, *April* 14.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Captain (now Brevet-Major) George Nicholas Channer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for his gallant conduct during the recent operations against the Malays in Perak. The following record is made of the act of bravery for which the gallant Major is thus distinguished:—

"For having, with the greatest gallantry, been the first to jump into the enemy's stockade, to which he had been despatched with a small party of the 1st Ghoorkha Light Infantry, on the afternoon of the 20th December, 1875, by the officer commanding the Malacca Column, to procure intelligence as to its strength, position, &c. Major Channer got completely in rear of the enemy's position, and finding himself so close that he could hear the voices of the men inside, who were cooking at the time, and keeping no look-out, he beckoned to his men, and the whole party stole quietly forward to within a few paces of the stockade. On jumping in he shot the first man dead with his revolver, and his party then came up and entered the stockade, which was of a most formidable nature, surrounded by a bamboo palisade; about seven yards within was a log house, loopholed, with two narrow entrances, and trees laid latidunially, to the thickness of two feet. The officer commanding reports that if Major Channer, by his foresight, coolness, and intrepidity, had not taken this stockade, a great loss of life must have occurred, as from the fact of his being unable to bring guns to bear on it, from the steepness of the hill and the density of the jungle, it must have been taken at the point of the bayonet."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—At Jessore, March 14, wife of T. T. Allen, C.S., daughter.

BECK—At Jhansi, March 16, wife of Sergt. major H. Beck, 63rd regt., son.

BODGER—At Bombay, March 23, Mrs. J. E. Bodger, son.

CLARKE—At Jessore, March 16, wife of George R. Clarke, son.

DAVIES—At Bellary, March 18, wife of J. A. Davies, C.S., daughter.

DEAR—At Calcutta, March 16, wife of W. Dear, daughter.

DOONER—At Mhow, March 20, wife of Capt. W. T. Dooner, 108th regt., son (prematurely.)

DUNBAR—At Mooltan, March 16, wife of A. S. Dunbar, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, daughter.

DYER—At Madras, March 16, the wife of Lieut. col. Dyer, M.S.C., daughter.

GOUGH—At Allahabad, March 18, wife of Archibald E. Gough, offic. principal Benares College, son.

GRACE—At Narringhpur, Central Provs., March 13, wife of Major C. H. Grace, dep. comr., daughter.

GREENLAND—At Hydrabad, Sind, March 13, wife of Capt. A. Greenland, 56th regt., daughter.

GREENSHIELDS—At Bhosawul, March 18, wife of E. W. Greenshields, son.

HILL—At Meerut, March 6, wife of Major P. E. Hill, R.H.A., son.

LIVESAY—At Sone, March 11, wife of C. E. Livesay, asst. engr., Irrigation Dept., daughter.

MARTELLI—At Lucknow, March 9, wife of Lieut. N. C. Martelli, Benga staff corps, son.

MEYER—At Lucknow, March 10, wife of A. Meyer, proprietor, Oude and Rohilkund Railway, daughter.

MINTO—At Lucknow, March 19, wife of Major J. C. Minto, brigade-major, son.

ORAM—At Lahor, March 11, wife of F. C. Oram, Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, son.

WHITE—At Meerut, March 19, wife of Surg. major T. H. White, Army Medical Dept., son.

WILKES—At Lucknow, March 21, wife of Surg. major E. Wilkes, Army Medical Dept., daughter.

WILMER—At Dehra Dhoon, N.W.P., March 14, wife of Capt. J. R. Wilmer, B.S.C., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOKE—PERROT.—At Lucknow, March 2, Joseph G. Cooke, C.E., Oude and Rohilcund Railway, to Christina, widow of the late Jules Perrot, C.E, Dept. Public Works, Lucknow.

FASTING—MCHATTON.—At Calcutta, March 4, Johann F. Fasting, of Brake, Oldenburgh, Germany, to Katrine, fifth daughter of Capt. M. McHatton, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

LAFRENAIS—PATCH.—At Bombay, March 14, Joseph E. Lafrenais, to Adelphine F. L., daughter of C. Patch.

LLOYD—CHRISTIE.—At Bombay, March 24, Major R. M. Lloyd, offic. brigade major, Belgaum, to Adelaide F. (Minnie), daughter of the late Brig. gen. T. Christie, Bombay Army.

MARTIN—MASSON.—At Darjeeling, March 13, John Martin, Army Medical Dept., surg., to Mary L., daughter of Capt. J. Masson, Darjeeling.

WILLOUGHBY—ROBINSON.—At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, March 15, Robert F. Willoughby, 21st Fusiliers, A.D.C. to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to Mary D., daughter of Sir William R. Robinson, K.C.S.I.

DEATHS.

EAGLES—At Bangalore, March 16, Lieut. Thomas Eagles, Ordnance Dept., aged 73.

FAULKNER—At Bangalore, March 14, Mary, wife of J. Faulkner, Depositary, aged 58.

GOMPERTZ—At Madras, March 20, Emily A., wife of Major E. D. Gompertz.

HORSBURGH—At Agur, Central India, March 24, Capt. C. B. Horsburgh, adjt. 2nd Central India Horse, aged 32.

INGLIS—At Secunderabad, March 15, Thomas G. Inglis, Contractor, aged 34.

JOHN—At Calcutta, March 17, Peter John, aged 77.

JONES—At Serampore March 16, Hugh C., son of F. W. Jones, aged 24.

KELLIE—At Kurseong, March 12, Archina, daughter of Archibald Kellie, aged 3.

MCDERMOTT—At Lahore, March 5, Mrs. R. H. McDermott, widow of the late Ensign P. McDermott, Deputy Asst. Comy. of Ordnance, Peshawur, aged 49.

PARKER—At Bombay, Feb. 16, Lieut. col. M. W. Parker, B.S.C.

ROBOTHAM—At Agra, March 20, Olivia M., eldest daughter of Surg. Major J. H. Robotham, 63rd regt.

SELBY—At Midnapore, March 18, Frederick Selby, of Surdeeah Factory.

TROUP—At Meerut, March 19, Lieut. Gen. Colin Troup, C.B, aged 70.

VAUGHAN—At Calcutta, March 14, Stephen Vaughan, aged 38.

WILMER—At Dehra Dhoon, N.W.P., March 14, Frances J., wife of Capt. J. R. Wilmer, B.S.C.

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Home.

THE NAVAL SERVICE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to express officially the satisfaction he has felt at the arrangements made by the naval service for his voyage to India and reception at ports of disembarkation and re-embarkation.

INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—The Indian troopship *Malabar*, Captain Kelly, with the 76th Regiment on board, arrived at Portsmouth on the 10th April. Seven men and one child died on the passage. The regiment is now stationed at Chatham. The *Euphrates*, Indian troopship, is to proceed from Portsmouth to Birkenhead, to undergo thorough repair, and to be fitted with compound engines.

MR. G. R. F. CHRISTIE (India Office) writes as follows:—"Publicity has lately been given to the decision of two Richmond magistrates who convicted me of travelling on the London and South-Western Railway without a ticket. As this was calculated to do me serious injury, please allow me the opportunity to state that on my appeal to quarter sessions the conviction was quashed without even my case being opened, the Chairman remarking that I left the court without a stain upon my character, and allowing me full costs."

THE MAILS TO CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.—The following notice has been issued from the General Post-office:—The mail packet *Surat*, which left Southampton on the 6th inst., with the heavy portion of the India, China, and Australian mails, has put into Lisbon, damaged, and another vessel has been despatched to Lisbon to carry forward the mails. As this vessel cannot reach Suez until a week after time, it is intended to defer the despatch from London of the Brindisi portion of the mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Australia, until the evening of Friday, the 21st inst.

LECTURE ON INDIA.—Mr. James Ashbury, one of the members for the borough of Brighton, delivered a lecture at the Town Hall on Wednesday, in connection with his recent visit to India. The lecturer gave a large amount of statistical and other information, with a view to assist his constituents in forming an accurate notion of the magnitude of our Indian possessions, and a series of dissolving views, taken from life or nature, by photography, were brought into aid. Mr. Ashbury expressed his opinion that, although our rule in India is generally a just one, it cannot be universally popular in that Empire. He said he could not conceive how the Royal visit could be other than highly advantageous to the country at large.

THE PRINCE'S WILD ANIMALS.—By desire of the Prince of Wales the whole of the wild animals presented to his Royal Highness in India will be exhibited in one collection at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park. A large tent has been erected on a plot of ground behind the pheasantry, and a number of iron cages from the society's surplus stores have been placed under the canopy. The four elephants the Prince brings with him can only be accommodated in the elephant house, but the bears, panthers, cheetahs, leopards, nylghaus, snakes, ostriches, and pheasants will all find shelter in the tent. It is expected that the collection will be open to the public about the 12th May.

THE PRINCE'S RETURN.—The Mayor of Portsmouth has received a telegram from the Prince of Wales, informing him that it is the intention of his Royal Highness to land in the dockyard and to proceed through the town to the railway station. The date of his arrival will be notified. Extensive preparations are commenced with a view of giving the Prince a grand reception. A committee has been formed, and a public subscription opened. The Lord Mayor of London received a telegram from Malta stating in effect that the Prince of Wales would have great pleasure in being present at a banquet, followed by a ball, in the Guildhall, to be given by the Corporation of London in celebration of his safe return from India.

CAPTAIN BURNABY.—Captain Burnaby writes as follows to a contemporary:—"Having seen my name mentioned in a Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, published in your issue of this morning, where it states that I was expelled from Khiva for having evaded the requisite presentation of a passport and other papers testifying to my identity, and in consequence of complaints raised by the Khan of Khiva, permit me to remark that there is no truth whatever in that statement, and that the reasons for my leaving Khiva are better known to General Milutin, the Russian Minister of War, than to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *North German Gazette*.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, FRED. BURNABY, Captain Royal Horse Guards, Cavalry Barracks, Windsor, April 13."

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PRESENTS.—The live animals forming part of the Prince of Wales's presents, and which arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, reached London on Wednesday, in two horse-boxes, *en route* for Sandringham. The armadillo, one of the most valuable of the collection, died on the way home. Rooms are being specially prepared at the East Indian Museum, Exhibition-road, South Kensington, for the reception of the numerous and costly presents received by the Prince of Wales during his recent tour in India. Mr. Moore, the deputy-superintendent of the Museum, has charge of the arrangements, which are now in an advanced state, and will be completed in another fortnight. The rooms will be elaborately decorated in green, scarlet, and gold, so as to harmonise with the character of the exhibition, which will be opened for public inspection about the middle of May. Amongst the presents are a large number of Indian shawls of the finest texture, a splendid variety of jewels, a fine collection of Indian-made pipes, saddlery, scimitars, and other antique weapons. The exhibition will remain at South Kensington till November, when the collection will be removed to the Bethnal-green Museum, so that the inhabitants of East London may have an opportunity of seeing the Royal presents. Since the commencement of the week great progress has been made with the house which is being erected at the Zoological Gardens for the reception of the collection of animals which the Prince brings with him from India.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on Wednesday. The accounts for the half-year exhibited a net profit during that period of £9,902. 13s. 1d., which, with £729. 0s. 11d. unappropriated balance of profit from the previous half-year, made a total of £10,631. 14s. at the credit of profit and loss account. The directors proposed to apply that sum as follows:—£7,596. 11s. 3d. in payment of a dividend of 4½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, and £2,500 to meet deficiencies on the realisation of accounts comprised in the "lock-up account," thus leaving a balance of £535. 2s. 9d. to be carried forward. The Chairman (Mr. D. H. Small) observed that all business with the East had been, and continued to be, greatly restricted, and profits had thus been reduced. It was, however, satisfactory to state that from the profits of the half-year the directors had been able to set aside £2,500 for the "lock-up account," and also to pay a 4½ per cent. dividend. The total amount of the "lock-up account" was between six and six and a half lacs of rupees. The Manager (Mr. J. W. H. Ilbery), replying to a Shareholder, said that the question of exchange was a difficult one to deal with, and it was also difficult to say what the effect of the reduction in the value of silver would be. The fall in exchanges had been attributed to many causes; but he believed that it arose from the falling off in the value of exports from India. On four articles alone—cotton, jute, rice, and silk—there had been a reduction from £24,000,000 to £15,000,000, thus leaving a deficiency of about £9,000,000. Therefore there must be a still greater reduction when other articles were taken into account. The action of the East India Government in selling so large an amount of their bills in India would create a demand upon India of about £16,000,000, and therefore interfered greatly with exchanges. Many causes had influenced the exchanges. Although silver must in the future be cheaper than it had hitherto been, and must tend to keep the rates down, he did not think that it would continue so low in the future as it had been lately. The report was adopted.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *April* 10.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that he would, on the first day the House re-assembled after the Easter Holidays, ask the Prime Minister whether he would afford any facilities for the discussion of the motion, of which notice had been given, with respect to the Royal Titles before the Proclamation should be issued relative thereto.

THE YUNNAN MISSION.—Mr. BOURKE, in answer to Sir T. LAWRENCE, said: We have received a telegram from her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, stating that Mr. Grosvenor's mission had arrived safely at Yunnan-Foo on the 6th of March. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah also telegraphs under date of the 4th of this month, that he had received intelligence from the Resident at Mandalay announcing that a letter had reached him, *via* Bhamo, from Mr. Grosvenor, dated Yunnan-Foo, the 10th. Mr. Grosvenor had everywhere been received with civility by the Chinese officials since leaving Hankow. Mr. Grosvenor proposes to go on to Burmah after the inquiry is over, and expects to be at Bhamo by the end of May. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN TARIFF.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON said, in answer to Mr. FAWCETT: We have not yet received the whole of the replies of the Indian Government to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India of November 11, 1875. When the correspondence is complete I will lay it upon the table of the House.

PETITIONS.—Petitions in favour of an humble address to her Majesty praying her not to assume the title of Empress of India, were presented, by Mr. Fawcett, from Canterbury; also from a public meeting at Birkenhead; by Sir F. Perkins, from a meeting at Southampton; by Mr. W. E. Forster, from a meeting at Bradford; by Mr. James, from Gateshead; by Mr. Gourley, from Sunderland; and by Mr. Monk, from the Gloucester Liberal Association.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *April* 11.—THE SUEZ CANAL.—On the report of the resolutions in Supply, Sir HENRY WOLFF

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called attention to the negotiations between Colonel Stokes and M. de Lesseps in reference to the Suez Canal, and, commenting on the position of this country in relation to the administration of the Canal, pointed out that the three representatives of England on the direction would in all divisions were English interests were concerned find themselves in a minority. In fact, they would not be directors, but mere hostages, without any influence at all. His view of the matter was that the Government ought to have taken steps to make the Canal an international highway, instead of listening to weak-kneed counsellors and running the risk of turning what had been a political success into a financial complication.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that it would not be consistent with his duty to follow Sir Henry Wolff into a general discussion of the subject, but his hon. friend might be assured that his statements should receive careful consideration, though he had no doubt given a somewhat exaggerated account of the situation. The Government were, indeed, at the present moment in communication with Foreign Powers with the view of giving the Canal an international character. With reference to the three English directors, Sir Henry Wolff had too hastily assumed that they would always be in a minority; but it was of comparatively little importance what the particular representation of England might be on the direction. The value of the purchase was wholly irrespective of such considerations. The subsidiary arrangements, though important in themselves, were still subsidiary; and when the proper time arrived he should be able to show that they had not been overlooked.—Mr. GOSCHEN said no doubt the House was in a difficult position when it was called upon to discuss a question of this kind without the correspondence being before them, but this might possibly be the only opportunity when the House of Commons would be able to discuss the subject before the matter was so far advanced that no backward step could be taken. That was the misfortune of the present position. They could not discuss the grounds and nature of the arrangement because they had not all the facts before them, and, when once the Government had committed themselves to the arrangement, it would be too late for the House to discuss it. They would only be able to criticise, and not to alter anything. If, as he gathered from Sir Stafford Northcote's remarks, the right hon. gentleman expected little advantage from the presence of three directors nominated by the Government on the board, he would venture to ask him to consider whether there would not be great disadvantages in their presence on the board. Surely, if we could use our influence without their presence, it would be undesirable to commit ourselves so distinctly as we might be committed by the presence of directors voting in a French company, under the French law, and in a French city. He understood that the negotiations were still in progress, and that any objection which might be taken to any part of the scheme would still receive the extended consideration of the Government; therefore he ventured to submit these observations.—Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE pointed out that there were many collateral questions concerned, and that in the absence of the necessary information it was impossible to discuss the matter satisfactorily.—Sir G. CAMPBELL was gratified at finding that the purchase of the Canal shares did not necessitate our having anything to do with Egyptian finances, which were at present in an insolvent state.—Sir. G. ELLIOT, alluding to the proposal to expend £30,000,000 upon the improvement of the canal, described such an outlay as quite unnecessary. The works were in excellent condition, and he had no doubt that at the end of the nineteen years the shares for which we had paid £4,000,000 would be worth £8,000,000. The Canal could be kept in perfect order for less than £1,000 a mile, or £90,000 a year.—After a few remarks from Sir C. DILKE and Mr. C. B. DENISON, the report of Supply was agreed to.—The House adjourned until Monday, April 24.

India Office.

April 13, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. H. Vowell; F. H. Fisher; F. Tytler (Uncov.); J. Possman (Uncov.); J. S. Mackay (Uncov.); W. Theobald (Uncov.); E. S. B. Pereira (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. Thomson; Capt. L. Wavell, Staff Corps; Surg. C. W. D. Deakin; Lieut. col. W. Playfair, Staff Corps; Major W. Ramsay, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. M. D. Lewes, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. J. R. Fulford, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. H. Bamfield, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. Murray, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. Burn, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Major F. B. Borne, Staff Corps; Col. J. N. H. Maclean, Staff Corps; Surg. D. Sinclair; Col. W. Weldon, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. J. Doig, Staff Corps; Surg. major H. Day.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. W. Bodham, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. C. Bayley, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. H. Garbett, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

ACLAND—The wife of J. W. Acland, late 57th Regt., of a son, at Ramsgate, April 8.

BARRETT—The wife of Capt. S. Barrett, 14th Hussars, of a daughter, stillborn, at Dublin, April 6.

COTTON—The wife of J. W. Cotton, 21st Hussars, of a son, at Aldershot, April 6.

DAVIES—The wife of Lieut. col. Davies, Grenadier Guards, of a daughter, at 91, Belgrave-road, April 9.

EAST—The wife of Major C. J. East, 41st Regt., of a daughter, at 10, Cornwall-road, April 7.

IRVING—The wife of E. A. Irving, of Singapore, of a daughter, at Bayswater, April 6.

KEAN—The wife of H. F. J. Kean, Bengal C.S., of a son, at Hyde-park, April 10.

MACFARLAN—The wife of J. Macfarlan, B.C.S., of a son, at Edinburgh.

MASTER—The wife of C. G. Master, Madras C.S., of a son, at Ealing, April 10.

MIERS—The wife of Capt. C. H. Miers, 79th (The Queen's Own Cameron) Highlanders, of a son, at Edinburgh, April 8.

MOORE—The wife of Thomas H. Moore, of Bombay, of a son, at The Grove, Clapham-common, April 10.

TRAILL—The wife of R. G. Traill, Capt. the Princess of Wales Own Regt., of a son, at Sheffield, April 7.

WILLOUGHBY—The wife of Charles E. Willoughby, late Capt. 60th Rifles, of a daughter, at Denbigh-street, April 7.

MARRIAGES.

NAPIER—SHAW—Lieut. the Hon. Scott Napier, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, to Isabella, daughter of Thomas Shaw, at Eaton-square, April 6.

DEATHS.

BACON—Col. Basil E. Bacon, B.S.C., Deputy Secretary to Govt., Military Dept., Calcutta, at Cannes, South France, on his way to England, April 4, aged 56.

BRODHURST—Arthur W. Brodhurst, late Capt. 20th Hussars, at 3, Pall-mall East, April 8.

BROWN—George Brown, late of Calcutta, at Hyde-park, April 11, aged 74.

COLERIDGE—Amy R., daughter of the late Major Walter Coleridge, Madras Army, at Southgate, April 6, aged 23.

CORSAR—Lieut. col. John Hamilton Corsar, late 3rd Madras Cavalry, at 33, Cathcart-road, South Kensington, April 3, aged 63.

EASTON—Dora C., the wife of Frederick Easton, late Capt. 33rd Regt., at 44, Hyde-park-square, April 9, aged 30.

INGLIS—At Bridge of Allan, N.B., on the 7th inst., Archibald Inglis, late of Tirhoot, Bengal, and South College, Elgin.

KNOLLYS—Norman A. E., son of Major Knollys, 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, April 6, aged 6 months.

LIGHTFOOT—Mary A. R., the wife of Col. J. G. Lightfoot, late R.A., at 16, Grenville-place, April 6.

MILLER—Surg. major John M. Miller, Madras Army, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, April 3.

MORESBY—Jane, wife of Capt. John Moresby, R.N., at The Glen, Queenstown, March 29.

OUTRAM—Henry L., son of Sir Francis A. Outram, Bart., at Edinburgh, April 6, aged 3 years 5 months.

SAVAGE—Lieut. col. Charles Savage, late Bengal Army, April 8, aged 89.

SMYES—Katharine E., widow of Capt. Frederick Symes, Madras Artillery, at Bath, April 10.

VENNER—Capt. F. J. S. Venner, late of the Indian Army, at Bilston House, Upper Norwood, April 7.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 8. Str. St. Olaf, Bombay; Peveril of the Peak, Colombo; str. Hydaspes, Bombay; str. City of Baltimore, Bombay.—9. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta; str. Utopia, Bombay; Annie E. Elliot, Sourabaya; H.M.S. Malabar, Bombay.—10. Str. City of Mecca, Calcutta; Bowfell, Calcutta.—11. Reichstag, Samarang; Menzaleh, Bombay; Emily Flynn, Maulmain; City of Madras, Calcutta.—12. British General, Calcutta; Thirlmere, Calcutta; McCullum More, Calcutta; Vesuvius, Madras; str. Remper, Rangoon.—13. Jane Porter, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Utopia, April 9.—For LIVERPOOL.—Major and Lady Van Hornigh and child, Mrs. Drysdale and child, Rev. and Lady M. A. Sherring and infant, Master Sherring, Mrs. Fairland and two infants, Mrs. Webster and four children, Mrs. Walker and infant, Master Walker, Col. and Lady Bamfield, Col. and Lady Anderson and three children, Miss Reid, Mr. and Lady J. Bennett, Mrs. Parsons and three children, Dr. and Lady Birnie, Mrs. Lorne Campbell and two children, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Senior and three children, Mrs. Gaeskin and two children, Surgeon major Waghorn, Mr. and Lady Alexander, Mr. W. Anton, Miss Budle, Miss Fuller,

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Major and Lady Scott and two children, Miss Hawes, Mr. Z. R. Barfield, Mr. J. Mackay, Mrs. Hutchinson and three children, Col. and Lady Pierce, Miss L. Hayne, Mr. and Lady Arnold, Col. Webster, Mr. Vowell, Mr., Mrs., and Master Gabb, Mr. and Lady Underdown and infant, Mrs. Logg, and three children, and Mr. H. Bennett.

DEPARTURES.

April 7. Str. Cella, Bombay; Lansdowne, Madras; City of Florence, Calcutta; Edeline, Penang; Cora, Bombay.—9. Str. Dorunda, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—9. Jorawur, Calcutta.—10. Lord Northbrook, Aden; City of Amoy, Calcutta.—11. Dhuleep Singh, Kurrachee.—13. Deucalion, Penang; Margaret Pugh, Rangoon; Seagull, Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Dorunda, April 8.—From GRAVESEND.—For ADEN.—Capt. S. Cargill. For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Haldane, Miss Eastwood, Mr. G. A. Scott, Mrs. Paterson and child, Miss Hebblethwaite, Mr. A. McCall Smith, Mr. T. Mackie, Mr. J. Canthay, Mr. W. Brander, Mr. Van Kailenburg, Mr. J. Dansey, and Mr. Marsh. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Pollock and family, Mrs. Silcock, Mr. J. Corley, Mr. T. J. Carter, and Mr. P. M. Hart. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. J. Lawrie, Mr. Freyer, Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Mrs. Greene, Mr. P. Nicholl, Mrs. Richards, Mr. J. G. Gleeson, Mr. T. Chennel, and Mr. J. D. Cahill.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. ——, April 13.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Rennick, Mr. C. Lee, and Mr. McKean. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Richardson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. and Miss Stenson. For MALTA.—Mr. Dunlop, and Lieuts. G. R. Townsend, A. B. Irving, E. Nash, E. S. May, Sir G. Thomas, C. M. Western, and Acton. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Lubbock.
Per str. ——.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr Borrodaile.
Per str. ——.—From BRINDISI.—For MALTA.—Mr. Master.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Muriel, for Bombay, Feb. 23, 6 N., 26 W.
Melpomene, for Calcutta, March 30, 49 N., 7 W.
Bianca, for Rangoon, Feb. 29, 3 N., 22 W.
Kenilworth, from Sourabaya, March 1, 10 S., 11 W.
Baron Blantyre, from Calcutta, March 20, 20 N., 38 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Surat, which left Southampton on the 6th April, was towed into Lisbon on the 11th with shaft damaged, which rendered her unable to proceed on her voyage. The Australia was despatched from London on the following day to take on the mails, passengers, and cargo.

The Daggey, Norwegian barque, from Zanzibar for Rangoon, has put in here with loss of mainmast, fore and mizzentopmasts; vessel is badly strained, and will be docked.

The Pendragon, from Calcutta to Havre, has put in here (Mauritius) with loss of maintopmast and fore and mizzentopmasts; captain and three of crew drowned; cargo shifted and vessel in quarantine.

The Thirlmere, of Liverpool, from Calcutta, in rounding East India Docks in tow, had her jibboom and head gear carried away by a sloop bound up on the flood tide.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

April 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Com. Fairlie, R.N., and Mrs. Campbell.
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Boyland.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Miss Herbert, Mr. T. Johnston, Col. W. H. Horsley, and Rev. — Horsley.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Coombe, and Col. Prendergast.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. G. Nicholetts, and Miss Nicholetts.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Brook, and Mr. R. Moller.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. N. Jordan, Mr. F. S. Brown, Mr. Brady, Mr. Hosie, and Mr. Crombie.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Webb.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. A. C. Wright, and Surg. Horner.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. McCarthy.
SOUTHAMPTON to GALLE.—Mr. Robertson, and Miss Robertson.
BRINDISI to ADEN.—Major Gambier.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Mulrenan, and Mr. and Mrs. Kaibel.

April 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Madden and child, and Mrs. M. B. Baker.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Maude, Miss Maude, and Rev. S. Stead.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. J. Whybrow, and Lieut. Chapman.
SOUTHAMPTON to ZANZIBAR.—Mr. J. H. Allen.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. Dickenson.

May 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. G. Paine, and Mr. Moore.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Chambers, Mrs. E. Chambers, and Capt. and Mrs. Caldecott.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. — and Mrs. Roberts.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Lieut. H. H. Brooke.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Hon. R. Sidney.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Rev. — and Mrs. Leeper.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 27.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, April 28.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

	Rs.	R.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.			96
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.		
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29			
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			84½ 85
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.		84½ 85
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			84½ 85
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55			
4½ per Cent. of 1870			84½ 85½
4½ per Cent. of 1872			
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			87½ 88
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Madras	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Bombay	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8⅜d.
Colombo	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9⅛d.
Singapore	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6¼d.	5s. 7¼d.	5s. 7⅜d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 5¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		105
	India 5 per cent.		101½ to 102
	India 4 per cent.		83½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		101 to 102
	India Debentures		33s. to 38s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	115 to 116
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 116
20	Ditto (new)	12	¾ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112 to 113
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	113 to 114
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	111 to 112½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	111 to 113
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	106 to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8½ to 9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16 to 17
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 25
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	91 to 93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	6¾ to 7
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	20 to 21 xd.
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3 xd.
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9½ to 9¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2½ to 3
50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	5
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 7¾
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106 to 107
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50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	32 to 34
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
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20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

THE failure of Messrs. Albert Künkler and Co., of Bombay and Marseilles, is announced.

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Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 10th April, 1876.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL GIVES NOTICE, That he will be PREPARED to RECEIVE, on FRIDAY, the 28th of April instant, at or before Twelve o'clock, TENDERS for a LOAN of £4,000,000, on Security of Stock to be created under the provisions of the Act 37 Vict. ch. 3, and to bear Interest at the rate of Four Pounds per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 5th April and the 5th October in each year.

The Stock not to be redeemable until the 10th October, 1888, but to be redeemable at par on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette* by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all Assignments and Transfers will be made. No Stamp Duties whatsoever will be charged on the Transfers.

The Tenders to be for the whole or any part of such Loan, but not for sums of less than £500 Stock, and to state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of the said Stock. Tenders at a price including fractions of a shilling other than sixpence will not be accepted. Tenders by the same person at various prices must be made out and delivered separately. Each separate Tender is to be delivered in, sealed, at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, and the amount of Stock subscribed for to be written on the outside of the Tender.

A deposit of £5 per cent. upon the amount of Stock tendered for must, at the same time, be paid at the same Office, to be returned in the event of the Tenders not being accepted, and parties tendering must be careful not to enclose the Deposit in the sealed Tender.

So much of the amount tendered and accepted, to be paid at the Bank of England on account of the Secretary of State for India in Council, on Friday, the 5th May, 1876, as, when added to the Deposit paid on the Tenders being delivered, will leave Eighty Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds of Stock, to be paid as under, viz.:—

£30 per cent. on Tuesday, the 30th May, 1876;
£30 per cent. on Tuesday, the 27th June, 1876;
£20 per cent. on Tuesday, the 1st August, 1876;

but parties who so desire may pay up in full, and will be allowed a discount at the rate of Four Pounds per cent. per annum upon the anticipated payments.

The Dividend payable on the 5th October, 1876, to be a six months' dividend upon the Capital Amount of Stock contracted for on the said 28th April.

In the event of the receipt of Tenders (at or above the minimum price to be fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 28th April) for a larger amount than that proposed to be raised, the Tenders, at the lowest price accepted, will be subject to a *pro rata* diminution. No allotment will be made of a less amount than £50.

Due notice will be given when the Scrip Certificates are ready, and these will be delivered only to the parties entitled, or to their order, at the Chief Cashier's Office at the Bank of England.

For each instalment after the payment of the first, which is due on the 5th of May, 1876, a proportional amount of Stock will be created for the contributors. The Stock for the first instalment, including the Deposit, to be created at the same time with that which will be due on the last.

No Tender will be received after Twelve o'clock on the said 28th day of April, nor unless upon a printed Form, which must not be enclosed in an Envelope.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, or of Mr. HUBERT SCOTT, the Broker to the Secretary of State for India in Council, 16, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

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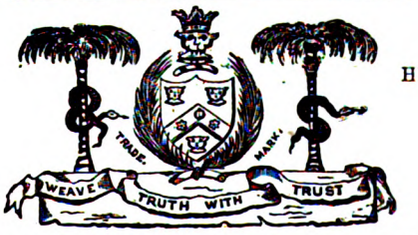
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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	387
Casualties, &c.	390
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
A Traveller's Impressions of India	391
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Our Duty to India	392
The Indian Legislation Bill ...	393
Affairs in Khelat.—I....	394
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Coming Viceroy	395
Indian Army Reform	395
Opium	395
The Approaching Agrarian Contest	396
The Native Stage	396
BENGAL:—	
Miscellaneous	397
Shipping and Commercial ...	398
MADRAS:—	
Station Talk	398
Miscellaneous	399
Shipping and Commercial ...	400
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	400
Shipping and Commercial ...	401
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	402
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	402
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	405
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	405
WAR OFFICE	407
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	407
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	408
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	409
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	409
Shipping	410
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	410
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	410
ADVERTISEMENTS	411

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 3; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, April 1; Calcutta, March 31.

THE 3rd Sind Horse and a Wing of Jacob's Rifles, with 150 Guides, were to escort Major Sandeman from Jacobabad to Khelat. It appears that Major Sandeman is not merely charged with messages to the Khan, but has orders to use the troops sent with him in keeping the Bolan Pass open. They will begin by escorting a Kafila of 2,000 camels through the Pass, which has lately been closed up. The force will summer in Khelat, and escort back the autumn Kafilas. Every effort will, we are told, be made to complete the Indus Valley Railway, for which the grant this year amounts to £1,000,000; and a large sum has also been sanctioned for further improvements in Karachi harbour. As soon as the railway is finished, Sind will be definitely severed from Bombay, and will be annexed to the Punjab, or formed into a Chief Commissionership. The latter alternative, says the *Pioneer*, is that of which Indian opinion would most approve. It is argued that for the proper control of so large an extent of border land there will be required a Commissioner of special qualifications, directly subordinate to the Government of India.

SIR LEWIS PELLY'S sudden determination to return to India after being named for a seat at the Indian Council has caused a good deal of speculation in India. There are some who profess to see in his return the foreshadowing of a radical change in our Indian frontier policy. The *Times of India* believes it is no secret that the Governor-General's late agent at Baroda had an eye to the Lieutenant-Governorship in the Punjab. Is it possible—asks our contemporary—"that in the event of Sir Henry Davies retiring shortly, Sir Lewis will step into his shoes? He is hardly likely to revert to the Rajputana Agency. If Mr. Disraeli is to be believed, we are to show the Russians, and other people supposed to be inimical to our rule in India, that we intend to hold the country against all comers, "gunboat" Pelly is the man for the occasion." As we cannot enlighten our contemporary on this point, we ought perhaps to say nothing. But while guessing is the fashion, we may as well pull a bow at a venture. If Sind is to be separated from Bombay, and not incorporated with the Punjab, perhaps Sir L. Pelly will be its first Chief Commissioner.

ALTHOUGH Sir W. Muir's Budget Statement was published in Calcutta on March 31 no further particulars than those already known to us appear in the Bombay or Calcutta papers.

ON Saturday, March 26, the Calcutta Municipal Bill was passed through the Bengal Legislative Council, and awaited only the Viceroy's sanction. In deference to public opinion, Sir Richard Temple had agreed to modify the clauses which defined the objects of municipal expenditure and the occasions on which the local Government might interfere with the proceedings of the new Municipal body. Some fault, however, was still found with the Bill. It is objected that the paid servants of the new Council—the Chairman and his subordinates—will be practically independent of the Corporation. As it will have no direct power to appoint or remove its own office-bearers, the new Municipality can hardly be called a fully self-governing body. Again, the union in one person of the two offices of Chairman of the Corporation and Commissioner of Police is condemned by all except the majority of the Bengal Council. Nevertheless it is admitted that the present Municipal Bill is a great improvement upon its predecessor, and will fail, as the *Pioneer* remarks, "only if its opponents carry out their threat of declining to offer themselves as candidates, simply because the Bill is not so perfect as they would wish it to be."

THE party which was sent to lay out the boundary pillars marking the limit of British territory through the Karenni country have completed their task and returned to Tonghoo. They seem to have met with no interruption to their labours, such as befel Major Grant Allan when he was laying out the original boundary line north of Pegu. The Major's party were exposed to frequent annoyances, and were once fired upon, when an officer was killed. But that happened shortly after the Burmese War, before order under British rule had been thoroughly established in Pegu.

AT Rupur, in the Punjab, on the 21st March, a Pathan prisoner, employed on the canal works, made a murderous attack upon Dr. Dickson, the Superintendent of the Jail, by striking him a blow from behind with a pickaxe. A subordinate in the Canal Department, who was talking to Dr. Dickson, was also struck, and both gentlemen were felled to the ground. Happily no serious injury was done to either, although Dr. Dickson lay for some time insensible. The prisoner, who seemed to have no desire to escape, was promptly secured.

SHAIKH PALTU, the Sepoy who in 1857 saved the lives of his adjutant and sergeant major at Barrackpore, and afterwards retired to the privacy of his native village, has just received that recognition of his services which he has hitherto so carefully shirked. Through the representation of the District Officer of Hamirpur, the Government of India has at length persuaded Shaikh Paltu to accept a Third Class Order of Merit, and his pension as havildar from the day his regiment was disbanded.

COLONEL WILLIAMS, Director of State Railways, had just left Khandwa for Agra, after having inspected the Holkar and Nimach State Railway lines. The line from Mhau to Ujain, *via* Indor, is to be opened in June next for goods and passenger

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traffic, and the line from Chural Chauki to Mhau about the same time next year; Government insisting that the works on the ghât division should be completed first.

A NOTICE in the *Gazette* of Saturday, April 1, orders, on the authority of the Secretary of State, that, as a temporary measure, subaltern officers of British regiments, who have only passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, but who are in other respects duly qualified under existing regulations, may be admitted as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps in the post of 2nd wing or squadron subaltern. These officers will receive their regimental pay and allowances, also horse allowance, to the amount of Rs. 60 a month if attached to cavalry, and Rs. 30 if attached to infantry regiments, but will receive no staff allowances until they pass the Higher Standard Examination. If they fail to pass this examination within one year from date of appointment they will be required to rejoin their regiments. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

IF the utterances of the Native Press in India afforded a fair clue to native feeling, we should be tempted to think that the proposed addition to the Queen's titles found as little favour in India as it has done in this country. The *Rast Goftar* for instance speaks in the following strain:—

If it be necessary for her Majesty to assume this title, why should Mr. Disraeli hesitate to call her Empress of England as well as of India? Why "Queen" of England and "Empress" of India? Which is the more dignified title of the two? If the latter, why should the people of England be ashamed to confer it on their honoured sovereign? Or is it to be supposed that some future day her Majesty will attain the dignity now denied to her by a third of the House of Commons? That seems very improbable. If the people of England deem the title unconstitutional and oppose it on that ground, why should India tamely submit to the innovation. Why should Mr. Disraeli ride the high horse with India, unless it be that he means to triumph over her prostrate condition. The move seems very like taking an advantage of India's quiescent attitude.

Why, indeed, should we expect India to feel honoured by a title of which almost every Englishman feels ashamed? But we have been assured in very high quarters that the Princes of India at any rate wish for nothing better than the privilege of calling their Queen an Empress. And yet, it seems, according to the *Indu Prakash*, that such assurance is rather wide of the mark. That journal deems it matter for much regret, "that such an auspicious event as the visit of the future King to this jewel in the British Crown should be spoiled by any measure so certain to produce dissatisfaction among the best props of the British Empire in India—the Native Princes." Turning to *Native Opinion* for better guidance, what do we find? Admitting that some addition to the Royal Titles—whether in the shape of Queen or Empress—is likely to "produce in our minds a feeling of pride in the grandeur and renown of the Empire," that journal argues that such a feeling should be sustained by something more real than a mere title:—

Are the proceedings of the Indian Government calculated to supply this nourishment for an honourable pride in the people of India? Our laws are degenerating into mere official decrees, and the official is becoming more and more a Nabob—in all departments of the State—and his power over the purse, the liberty, and the life of the subject is becoming more despotic now, than, strange to say, it was ever before. The present course of events is, therefore, more flattering to the vanity of the bumptious Anglo-Indian official than to the subject, and the assumption of an Indian title by her Majesty *per se* is not calculated to remedy the evil—rather the reverse.

The Bengal *Samáchar* for its part is ready to acquiesce in anything that Mr. Disraeli may desire, but "cannot quite see why there should be such opposition to the measure in Parliament, if no very serious consequences are involved in its success." If utterances like these reflect the opinions of a large number of educated natives, we may infer that the Royal Titles Bill carries to their minds about as much significance as it does to those of Russian observers. If it means anything to them, it means at the best an idle compliment which nobody asks for, and which some are quite ready to regard as an insult.

ACCORDING to recent information from India, the Viceroy has decided that upon a vacancy occurring in the command of a brigade of Royal Artillery, the next senior officer of the brigade in the performance of regimental duty in any Presidency, whether in command of any portion of the brigade or not, shall draw the brigade command allowance. While drawing this allowance he will cease to draw any allowance of which he may have been in receipt for the command of the artillery in a station, district, or division.

AN official note on the Trade Statistics of the Punjab for 1874-75 contains some rather curious figures. The weight of the traffic of 1874-75 comes out as 1,56,35,619 maunds, as compared with 66,41,549 maunds in the previous year; the value as 16,95,19,610 rupees, or, in round numbers, seventeen millions sterling, as compared with 4,51,26,153 rupees, or, in round numbers, four and a-half millions sterling. Surely these figures must be wrong somewhere. Coming to details we find that while the largest cotton imports hitherto recorded were 65,587 maunds, valued at 73,51,156 rupees, those registered in the year under notice amount to no less than 3,41,474 maunds, valued at 7,40,66,464 rupees, or nearly seven and a-half millions sterling. Of this quantity only 61,711 maunds were re-exported, so that 2,79,763 maunds, valued at 6,40,62,656 rupees, were consumed, or retained for consumption in the Province. This—as the *Englishman* remarks—"is more than three times the land revenue of the Province, and represents an expenditure per head of population of no less than 3-10 rupees—this on European cloths alone. These averages would of themselves justly excite suspicion; but when we further add that the value of these cloths amount to forty-one per cent. of the total imports of this class of goods for *all India*, we feel that we must pronounce the figures impossible ones."

WE regret to learn from a telegram to the *Times* that the Maharajah of Patiala died on Friday, April 14. He had lately been suffering from liver complaint, and while shooting had an epileptic fit. He was taken home insensible, and soon expired. The Maharajah, as our readers may remember, was the same Chief whose splendid jewels attracted such attention during the Prince of Wales's visit. He was the son of Rajah Narindar Singh, the first of the Sikh Chiefs in Sirhind to take up arms in our behalf during the Mutiny; and the services he rendered us in keeping the road open from Lahor to Delhi during the siege, in fighting and dispersing rebels, and in holding disturbed districts in our name, cannot readily be forgotten. The late Rajah's eldest son, aged five, succeeds him. During his minority the Administration will probably be a Council of Regency, with the present Prime Minister as President. It is sad to think that two of the Rajahs who paid their homage to the Prince of Wales are already dead. The Rao of Kach has soon been followed by the Rajah of Patiala.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram the Bastar riots are looking more serious, but there has been no actual fighting as yet. Large numbers of armed rioters are collecting. The people's anger is chiefly directed against the Rajah because of his exactions. He has shut himself up in a fort. The Governor's agent at Vizagapatam has gone to the district, and a wing of the 7th Native Infantry follows. This piece of news, however, is rather stale, for the Madras papers of March 25 report the same tidings in differents words and in greater detail. The *Madras Athenæum*, for instance, told us that about the 22nd March a rising of the inhabitants had taken place at a village in the district called Bastar, and that two full companies of H.M.'s 7th Regiment Native Infantry under Captains Godfrey and Pearse were proceeding by forced marches to the scene of the outbreak, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General. Particulars of the rising were not then known, but exactions on the part of the Rajah were said to be the cause. According to the *Madras Times* the Rajah was even then being besieged in his palace by his own rayats, who threatened to murder him; and he had applied to the British authorities at Vizagapatam for help. In compliance with his request two companies of the 7th M.N.I. had started from Vizagapatam for the scene of disturbance. According to one report, a small party of native police were repulsed by the insurgents armed with battle-axes. A third company of infantry had also been ordered off to Bastar.

BASTAR forms an outlying part of the Chatisgarh district, between Nágpur on the west and Jaipur on the east. It is thinly peopled by aboriginal Gonds, and its Rajah pays us a yearly tribute of Rs. 5,000. The town of Bastar, or Jagdalpur, lies on the Indrawati branch of the Godávari, near the Jaipur frontier. The Vizagapam district, on the eastern border of Jaipur, stretches along the coast from the Godávari northward to Ganjam.

THE *Russian Invalid* states that several tribes of the Kara Kirghiz, principally the important tribe of the Bargas, refused

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to take part in the general submission of Khokan under Russian rule, and concentrated themselves in Gulshah under the leadership of Abdullah Beg. General Scobeleff, at the head of a considerable force, was despatched by General Kolpakowski with orders to demand the submission of all the Kirghiz within three days, and to enforce his demand in case of refusal. A despatch has since been received from him, dated Khojand, April 6, announcing that all the Chiefs of the Bargas and other Kirghiz tribes had given in their complete submission to General Scobeleff, with the sole exception of Abdullah Beg and two of his companions, and that a detachment of fifty Dshighites has been sent in pursuit.

SOME further particulars of Lord Lytton's address to his Council, after taking the oaths of office on Wednesday, April 12, have been telegraphed by the *Times* correspondent. Referring to recent discussions in Parliament and elsewhere on the relative position of the Home and Indian Governments, the Viceroy said that as his own name had been introduced into them he deemed himself entitled to take the earliest opportunity of trying to remove any doubt regarding his profound sense of personal responsibility. From whatever party the Queen's Government might be formed, he would always be ready to welcome its timely and Constitutional co-operation as a guarantee for the salutary freedom of the Council's deliberations, and the undisputed dignity of its authority. He felt himself strongly supported by the generous confidence of the present Government, and he hoped to win a no less generous support in India. He then added:—"Aided by your advice, relying on your trusted experience, it will be my constant endeavour to keep a strict watch over the economical management and cautious progress of the Administration. Such economy and caution are, indeed, specially imposed upon us by the present unprecedented disturbance of the currency, but I shall also claim your co-operation in providing with unflinching firmness for the safety and repose of the Empire." From all this we may infer that Lord Lytton has entered office with a just sense of what is due to his position as the head of the Indian Government in India. With every desire to stand well with the Home Government, he does not forget that the Governor General of India must above all things uphold "the salutary freedom of the Council's deliberations and the undisputed dignity of its authority." We may therefore believe on good grounds that the predictions of those persons who regarded the new Viceroy as only an obedient instrument in the hands of those who sent him out will be duly falsified by the event. With the best inclinations in the world to obey orders from home, an Indian Viceroy cannot be long in office without falling insensibly into that posture of practical independence which his predecessors have been equally driven to maintain.

LORD LYTTON and his suite were to proceed to Simla on the 22nd current. Lady Lytton and party arrived there at four o'clock on the afternoon of April 17.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram the Viceroy left Calcutta on Saturday last, the 22nd, and arrives at Simla to-morrow. On Thursday a deputation from the Trades' Association presented an address of welcome to Lord Lytton. The Viceroy, in replying, vindicated Lord Salisbury's policy regarding the Cotton Duties, and said their abolition or reduction at the cost of adding to taxation was never intended. He spoke warmly of Lord Salisbury's assiduous devotion to the interests of India. For himself, nothing would ever induce him to tax the people of India for any exclusive benefit to their English fellow-subjects. At present the smallness of the surplus, the constantly-increasing expenditure, and the unforeseen consequences of the depreciation of the currency rendered it impossible to make the smallest reduction in the country's limited sources of income.

FROM the same source we learn that a public meeting has been held at Bombay regarding the revenue jurisdiction Act, and it was resolved to memorialise the Secretary of State against the Act. The refusal of the Government to grant the use of the Town Hall for the meeting provokes much comment. The Act is generally condemned by the Press.

LORD NORTHBROOK arrived at Colombo on Friday, the 21st, after a pleasant voyage. He stays a short time in Ceylon as the guest of the Governor. Sir R. Temple has gone to Darjiling.

THERE is a temporary lull in Khelat affairs. Major Sandeman's advance has been retarded near the entrance of the Bolan Pass by an outbreak of cholera among the escort.

ON the Punjab frontier there have been some skirmishes lately between our troops and the Afridis, in which we lost three killed and two wounded. The whole tribe, except one section, now wishes to submit, and probably the affair will be speedily settled. Troops have been sent from Peshawar to defend Cherat.

ANOTHER mutineer of 1857 has been brought to justice. He was a trooper in the 1st Bombay Cavalry, and was concerned in the Mutiny of Nasirabad, in June of that year. He has been tried by court-martial and convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

THE Census taken a fortnight ago gives Calcutta a population of 423,000. The figures, however, are liable to further correction. The Begam of Bhopal is building a free hospital at her capital, as a memorial of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. Reports from Madras state that the Bastar affair is settled, the rayats dispersing and the troops returning.

AN important outpost at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden has just been annexed to the British Empire. The island of Socotra lies about 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, the southern gate to the Gulf far up whose northern shore rises the fortress of Aden, our eastern Gibraltar. The island is about eighty miles long by thirty broad, with bold coast-line, enclosing a table-land about eight hundred feet above the sea, with high mountain ridges in the centre. Its southern side is very barren and devoid of bays or creeks, but the northern coast is broken by a number of openings which afford a secure shelter for ships. At the bottom of one of these havens, at the foot of a high and rugged mountain, lies the miserable village of Tamarida, the abode of the principal chief of the country, and therefore regarded by strangers as the capital of the island. The northern and eastern sides of the island are more or less cultivated; date-trees, cotton, tamarinds, and above all aloes, being the staple products. Camels, oxen, sheep, goats, and asses are also bred there. The inhabitants, numbering 5,000, consist of Arabs, Abyssinians, and aboriginals; the Arabs being the ruling race. In the sixteenth century the island was conquered by the Portuguese, who afterwards abandoned it to its native rulers. In 1834 Lord W. Bentinck, then Governor-general of India, had the island explored, with a view to establish a coal depot for the Royal Mail steamers. The result of this exploration having appeared satisfactory, the East India Company bought Socotra for £20,000 from the Imam of Muscat, to whom it then belonged. An establishment was formed on the island, but disease soon thinned the small garrison, and the new colony was abandoned. As a link in the chain of strong posts by which India will henceforth be bound to England, Socotra will doubtless prove better worth occupying now than it did forty years ago.

AFTER spending several days at Gibraltar, the Prince of Wales landed at Cadiz from the *Osborne* yacht at three o'clock on the 20th, and went on to Seville. On arriving there he was received at the railway station by three officers of King Alphonso, who welcomed him in the name of his Majesty, and repeated the King's invitation to visit Madrid, which was formally accepted by his Royal Highness.

WE regret to notice the death of Colonel Basil Bacon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, which occurred at Cannes, on April 4, on his way home from India. The deceased officer entered the Bengal army in 1838, and became colonel in June, 1869. He had served in the Gwalior campaign of 1843, at the battle of Panniar, and commanded a detachment of the corps of Sappers and Miners during the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the affair of Ramnagar, and the battles of Chilianwalla and Gujarat. Colonel Bacon had served for many years in the Military Secretariat at Calcutta, and was about to retire on a pension with the rank of major-general.

THE new volume of Sir John Kaye's Sepoy War has already reached its second edition, in the very height of the controversies aroused by its first appearance. Very little therefore has been altered in the text of the book; but some interesting

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additions—to the extent of some twenty-five pages—have been made to the Appendix, in correction or elucidation of various minor matters of detail, such, for instance, as the conduct of Udaipur during the Mutiny, the escape of the prisoner from Fort William, the sufferings of the fugitives from Faizabad, and the doings of the Kashmir Contingent at the memorable storming of Delhi.

WE are glad to learn that the account of Sladen's and Browne's missions to Burmah and Western China, as given by Dr. Anderson in his recently published work, "Mandalay and Momein," is to be followed up by the publication of Mr. Margary's Journal, kept to within a few days of his tragic end. The publishers, Messrs. Macmillan and Co., will bring out this book during the present season.

Odds and Ends.

HER HIGHNESS RANI RAMABAI GAIKWAR arrived at Calcutta on Thursday, March 16, both to manifest her gratitude to the Viceroy and perhaps to benefit by the Ganges holy waters.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Commander-in-Chief in Madras, accompanied by Colonel Clerk, Military Secretary to his Excellency, left Madras on Tuesday, March 14, for Calcutta, by the steamer *Mirzapore*.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, the last meeting of the Executive Council at Madras, prior to the departure of the Government for the Hills, was to be held on the 11th of April.

THE large funds collected in the Tanjor district for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales, who never visited the place, will be devoted to the endowment of a Medical College at Trivadi.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, and Under-Secretary to Government in the Police Department, was to retire from the service at the end of March. Colonel Miller, Deputy Inspector of Police at Rawal Pindi and Marri, will succeed him.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY has arranged for the establishment of a Chair of Physical Science in the Benares College.

THE Commission on the affairs of the Nawab Nazim has sent in its report.

THE HON. V. H. SCHALCH and the Hon. T. W. Brookes have been re-appointed members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

MISS CARPENTER left for England by the last mail.

COLONEL MAUNSEL, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonels Walton, T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., and Godby, are appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

THE Mayo Memorial at Bangalor, in the shape of a Town-hall, is at last to be begun.

THE High Court in Calcutta has refused to admit barristers to practice who have been specially called to the Bar in England after keeping only eight terms. All the other High Courts in India admit them.

DURING the week ended the 11th of March there were 286 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 33·28 per 1,000 per annum. There were eighty-three deaths from cholera.

MR. J. SIMSON, Magistrate of Agra, is going on furlough for nineteen months.

MAJOR G. R. GOODFELLOW will officiate as Political Resident at Aden during the absence of General Schneider.

THE Bombay Municipality propose to introduce compulsory vaccination.

DR. ISAAC NEWTON is appointed Civil Surgeon of Dalhousie.

MR. J. R. BAILLIE, Assistant Commissioner of Lahor, has applied for permission to retire from the service.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. A. HILSON goes as Civil Surgeon to Agra in the place of Dr. Christison, who is going on furlough.

MAJOR W. HILL, Deputy Commissioner of Maisur, is going on furlough for two years.

Rs. 3,000 have been granted for relief works in the Bellari District in Madras.

CAPTAIN R. T. M. LANG, Judicial Assistant at Multan, is going on furlough.

THE REV. W. F. ARMSTRONG officiates as Chaplain of Mian Mir.

MAJOR J. N. B. HEWETT is to retire compulsorily on a captain's pension.

SIR JANG BAHADUR has been to Lucknow and Faizabad on a pilgrimage to Ajudhia.

THE Geological Survey officials are said to have discovered that coal abounds in the Santhal Hills.

BABU HIRALAL SIL, one of the richest men in Calcutta, died on Saturday, March 18.

MR. G. W. KELLNER, Military Accountant-General, is going on furlough for a year.

SURGEONS-MAJOR W. B. BEATSON and W. Moir are each going on furlough for eight months.

CAPTAIN A. BAKER, Officiating Master Attendant at Calcutta, has gone on leave for two years, and Captain Warden officiates for him.

MAJOR H. MALLOCK officiates as Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BUIST, of the Staff Corps, shortly retires from the service.

THE Commissioner of the Berars has been sent for to Haidarabad by Sir R. Meade.

A MEETING of the Indian League is to be held to memorialise against the Presidency Magistrates Bill.

THE two natives who were sentenced by the Magistrate of Calcutta for producing an indecent play at the National Theatre have been discharged by Justices Phear and Markby on appeal.

MR. G. E. WATSON officiates as Magistrate of Agra.

THE four regiments of Madras light cavalry are to be recruited to their full strength of 300 troopers per regiment.

THE HON. MR. INGLIS, though his term of service as a Civilian is complete, is to be allowed to finish his term of appointment to the Viceregal Council.

IN the first nine months of the last financial year there was an increase in the value of both imports and exports, a decrease in the import duty, and an increase in the export duty.

COLONEL E. WALKER, R.A., is appointed to the command of the Dalhousie depôt.

MR. T. T. ALLEN, Judge of Jessor, is going on furlough for two years.

MAJOR BELL, Judicial Commissioner in the Berars, is going on furlough for fifteen months.

SURGEON A. S. REID is appointed Civil Surgeon of Kuch Behar.

MR. J. A. COUNSELL acts as Assistant Collector of Customs in Calcutta.

MR. V. H. SCHALCH and Mr. T. W. Brookes have been reappointed Members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

DOCTOR DUKE has been ordered on special duty to Jacobabad. He will be attached to the Political Agency under Colonel Munro.

THE *Madras Times* says that Malhar Rao has petitioned the Home Government on the subject of his wrongs, at great length.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 11,600 to the police force employed in keeping order during the Prince's visit to the Presidency.

THE cholera epidemic at Raniganj is said to be causing quite a panic. There have been altogether fourteen deaths amongst the Europeans, either actually at Raniganj or in its vicinity.

ONLY three candidates appeared at the Native Civil Service Examination, which took place at Patna in March, from the districts in Bahar.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Major R. J. Debham, late of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, at 15, Kensington-gate, aged 95. Lieut. J. Eastlake Lee, 55th Regt., at Aden, March 4. Capt. H. M. Sidney, late 12th Lancers and King's Dragoon Guards, at Brunswick-square, Brighton, April 20, aged 40. Lieut.-col. M. C. D. St. Quintin, late 17th Lancers, at Scampston, April 19, aged 78. Col. J. P. H. Crowe, V.C., late 10th Foot, at Upper Norwood, April 12. Major R. Stewart, late Bengal Army, at Ballachin-house, Perthshire, April 8, aged 70.

BENGAL.—James Hunter, Esq., Bengal C.S., Retired List, at Dunoon, Argyllshire, April 20, aged 39. Col. Basil E. Bacon, B.S.C., Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, Calcutta, at Cannes, South of France, on his way to England, April 4, aged 56. Capt. C. B. Horsburgh, 2nd regt. Central India Horse, at Augur, Western Malwa, March 24. Mr. G. V. Melson, late Sea Custom Superintendent, Tranquebar, at Tranquebar, March 25, Mr. W. P. Peppin, District Superintent of Police, at Jounpore, March 26.

MADRAS.—Conductor W. H. George, Ordnance Department, at Madras, March 25. Lieut. col. R. O. Gardner, late Madras Army, at Belmont, Lee, April 16, aged 61.

BOMBAY.—C. S. Hills, Esq., Paymaster of H.M.S. *Doris*, at Bombay, March 24.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Poonah, April 29.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Townson, Capt. Dunn, Mr. Withers, and Mr. Thorbald. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Neale and five children, Dr. and Mrs. Ridings and two children, Gen. and Mrs. Holroyd and two children, Mr. H. Nears, Mrs. W. Dewar and two children, Mrs. Inglis and child, Mrs. N. Gasper and child, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. T. Bain, Mrs. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. York and child, Mr. Ferrie, Mr. M. Ruskin, Mrs. and Miss Smith and child, Mrs. Rooheford, Mr. C. Gasper, Mr. and Mrs. Leringe and child, Mr. A. Spear, Capt. H. Smith, Mr. Money, Mr. and Mrs. McCrea and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Oakes and child, Mr. L. Coombes, Mr. S. Hall, Mr. G. Pepp, and Mr. T. Smith. From MADRAS.—Dr. Drewitt, Mrs. Wild and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wildes and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Wynch, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Brandt and two children, and Rev. and Mrs. Timparry and four children. From HONG KONG.—Deputy Surgeon Morehead and Lieut. McCrea. From SINGAPORE.—Surg. major Orton and Mrs. Hutchinson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Baroda.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Biddulph, Mr. R. Login, Mr. C. Byrne, Capt. Edgill, Mr. McKee, Col. Park, Hon. E. Noel, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. F. Goldsmith, Col. Davidson, Mr. Rust, Mr. Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Navin, Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. H. Williams, Major Hobart, and Col. and Mrs. Lilley and child. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Skilner, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Keith and child, and Mr. Mackewan. From SINGAPORE.—Sir T. Hesketh, Bart. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Flower.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Baroda.—From BOMBAY.—Major Lock, Capt. Chambers, Mr. Rustomjee, Mr. Flemington, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, and Mr. Hirsch. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Teske, and Mr. A. Kreig. From MADRAS.—Capt. Spry. From GALLE.—Mr. Pines and Mr. Peak. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. de Cordova. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Mulholland. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Greig. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Edwards, Mr. Salmons n, Mr. and Mrs. Hermons, Mrs. Porter, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Stanford.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, April 24, 1876.

A TRAVELLER'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.

WE admit with Professor Monier Williams, that the impressions of a flying traveller "are not generally worth recording." But from such a disqualification the long and well-considered letter, in which the Boden Professor of Sanscrit has just conveyed to the readers of the *Times* the results of his recent tour in India, may fairly claim to be exempted. A ripe and thoughtful scholar, whose life has been spent in studying the Indian languages and literature, could hardly travel many weeks in India without picking up some useful knowledge; and Mr. Williams was specially fortunate in the time and circumstances of his Indian trip, which led him in the track of the Prince of Wales, and enabled him to mix with natives of all classes more freely than he might else have done.

Beginning with the climate, Mr. Williams believes the cold-weather climate of India to be "more salubrious than that of England. Perpetual sunshine, balmy breezes, perfect dryness of air and soil, with lovely flowers and beautiful foliage constantly before the eyes, cannot fail to exhilarate the spirits and benefit the health. Many invalids, who habitually resort to Italy to escape the damp and gloom of an English winter, would do well to visit India occasionally." They would certainly be liable to few of those unpleasant changes which sometimes annoy the visitors to Cannes, Nice, and other health resorts in Southern Europe. For dry, bracing air, however, they must not go to Bengal or south of the Narbada as a general rule. From November to the end of February the climate of Upper India is probably as delightful as that of Cairo, but it lacks the element of sea-air, which enhances the charm of the Riviera. And the voyage home through the Red Sea in March or April might undo the good effects of the previous months. Still it is a pity that English tourists of various classes do not avail themselves more largely of the help provided for them by the Suez Canal, in order to lessen the mass of popular ignorance concerning one of the most interesting and important parts of the British Empire. "How is it"—asks the Professor, with special regard to the varieties of animal and plant life in India—"that zoologists and botanists do not come by scores to this country and revel in the rich fare—the endless variety spread out in every direction, and asking to be enjoyed and appreciated? For my own part, I would rather see them abound than sportsmen, of whom, indeed, there is no lack at all. In some parts of India the study of ants alone is an inexhaustible subject of interest. But I have looked in vain for entomologists in my travels." Nor is he less surprised that other scientific men do not oftener turn their steps towards India. "How is it that there are not more telescopic batteries directed against the heavens in an atmosphere unequalled for clearness, stillness, and all the conditions favourable to new conquests in the field of astronomical research?" The admirers of scenery also would do well, he thinks, to explore a country which presents "an epitome of the whole world."

Where can be found more wonderful contrasts, where such amazing variety? Monotonous plains, sandy deserts, fertile fields, immense districts wooded like English parks, forest, grove, and jungle, gentle undulation, hill and dale, rock, crag, precipice, snowy peak—everything is here. But the grand distinctive feature which impresses a traveller most is the sublime range which, stretching from east to west, blends with other ranges towards the north, and surrounds the whole upper part of India with a mighty natural rampart, shutting it out from the rest of the continent of Asia, and, indeed, from the rest of the world, except from the sea.

In order to realise the grandeur and vastness of Himálayan scenery, he bids us "imagine the Jung Frau piled on Mont Blanc, and repeated in a succession of peaks, stretching apparently half round the horizon in an unbroken line, far more extended than that of the Alps as seen from Berne." If the passes through these mountains may yet open the way to fresh invasions, Mr. Williams has the good sense to acknowledge that "no Power that cannot beat us at sea is ever likely to dispossess us of India."

In his estimate of the native character Mr. Williams keeps clear of one-sided and superficial judgments. He has found

No people in Europe more religious—none more patiently persevering in common duties, none more docile and amenable to authority, none more courteous or respectful towards age and learning, none more dutiful to parents, none more intelligent. Superstition, immorality, untruthfulness, pride, selfishness—all these and other faults and vices, of course, abound, but not more than they do in other countries unpenetrated by the spirit of true Christianity, and not more than will be found among those merely nominal Christians who, after all, constitute the real mass of the people in Europe.

The varieties of race, language, and religion he touches off in a few neat but carefully considered paragraphs. Brahmanism, for instance, with the educated classes, means "pure pantheism, or a kind of pantheistic atheism." But it encourages worship before images and symbols of Vishnu, Siva, &c., as "a help for weak-minded persons," who form, of course, the great majority, and naturally "turn adoration before idols into adoration of the idols themselves"—a process not peculiar to un-Christian countries. Of the Mohammedans he rightly observes that they are "much Hinduised in their habits and ways." We must, however, question the statement that they "are chiefly the result of a forced conversion from Hinduism by the Mohammedan conquerors." This is surely too sweeping an inference from the well-known fact that several millions of Mussulmans in Bengal, Kashmir, Sind, and one or two other provinces, are descended from Hindu converts to Islam. With regard to the prospects of Christianity, Mr. Williams speaks in terms with which no impartial observer will disagree. Education is upheaving and undermining the old creeds, especially in the upper layers of society. But its tendency in the main is only to produce new sects and schools of pure Theists. Christianity "has made most progress among people of low caste, and with some of the aboriginal tribes." Real conversions will not be more common until our Christianity adapts itself more closely to native feelings and caste-usages. In describing the caste system as it now exists, the Professor is fully alive to the changes which that system has undergone since the days of Manu. Caste, he says,

Is now so divided and subdivided that even the Brahmans are broken up into innumerable classes and tribes, one claiming superiority over the other. Some of these are little more than groups of families bound together by a few peculiar usages. In other cases, caste is only another name for an association of men united by common occupation in a kind of trade union, every such combination being cemented by the practice of a few distinctive religious observances.

With the disappearance of the old broad divisions of caste, and in the general absence of national or patriotic ideas and motives, the family bond "appears to be the strongest tie left," a tie, indeed, which operates in India far more powerfully than in Europe.

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On the practical results of our rule in India Professor Williams discourses shrewdly, with just pride in his country's achievements, yet without any blindness to weak points and dangerous tendencies. He finds "everywhere conspicuous monuments of the good intentions, integrity, and efficiency of our administration." Nowhere else is so much work done "so well and conscientiously, and with such a single regard to the discharge of duty," as by the Queen's servants in India. "Even men of inferior energy and mental calibre, who, in England, would do little to benefit society, are, by the circumstances of their position in India, drawn out and developed into useful officers and able administrators." Instead of a country "devastated by intestine wars, oppressed by despotic rulers, depopulated by famine, and left to succumb unresistingly to the attacks of pestilence or to the destructive energy of physical forces," what—asks Mr. Williams—do we now find? "The same forces tamed and controlled, steam and electricity made to subserve the purposes of traffic and intercourse, good roads, canals, and waterworks constructed, rights of all kinds secured, justice impartially administered, education actively promoted, and everywhere a thriving, law-abiding, rapidly-increasing population." Our error, if any, has lain in trying to do too much. Authority has been unduly centralised, first in Calcutta, and now in London, so that

India is at present more governed from the central terminus of Queen, Lords, and Commons, than by those who are at the Indian end of the wires. Formerly the ignorance and apathy of Parliament were of little importance; now its interposition may often complicate our difficulties. Moreover, the possibility of conveying a message backwards and forwards between the India-office and Calcutta in a few hours fosters a forgetfulness of the enormous distance dividing the Western from the Eastern Empire, and of the vast gulf separating the condition of England and of English society and habits of thought from those of India. Hence it is often supposed that Western ideas may be suddenly transfused into an Eastern mind, and English institutions abruptly transplanted to an Indian soil, when neither the one nor the other is prepared to receive them.

The farce of municipal Government in many parts of India is illustrated by a story—not very new—about a Collector who said that, as chairman of a municipal board, he could make native members vote whichever way he wanted them. No doubt he could, and will for some time to come; still the municipal system was worth trying in the land of village communities and *panchayats*, and the experiment, if continued long enough, may yet prove a success.

The Professor during his Indian trip saw a good deal of the Native Princes, whose relations to the Government he has briefly but accurately described. Some of them, he owns are enlightened men. Many have been brought up under our superintendence with great care. But I fear the truth about many of them is this. On coming of age they are allowed to manage their kingdoms, under the eye of our Residents and Political Agents, who watch them without direct interference. At first they give great promise, but soon become surrounded by designing Ministers, who, to serve their own interests—which are better promoted by bad government than by good—encourage the young Rajahs in a life of dissipation. Very few resist the evil influences of their surroundings for any length of time. By degrees they succumb and degenerate. In the end they fall into excesses and become debilitated in body and mind.

A good example however of the few native rulers who really consult their subjects' welfare is adduced in the present Rajah of Kashmir, "the Augustus of Indian Princes," as Mr. Williams calls him for his marked encouragement of literature and education. With regard to the progress of Government schools and colleges, the Professor fears that, while very little impression has yet been made on the masses, the actual result has been only to inform the mind without forming the character. Youths grow conceited, lose faith in their own religion without acquiring any other, learn to despise their fathers' callings, and so forth. All this may be true, but it is not predicable of India only. The same thing may be said of the Professor's remarks on the small progress made in educating women. It is obvious that "before we can raise the women of India, we must first raise the men." But the women, though "faithful wives and devoted mothers," are "grossly ignorant;" therefore willing slaves to the tyranny of their Brahman priests; while the men have hitherto been unable or unwilling to deliver them from a yoke which serves at any rate to keep them out of mischief.

Coming to the question of native feeling towards ourselves and our rule, the Professor holds that the gulf between us has widened since the Mutiny. This may be so, but most of the instances adduced by him point to a state of things which existed before the Mutiny no less than now. It is nothing new for Englishmen and Natives to live apart in the same town and to ride in separate railway carriages. The many differences in thought, feeling, manners and customs between the conquering and conquered races were as great in Clive's day as in ours. The imperious bearing of so many Englishmen towards the Natives springs from causes that work for the maintenance of our rule. It is a pity that the strong hand is not always gloved so softly as it might be, but it is well that the natives should not mistake mild words for conscious weakness. Mr. Williams himself refers to "many cases in which the mild Hindu is not a whit milder in manner than those who are set over him." Is this indeed a sign of growing estrangement, or only a result of natural growth in freedom under a rule which has set itself consciously to train the natives in self-government? That the gulf has widened however since the Mutiny we will not deny, and there is, we fear, some foundation for the Professor's belief that "the mass of unthinking people would rather be badly governed by their own chiefs than well governed by us;" just as many an Irishman still yearns for Home Rule and shillelaghs in preference to the best things provided for him by the tyrant Saxon.

Correspondence.

OUR DUTY TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Prince of Wales's visit to the East and the new title about to be assumed by our Sovereign have naturally drawn much public attention to India; and hopes and opinions have been very generally expressed that the Royal visit will be productive of great benefit to that country, and that it will also powerfully promote the cause of Christianity among the people of India. Such reflections are pleasant to our feelings, and we readily, therefore, indulge in them; but how many are there who stop to consider whether the hopes and opinions thus expressed are based on any real ground? The Prince's kindly and courteous manners have doubtless favourably impressed those who were allowed to approach him; but men acquainted with India must know that neither her people nor her Princes are able, owing to innate ideas, to dissociate the Prince from the ruling power by which they are governed; and that the gratification manifested at the Royal visit must be assumed to have arisen from the conviction that the Prince, either directly or through representatives, is able to ameliorate the condition and redress the grievances of the millions who pressed forward to do him honour. Such conviction alone can account for the numberless petitions which were presented to his Royal Highness during his tour, and from which the memorialists are doubtless, at the present moment, anxiously looking for some measure of redress or relief.

The certain and immediate effect of the Prince's visit to India has been the expenditure of several millions sterling, for which the people of that country will be pinched for some years; and privations and sufferings will thus, for a time, keep alive the recollection of the Royal presence amongst them. As for the petitions, they must, of course, remain unheeded; and the hopes founded on them, after lingering for a season, must die and be replaced by sad and bitter disappointment.

Under these circumstances, it is difficult to see what those benefits are that we so complacently talk of as likely to arise from the Royal visit. The only benefit that seems possible may arise from the host of newspaper correspondents who followed the Prince, and by whose instrumentality the people of Great Britain may be enabled to form a more correct estimate than they now seem to have of the condition and feelings of their Indian fellow-subjects, and of those high duties which, as a ruling nation, they have failed in fulfilling towards the subject-race.

As regards Christianity, it is impossible to believe that the cause of a religion that enjoins poverty, humility, and brotherly love can be promoted by the display of pomp, extrava-

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gance, and luxury, while the characteristic features of our Indian Government, as seen by the people, continue to be constantly increasing exactions of the tax-gatherer, and a stern refusal to listen to the voice of the poor, *i.e.*, the bulk of the population.

The police and the tax-gatherer are the only channels of communication that subsist between the people of India and their rulers, and the conduct of neither of those bodies is guided by the precepts of our gospel, or even the common dictates of humanity. The police, under the system inaugurated in 1862, are not placed under due control, and have, in consequence, become corrupt and oppressive to an almost incredible degree; and, although this fact has repeatedly been forced upon the attention of the authorities, no step has been taken to stop the growth of the evil. As for the taxgather, he has often been known to sicken at the duty imposed on him, and men have resigned highly remunerated posts in India from their unwillingness to become the instruments of torment and injustice to their fellow-creatures.

In order to realise the extent to which we have failed in our duty to India, we have only to consider the nature of the arrangement made for the happiness of the millions whose destinies Providence has placed in our hands. In 1858, India was made over to a Cabinet Minister, who has been left to rule that vast kingdom, unrestrained and unguided by supervision or control, although he is known to be personally ignorant of the country and people placed under his charge, and to labour under influences that are often incompatible with the interests of India, viz., the interests of his own Cabinet. This Minister, it is true, is responsible to Parliament; but has such responsibility proved to be anything more than nominal?—Has Parliament, during the last eighteen years, called for an account of the administration of India?—When individual members have urged that body to fulfil its duty towards India, have they not invariably been met by a direct refusal and by unmistakable signs that the subject of India was distasteful?—When the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of Indian finances was at last consented to, was not the result rendered useless by Parliamentary combinations, although the inquiry brought to light maladministration and malversations that urgently called for reform?

The sooner the cant about governing India for the benefit of India itself is given up the more creditable will it be to our candour. At the same time, let us not beguile ourselves with the idea that we are governing India for our benefit, *i.e.*, for the benefit of the English nation. Some Englishmen have certainly profited by our rule, by obtaining, through the influence of home politics, fat appointments in India for which they were totally unfit; and our ruinous irrigation and navigation works and minor undertakings of the same nature, while they uselessly burdened India with debt, served to fill the pockets of individuals likewise belonging to our own nation. But those are not national gains; they are rather national losses; for England can scarcely repudiate the debt contracted with the sanction of Parliament; while the incapacity and the want of scrupulous rectitude displayed in connection with some of our Indian schemes certainly detract from the character of our nation.

India, nevertheless, is a valuable property, that enriches us by its commerce, supplies a wide and practical field for the training of our army, and provides lucrative employment for our sons. The finest property in the world, however, may soon be ruined by mismanagement and neglect, and India is subjected to both at our hands.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

April 17. HERMIT.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A Bill under the above title was introduced in the House of Commons in February this year, read a second time last month, and set down for discussion in Committee on the 1st May. Its objects are, 1st—to repeal the law which, at present, secures to Englishmen in India the right of trial by jury; and 2nd—to unable the Government of India to repeal or alter, at will, the letters patent of the High Courts established in that country under the authority of Acts of Parliament.

It is particularly worthy of remark that, when asking for powers so extraordinary and unconstitutional, the Government should not have vouchsafed a single word of explanation as to the necessity or expediency of the step they had taken; and that the Bill should have been allowed to attain its present advanced stage without a single question being asked on the subject. It is true that India is not represented in Parliament, and that Indian questions are, as a rule, distasteful to the members of that body; but this Bill affects not India only, but also one of the most valued rights of Englishmen; and moreover, by proposing to vest in the Executive powers that have hitherto been exercised by the Legislature alone, it tends to limit the functions and to weaken the authority of the Imperial Parliament itself. Let us hope, therefore, that, notwithstanding its Indian title, the Bill will receive some attention from Parliament, and that it will not be allowed to pass into law without some discussion upon its provisions. The following case will show the very great danger to which Englishmen will be exposed when deprived of their birthright to be tried by a jury; a right which they have hitherto preserved intact in India, while nothing is known to have occurred calling for the change which it is now proposed to make.

Mr. Henry Boyle Stevens, a young Englishman who attained his majority in 1872, became entitled to a sum of money bequeathed by his parents, and with which he proposed to try his fortune in India. On his arrival there he obtained employment in a tea plantation in Assam, and after a probation of some eighteen months, during which he gave satisfaction to his employers, he was about to be promoted to the managership of a garden, and intended buying a share in the concern, when his career was suddenly arrested and his prospects were dashed to the ground by his being arrested on a charge of murder, got up, as it subsequently became manifest, for the purpose of creating the belief that a certain contractor, who was in difficulties and had been evading a process of court, was dead.

The evidence for the prosecution was so contradictory and inconclusive, and so manifestly bore the stamp of falsehood and fabrication, that the jury, with the concurrence of the judge (Justice Markby, of the High Court of Calcutta), found a verdict of not guilty, without calling on the prisoner for his defence; and Mr. Pitt Kennedy, the standing counsel, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, confessed at the same time that he had been misled by the depositions he had seen before the trial, and that there really was no case against Mr. Stevens. Some four months, however, elapsed between the arrest and the trial, when Mr. Stevens was kept in prison, on worse than prison diet, in a country like Assam, where Europeans can preserve their health only by careful living and outdoor exercise, and by the time he was brought to Calcutta, in the custody of the police, his health had completely given way under the hardships he had endured. His body was covered with sores and painfully emaciated, and his voice was scarcely audible. Much of the money he had reserved for investment in a tea concern was used in legal expenses for proving his innocence, and he found himself after his trial ruined in his prospects and so shattered in health that he was unfit for any sort of work.

This case naturally excited much indignation, and the Landholders' Association of Bengal memorialised the Viceroy for an inquiry into the conduct of the magistrate who committed Mr. Stevens and of the police who got up the charge. The request was granted; but that *esprit de corps* that in all countries unites officials in their common defence was successfully exerted on the occasion on behalf of those implicated in Mr. Stevens's case. It became evident after the trial that the committing magistrate either was deplorably ignorant or had acted under evil influences, and it was hopeless to bring him out blameless. Moreover, it was said that he had acted with the concurrence, if not at the instigation, of a high official, the Judicial Commissioner of the Province. Delay, therefore, seemed the course best calculated to shield the guilty, as there was a reasonable chance of public indignation abating with time and of public attention being diverted to some other subject. Accordingly, a letter from the Government of India, dated the 18th December, 1874 (the trial having taken place in the preceding September), informed the Landholders' Association that "the Chief Commissioner of Assam had been unable to depute a competent officer to carry out the investigation, but that the Government of India had determined to

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initiate the inquiry asked for, and arrangements were being made for the selection of a competent officer." The result of the inquiry became known only a few months ago, in 1875, and established the facts that the committing magistrate had no evidence to justify the commitment, and that all the officers concerned in the prosecution had been guilty of gross irregularities, and that some of them were chargeable with worse.

Had the law which it is now proposed to enact been in a force in 1874, and Mr. Stevens been tried without a jury, by Court in Assam (where Courts are presided over by Executive officers, vested with judicial powers, although they have neither legal education nor training), there is no reason to doubt that he would have been found guilty and sentenced to death; and all Englishmen in India will be exposed to the same danger if section two of the "Indian Legislation Bill" is allowed to pass into law.

I shall not take up more of your valuable space at present, but shall crave permission, in a future letter, to illustrate, likewise by actual occurrences, the effect of another provision in the same Bill, viz., the power it proposes to vest in the Executive, to repeal or alter the letters patent of High Courts established under Acts of the Imperial Parliament.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

April 19, 1876.

CIVIS.

AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.—I.

Khelat is again the scene of intestine troubles, of such a nature that the active interference of the British Government is considered imperative. The political relations have been hitherto in the hands of the Commissioner of Sind and the Bombay Government, but the Government of India has now deputed a Deputy Commissioner from the Punjab to Khelat, and has sent the Punjab Frontier Commissioner down to Sind to act in Khelat affairs, under its own immediate orders.

This fact, in conjunction with the reiterated suggestions of experienced Frontier officers, from General Jacob downwards, for the occupation of Khelat and Quetta, renders Khelat affairs a subject of interest to such as regard with attention the state of the North-Western frontier of India. A summary, therefore, of the antecedent history and politics of the State will not be out of place.

Belochistan, as now curtailed from the extensive provinces, held under Ahmed Shah, the Dooranee King of Affghanistan, by Nasseer Khan the First, may be understood to comprise eleven main divisions containing about one and a half millions of inhabitants:—

1. Sarawan (high country); 2. Nooshkey—to the north.
3. Jhallawan (low country); 4. Kharan; 5. Mushki—in the centre.
6. Gundava—to the east.
7. Kolwah; 8. Jhow; 9. Las (flat country)—to the south.
10. Punjgoor; 11. Mekran—to the south-west.

The Kohistan to the west (comprising the districts of Kohukee, Bunpoor, Puhra, Sibb, Duzzak, and Bushkurd has been absorbed in the Persian provinces of Laristan and Kirnian, and the districts of Hurrund and Dojil to the east are now included in the British jurisdiction of Dera Ghazi Khan. The total present length of the kingdom of Khelat is given by General Jacob at 400 miles, from Quetta to the Persian Gulf, and its breadth at 400 miles from the Persian frontier to Sind. The hills of the Murrees and Boogtees are not included in the territories of the Khan, as those powerful tribes (mustering respectively 4,000 and 2,500 fighting men), owed at the best of times but a nominal allegiance to Khelat, and pay neither revenue nor tribute.

Sarawan is the principal of the two great chiefships of Belochistan—about 100 miles in extreme length from north to south, and of equal average breadth. It comprises the districts of Shal, Kohuk, Mastoong, Mangachar, Garghina, and Khelat. The principal towns are Quetta (at the head of the Bolan Pass, and distant from Shikarpur, Khelat, and Candahar, respectively, 227, 129, and 147 miles), and Khelat, the capital of Belochistan—a city of about 1,500 houses.

Nooshkey is a small district to the west of Sarawan, and bordering upon the Gurmseil, part of the Affghan province of Candahar. Its extreme length and breadth are about thirty miles each.

Jhallawan, the second of the great Brahoe chiefships, though of twice the extent of Sarawan, contains a much scantier population. Its extreme length is 200 miles, and average breadth about 100 miles. It comprises the districts of Sohrab, Zehri, Baghwan, Zidi, Kapper, Khozdar, Wad, and Nal. The principal towns are Zehri, the seat of the Chief, and Khozdar, the ancient capital of the Brahoes before their conquest of Khelat.

The other divisions of Belochistan are of minor importance. Las and Mekran contain Sunmiani, and other small trading ports on the Persian Gulf, which maintain some intercourse with Kurrachi, and are occasionally visited by the great line of steamers belonging to the India General Navigation Company, which carries most of the Indian coasting trade. Through these divisions also runs the line of the Persian telegraph, and on this account the Jam or Chief of Las received the honour of a separate treaty with the British Government, by which a subsidy of £1,500 per annum was granted to him for the protection of the line. The total revenues of the district of Las, independent of this subsidy, are under £5,000 a-year, and were enjoyed by the Chief, before the recent confiscation of his possessions by the Khan, on the tenure of military service, having been granted to his ancestor by Mohubbut Khan, father of the great Nusseer Khan, as a reward for services in the field.

The total revenues of Khelat, independent of the British subsidy of £5,000 per annum, are under £40,000 a-year. They are derived entirely from Crown lands or the tribute of conquered provinces, such as Gundava or Mekran, as the Brahoe and Beloch tribes pay no revenue save to their immediate chiefs. These tribes compose some two-fifths of the total population of one and-a-half millions. The remaining three-fifths are mainly Dehwars or Pajiks, the aborigines of the country. The Beloches and Brahoes follow pastoral pursuits, and the cultivation is almost entirely done by the Pajiks. Both classes pay a portion of their produce to their immediate chiefs, of which none reaches the Khan. The only claim which the Khan has upon his people, under the Brahoe Constitution, is that of military service.

The modern history of Belochistan, of which country Khelat is the capital, commences, like that of Affghanistan, with the death of Nadir Shah, King of Persia, in A.D. 1747. Abdulla Khan, the first Khan of Khelat, regarding whom authentic information exists, having been killed in battle with the Sindians, his son Mohubbut Khan took advantage of Nadir Shah's conquest of Candahar, about A.D. 1732, to attach himself to that monarch. He took part in Nadir Shah's invasion of Hindustan, and was rewarded on his return by the transfer to him from the Sindians of the territory of Gandava, in redress for his father's death at their hands. He also, in A.D. 1739, received from Nadir Shah the title of Begbe Beg, or Chief Ruler of Belochistan.

After Nadir Shah's death his generals commenced carving out principalities for themselves. Ahmed Shah Dooranee established himself in Cabul, and, being provoked by the aggressions of Mohubbut Khan on the Province of Candahar, he invaded and ravaged Sarawan, the northernmost district of Belochistan, and destroyed one of its chief towns, Mastoong carrying away Mohubbut Khan captive. This was in A.D. 1849, and in the following year Ahmed Shah, induced by the discontent existing in Belochistan against Mohubbut Khan, deposed him in favour of his younger brother, Nusseer Khan.

Nusseer Khan accompanied Ahmed Shah with a Beloch contingent in his campaigns against Persia in 1750-51, and rendered brilliant services, for which he was rewarded by the cession of the district of Shal, of which the chief town is Quetta. He, however, took advantage of troubles which embarrassed Ahmed Shah in Hindoostan to rebel with some success in A.D. 1758, but was eventually reduced, kindly treated, and again rendered such military service, this time in Hindustan, as to receive a further reward, in the addition to his dominions of Hurrund and Dajil—now British districts.

Early in his reign, Nusseer Khan had interested the whole Brahoe nation (the dominant class in Belochistan, and composing about one fifth of the population of the State) in the retention of Gundava, annexed by his predecessor—by allotting to all the tribes tracts of land therein to which they could migrate from the highlands of Belochistan during the winter. The result has been that Gundava is still part of the State, while Kurrachee, Hurrund, and Dajil, the other acquisitions in the plains, were ere long wrested from the Khan's descendants by their neighbours. The annexation by us to Cabul of so valuable a possession was alone sufficient to cause the rising of the Brahoes against us in 1840. The Khan had, moreover, succeeded in conquering Kurrachee—now, after Bombay, our principal western port—from the Ameers of Sind. This was, however, reconquered from Khelat, after his death, by the Talpur Chiefs who had ousted the Kalora dynasty from Sind. Besides these acquisitions to the east and south-east he further succeeded, on the south-west, in annexing Ruggoor and Mekran to his dominions. He marched against those districts with 30 000 men whom he suddenly concentrated at Khozdar, and immediately invested and carried by storm (with heavy loss) the capital town of Kej. His father Abdulla had never been able to conquer Mekran, nor could his son Mihmood retain it; but Mihrab Khan, his grandson, recovered it for a time. From Nusseer Khan's time to the present hour Mekran has maintained more or less practical independence of the authority of Khelat, and also of Persia, which of late years has repeatedly aimed at its acquisition. The district has never, however, actually thrown off its allegiance to Khelat, and threatened Persian aggression has of late years led to a closer rapprochement thereto. In fact it at present pays the Khan a small tribute.

Nusseer Khan, moreover, held in complete subjection the Beloch tribes of Murrees and Boogtees on his northern frontier, in the hills extending from the Bolan Pass to Hurrund and Dajil; and though, in the weak hands of his successor, Kurrachee and Mekran were lost to the Khan's authority, the Murrees and Boogtees were still retained in subjection because the Khan still held Hurrund and Dajil, and, therewith, the means of conciliating and coercing them. Throughout Mihmood's reign, and for the first three years of that of his son Mihrab, successive governors of Hurrund and Dajil kept these border tribes well in hand. The Khan's inability now to restrain them is one of the grounds of our interference in Khelat affairs, by establishing direct relations with them, but the reason for that inability is

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that Hurrund and Dajil, wrested from the Khan by Runjeet Singh, are now in our hands.

Nassar Khan survived both Ahmed Shah and his son Timoor Shah, dying six months after the latter, after a reign of forty-three years. He was succeeded in 1793 by his son Mahmood. During Mahmood Khan's reign the power and revenues of the Khan of Khelat were greatly diminished. Not only were Kurrachee and Mekran lost to him altogether, as before mentioned; but the southern districts of Nal and Wad entered on a course of rebellion and disorder which has lasted ever since. Under urgent pressure from Shah Shing of Cabul, consequent on the plunder by the tribes of those districts of an Affghan caravan, Mahmood inflicted very severe chastisement upon them; nevertheless we find them in his son's reign as contumacious as ever. To the north, moreover, the Afghan Kaffir tribe twice ravaged the Khan's district of Shal and sacked Quetta. Only in the last, where Mahmood's brother Mustapha governed Gundava, Hurrund, and Dajil, did his arms maintain their ascendency. The Murrees and Boogtees were overawed, and the Ameers of Sind were held in check. Even when another brother, Rahmin Khan, murdered Mustapha, and declared himself independent in the eastern provinces, the Khan was able, by means of the Chief of Jhallawur (the central district of Khelat) to overthrow the rebel and recover the territory—(A.D. 1812).

Weak as was the government of Mihmood Khan, it was under his son Mihrab, who succeeded in A.D. 1820, that the position of the Khan of Khelat reached that last degree of degradation now again seen in the case of Khodadad, the present Khan. For the first three years of his reign he displayed considerable energy; he recovered Mekran, and seemed disposed and able to maintain the integrity of his remaining dominions. But there was an opposition Khan in the family, and the turbulent Brahoe chiefs, desirous to curb their monarch, and unwilling to recognise in him more than the head of their confederacy, balanced one Khan against the other, till an attitude of mutual distrust and hostility between themselves and Mihrab Khan was thoroughly established.

Bihram, grandson of the Mohubbut Khan, deposed by Ahmed Shah in favour of Nusseer Khan, married a sister of Timoor, the son of Ahmed Shah. On Timoor's accession to the throne of Cabul Bihram struck for his grandfather's principality, and, though defeated by Nusseer Khan at Kohuk, in Sarawan, he returned to the charge in the reign of Nihmood. Zeman Shah, son and successor of Timoor, Shah of Cabul, and thus nephew of Bihram, attempted to mediate, but without success; and Bihram, being again defeated in the Bolan Pass, died of fatigue during his flight towards Bhawalpur. His son, Ahmed Gor, fell into Mihmood's hands, and was for some time retained prisoner, while his aunt, mother of Zeman Shah, endeavoured, after marrying his sister to one of the Ameers of Sind, to enlist the latter's support on his side. The Ameer, however, contented himself with the reconquest of Kurrachi, being held in check, as before mentioned, by Mahmood's brother Mustapha, Governor of Gundava Hurrund and Dajil.

Ahmed Gor had been released from imprisonment in consideration of his youth, but, on attaining man's estate, in 1823, he headed four successive rebellions of the Brahol clans against Mihrab Khan, and was eventually taken and put to death. Mihrab, nevertheless, treated his son Shah Newaz with the utmost kindness, who in return headed an insurrection, in 1834, in Sarawan, and finally supplanted Mihrab's son in 1839 (Mihrab Khan having been slain at the storming of Khelat)—being seated on the throne by our arms. He was soon ejected by Nusseer Khan, son of Mihrab, and remained impotent for mischief during the reign of that able prince, but his brother Futteh Khan has been a thorn in the side of the present Khan of Khelat, Khodadad, brother of Nusseer the second.

(To be continued.)

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE COMING VICEROY.

The *Englishman* remarks that a widespread impression seems to have arisen that, because, in his relations with Lord Northbrook, the Marquis of Salisbury has shown himself to be imperious and impatient of contradiction, therefore Lord Lytton must be facile and subservient. Like the burnt child that dreads the fire, the Marquis of Salisbury, it is argued, would take care not to appoint as Viceroy a man who would be likely to emulate the inconvenient proclivities of his predecessor. The conclusion is, at the best, one of probability only, and involves a two-fold risk of error. The Marquis of Salisbury may have appointed Lord Lytton without reference to any such considerations as those imputed to him. On the other hand, even, if actuated by a such a motive, he may be mistaken in his estimate of Lord Lytton's character. With these qualifications, the argument possesses a validity which it is not for us to gainsay. With no amount of qualification, however, can we accept, as either logical or just, the argument of a weekly contemporary, that, because Lord Lytton's official life has hitherto been spent in carrying out as literally as possible, no matter with how much ability, the wishes and opinions of the Foreign-office in London, therefore, in his Indian career, he will be a puppet in the hands of the Secretary of State. It is true that a diplomatist is accustomed to act up to the letter of his instructions and to feel "that his official opinions should be those of his superiors rather than his own." But it is more than reasonable and charitable to suppose that he acts and feels thus because it is his duty as a diplomatist to do so; and it does not follow either that he has no opinions of his own, or that he would not act up to them in a position of greater liberty. Our contemporary lays great stress on the force of training, but it is certainly over-estimating the force of training to suppose that the habit of obedience to imperative orders disqualifies a man for independent action or command. Were it so, the discipline of the man-of-war would be fatal to the production of a Nelson or a Collingwood, and we should have to look for our commanders and admirals among street Arabs or backwoodsmen, or, at all events, outside the ranks of our navy. It is not the first time, either, that a diplomatist has been placed in an independent position, and we are not aware that the experience of history confirms our contemporary's view that, when placed in such a position, he is necessarily a failure. Besides Lord Lytton's diplomatic career, our contemporary points to his comparative youth, his ignorance of India, his want of fixed opinions on questions of administration, and the development of his private opinions and idiosyncrasies in the direction of literature rather than politics, as circumstances calculated to lend force to his conclusions. As to his comparative youth, it strikes us that the comparative youth of a man of forty-five is rather favourable than otherwise to the chances of vigorous and independent action. His ignorance of India can hardly be greater than has been that of many previous Viceroys, who have shown that they had wills of their own. His alleged want of fixed opinions on questions of administration is, to the best of our belief, a pure assumption of the writer's; and as to the fact that his private opinions and idiosyncrasies have been developed more in the direction of literature than of politics, it is capable of other explanations than that of the one-sidedness apparently implied.

INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

The *Pioneer* observes that the local journals have very little confidence in the thoroughness of the recommendations for the reform of the Indian Army which were sent home a mail or two back. No doubt the substance of the despatch is a secret; but unhappily the public guesses on the point are influenced by Mr. Grant Duff's late confidences to the British public. The ex-Under-Secretary had personally heard Lord Napier's views on the subject, "and very re-assuring those views were." Mr. Grant Duff will believe in anything, so long as it is "very re-assuring." But in the next place, Lord Napier's statement, that the Indian Army is sufficiently well adapted for the purposes for which it is intended, is not necessarily re-assuring. Its present purposes, it has been retorted, are merely to patrol the country and to do garrison duty; but we want something better than a chowkedaree army. The public estimate of course may be all wrong; we are merely stating its general character. The public, also, would have preferred the army question to be taken in hand by the new Viceroy, backed by men like Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Neville Chamberlain. The coming Commander-in-Chief is universally known to be wholly opposed to the absurd and mischievous system under which civil employment absorbs all the most promising officers in the Indian Army; and the last-named is no less hostile to that over-centralisation of the army which is pretty generally acknowledged to have been one of the main causes of the mutiny, and which may lead us into trouble again. The grand points upon which most critics—lay and military—appear to be agreed are,—(1) abolition of the Staff Corps system; (2) increase in the number of regimental officers; (3) connected with the foregoing, the introduction of the double company, or some similar arrangement; (4) localisation of forces; (5) a more liberal rate of pay and pension for native troops; (6) improvement in the *status* of native officers; (7) the establishment of a military college for the special training of young men destined for service in the Native Army.

OPIUM.

The *Pioneer* thinks one hardly needs a report of what was said by the deputation from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade which waited lately on Lord Salisbury. The arguments of the Society are all of the *ex sans dire* order. Opium harms the Chinese, and the Indian Government, which derives a revenue from its sale, is guilty of immorality. The reply is equally self-evident, at all events to most persons of ordinary common sense—so very self-evident that one is almost ashamed to repeat it. Yet the agitators must be answered; and all that Lord Salisbury can do is to trust to mere force of repetition, as Mr. Bright used, when he apologised for being unable to throw any new light on a threadbare subject. Lord Salisbury was, however, in a position to give the Society a small modicum of really fresh information. After having argued that if the Chinese did not get the drug from India they would grow it themselves, and that the opium revenue was not a whit more immoral than the duties on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks in England, he said that native Chinese opium

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had "the property of producing skin diseases." In that case, as a London contemporary observes, "the Indian Government is really doing the Chinese consumer a service in enabling him at least to suffer with a clean skin." Another consideration which the suppressors might bear in mind is, that the Indian Government monopoly is infinitely less "immoral" than unrestricted cultivation. The Government is satisfied with a certain proportionate income from opium; and has a special interest in the purity of the drug. Private growers, on the other hand, would extend the trade to the very utmost, and throw any trash on the market, so long as it sold. It is evident from the tenor of his Lordship's address to the deputation that he has been looking up the subject. Could not the Indian and Foreign Secretaries, in concert with the Government of India, compile a Blue-book on opium cultivation in China, and its bearing on the Indian industry? What has already been written on the question is scattered through consular reports, missionary memoranda, and stories of travel.

THE APPROACHING AGRARIAN CONTEST.

The *Englishman* points out that the depreciation in the value of silver is making itself felt in a novel and an unprecedented manner throughout the central districts of Bengal. Hitherto writers have been accustomed to look at the subject as one chiefly, if not indeed solely, affecting commercial operations, the Anglo-Indian on a fixed salary, and those who have to make remittances to England. But the Bengal landholders are discovering that they too have interests at stake, During the past few weeks we have received evidence to show that the fall in the value of silver has now begun to directly affect the question of rent, and that it promises to become an all-important influence in the smouldering feud between landlord and tenant in Bengal. The decline in the purchasing power of the rupee is seriously felt in every household, whether European or Native, which has to live on a fixed sum. A large proportion of the landholding body in Bengal belong to this class. They are simply annuitants, who have a right to finger the rental, and pass it on, after deducting a certain amount *en route*. This class is bitterly conscious that the value of their incomes is somehow slipping away from them, without their having any means of arresting the process. But their misfortunes only serve to render the fortunate minority, who retain the remedy in their hands, more alive to the necessity of applying it. The proprietor, who still deals directly with the cultivators, now sees in a general enhancement of rent the only escape from ruin. He can seldom reduce his expenses; his former revenue no longer enables him to defray those expenses; and, so, another twist has to be given to the great rent-screw throughout Bengal. In the presence of a substantial and widespread necessity of this sort, no amount of advice from candid friends will avail. Sir Richard Temple may turn on the agrarian tap of oil, but he will not still the troubled waters. The question must be fought out by the parties themselves. The feud between landlord and tenant, which during late years disclosed itself at intervals in Pabna and Central Bengal, has now attained a chronic intensity. The landlords are more and more determined on enhancing; the cultivators in many villages are more and more resolute not to allow their rent to be raised. Were the question to be decided according to English ideas, or the canons of political science, there would be no uncertainty as to the result. The steady increase of the population must, according to the economical theory of rent, render increased rates inevitable as the pressure on the soil grows more severe, and worse qualities of land are resorted to. Again, there can be little doubt that the husbandman now realises a much larger sum in money from the same quantity of land; improved communications have brought the rich districts between the Ganges and the Brahmáputra nearer and nearer to Calcutta, and the new demand for rice in Assam has opened up a great market at their own doors. The Bogra and Rangpur cultivators sell their crops for higher prices, not only because silver, the measure of value, has fallen, but also because the effective local demand has increased. They gain in every way; and, according to the English method of looking at such subjects, can well afford to pay a higher rent. But the struggle will not be decided according to British modes of thought. The cultivators have a certain status recognised by law, and a talent for combination which renders it very difficult to infringe upon it. The landholders have also their legal rights, and the power of bringing a good deal of extra-judicial pressure to bear upon individual tenants who oppose them. This has been the situation during the last seventeen years, and both parties accurately appreciate it. The compromise which they have hitherto agreed to may be briefly stated thus:—The landlord says, "I must increase my income." The tenants say, "You shan't measure our holdings, or raise our rents." Then, after much haggling, the struggle ends for a while by the cultivators granting a nominally temporary aid or cess—in short, an *abwab*—on the understanding that their permanent rent *(asil)* remains unchanged. That the *abwab* is quite illegal, and might lead the proprietors into unpleasant legal consequences, is a consideration which does not disturb either party. The landholder increases his income, without having to go to law on a vast and ruinous scale with his tenantry, and he makes a firm resolution in his own soul that he will never relinquish his grasp on the nominally temporary augmentation. The cultivator issues from the transaction in an equally happy frame of mind. He has staved off an increase in rent, and so another year has run off the twelve which will give him a right of occupancy under the law.

THE NATIVE STAGE.

The *Madras Times* thinks it is very doubtful if any European, unaided, is competent to pass a judgment upon the indecency, or otherwise, of the Native Stage, seeing that it depicts manners and conversation quite different from his own, and as much belonging to the people as anything can well do. We might as properly put a native into the pit of a London theatre on a ballet night, or send him to Paris to criticise one of Dumas's plays, with the hope of arriving at any correct judgment in the matter. Indecency and immorality could scarcely farther go, a native would say, than in the spectacle of Lady Godiva exhibited at a London circus to thousands of people nightly, but we presume there would be no objection made by the Government to a similar exhibition at Calcutta if a native actress could be found to take the part. Here, it might be thought, would be a case for the police, but the police would probably not interfere. The indecency of the Native Stage would appear to appeal to the ears and not to the eyes. In this respect it resembles the modern French Stage rather than our own. It wants close attention and a very correct knowledge of the language to be able to recognise the well-concealed immorality of some of the worst French plays, for their immorality consists more in their want of a moral than in anything else. Crime is rewarded instead of punished; but is Policeman X, or rather John Mahomed, to be considered a nice judge of such dramatic subtlety as this? Then, as to innuendo, the Native, like the French Stage, is full of it; but it is questionable if a *double entendre* can come within the comprehension of a constable. Better, though, a constable than a Lord Chamberlain in India. The importance, the political importance, an official of this grandeur would lend the Native Stage is much against his appointment, and yet the berth is spoken of, for some *protégé*, do doubt, of Dowb, the guardian of public morality. For our own part, we believe the Native Stage to be a very inoffensive institution, if let alone. If it exhibits sometimes to the European mind scenes of indelicacy, we must remember it is only doing what is the very essence of the dramatic art—holding the mirror up to nature. Besides, the Native Stage is improving, according to Western notions, though to Eastern ideas it is probably falling away. It is becoming more Anglicised, in a word, and, ten years hence, it may be entirely English in all but language, if not that too. It is a useful educator in its way, and we should do wrong to discourage it under terror of the law, and to the scandal of the country. Better help it on to better things, only not with the aid of such an official as the Lord Chamberlain, a personage who has made this office the laughing stock of stage and audience more than once. The best way, perhaps, to exercise a proper control over the Native Stage would be to tax all plays put upon that stage, under heavy penalty in evasion, and to pass all plays intended for performance through a proper Licenser's office—a person who should have competent Native assistance to aid him in his task. This would be fair to all concerned, to the Government, the playwrights, the actors, and the public; but it is scarcely just, we think, to put every one of them at the mercy of police surveillance.

A CURIOUS PRESENT.—On of the most curious presents made to the Prince of Wales was a volume containing the Book of Genesis and the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Says the donor, Mr. Mahomed Obeidullah Khan, of Tonk, "It it well-known to your Royal Highness that sublime religious thoughts clothed in rhyme are generally better appreciated, and make a deeper impression on the mind, than when they are expressed in simple prose." But if Mr. Obeidullah Khan really wished that his Royal Highness should improve his mind by a reperusal of Genesis and Matthew, he might have selected a more suitable vehicle for his rhymes than "the Dari language, the ancient vernacular of the people of Persia."

A BRUTAL PLANTER.—The Chittagong correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writes:—"Mr. A. L. Webster, a tea-planter, owner of the Fenuah Garden, was charged with attempt to murder and grievous hurt by the police of the Futtickchery station. Some persons living close to his garden obstructed a stream running along the land belonging to the garden, so as to put a stop to the water flowing downwards. The tea-planter requested these persons to remove the obstruction. They found it difficult to comply with his request, as they said that not only the expenses incurred by them would be fruitless, but the rising crops and labour in tillage would be lost. The planter seeing his orders not carried out, came to the spot with some men for the purpose of opening it. The villagers objected to it, and said that, without the order of a competent Court of Justice, they could not allow him to do the same. He thereupon shot eight persons, who were immediately removed to the town hospital, and by the mercy of God all of them were, in a manner, saved by the exertions of the well-known Assistant Surgeon, Dr. U. C. Kastogiri. On their case coming on before the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Badcock, the tea-planter was fined only Rs. 500, and three of his coolies Rs. 50 each."

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

FINANCE.—It has been decided that the surplus cash balance of the General Treasury, which has hitherto remained in the Bank, is to be in future kept in a separate vault in the Currency Department under the Comptroller-General.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Calcutta papers record the death, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, of Mr. Peter John, a retired Greek merchant of that city. He was the oldest Greek inhabitant of Calcutta, and was highly esteemed and respected by the members of the Greek community.

A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE.—The Prince of Wales has been pleased to present Babu Radha Raman Baisak, an employé in the Private Secretary's Office, Government of India, with a gold ring, inscribed with his Royal Highness's name and monogram, in recognition of services done by him as a correspondence clerk to his Royal Highness during his tour throughout India.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—Miss Charlotte Maria Tucker, the well-known A. L. O. E., a zenana labourer at Amritsar, recently showed her interest in the women of India by offering a purse of Rs. 100 for the best poem in Bengali on "The Lord Christ." It was competed for by women only, and the prize, it is stated, was divided between two Bengali women, both wives of Christian husbands.

EUROPEAN BEGGARS.—We *(Lucknow Times)* were very sorry to see the other day two European girls of tender years begging in the Sudder Bazaar, and we understand they are no strangers to the bazaars in various parts of the city as well as the station proper. For very obvious reasons we certainly think these children, for they are such in years, should be taken in hand by the authorities, as they are but barely clad, and apparently are homeless and friendless.

LEGISLATIVE.—At the meeting of the Bengal Council, on Saturday, March 18, a long discussion again took place on the Calcutta Municipal Bill, Sir Richard Temple offering to have only one-fourth of the members nominated by Government, which was rejected. The Batwárá Law Amendment Bill and the Agrarian Disturbances Prevention Bill were also discussed. On Monday the Council met again, and discussed the Mufasal Municipalities Bill, and the same Bill was again discussed at Thursday's meeting.

AN OFFICER UNDER ARREST.—We *(Indian Daily News)* understand that Captain F. W. Crohan, B.S.C., and station staff at Benares, has lately been brought to a Court of Inquiry for some discrepancies in his accounts in respect to the payment of pensioners, &c. The result of the inquiry was unsatisfactory, and Captain Crohan was given the option of either sending in his papers or standing a court-martial. We are told that he has elected to take his trial.

CIVIL SERVICE GRIEVANCES.—The Lahor paper states that the recommendations of the Junior Civilians' Grievance Committee are very much to the following effect, namely, that civilians of from thirteen to fifteen years' service should be offered immediate retiring pensions on a more liberal scale than that to which those of fifteen years' service would be now entitled. The pensions recommended are £500 to £700 per annum, according to the standing of the officer. This scale would, doubtless, be most acceptable to many civilians of the 1861 batch, who will not be entitled to anything higher for some time to come than a pension of £350 per annum.

A NEW KIND OF ROBBERY.—A correspondent on the Chord line, East Indian Railway, writes to the *Railway Service Gazette*:—"The Local and Railway Police are endeavouring to discover spike robbers in this district. I believe from 1,500 to 2,000 have been taken out of the line in a short distance in about one month. No less than 110 spikes were missing in one mile length last night, the 13th inst. This work must be remunerative, or it would not be followed out so steadily. The expense of replacing must be considerable; the only thing to be feared is that these men may actually endanger the road by their continued depredations, which up to date appear to baffle the police entirely."

THE WESTERN DUARS.—The Darjeeling paper tells us that a gentleman of very considerable experience has just returned from a tour amongst the tea-gardens in the Western Duars. He gives a most glowing account of the soil, which is in most places black mould to the depth of several feet. All the gardens are in a most thriving condition, and planted out four by four with the very best variety of hybrid trees. Pahariah labour is abundant, but dear, Rs. 6 being the rate for men. He gives it as his opinion that the Duars are even better suited for tea than the Terai. This is of course very nice, indeed, remarks our contemporary, but it remains to be seen whether the climate is not too deadly for Europeans to live in, while, on the other hand, the Darjiling Terai is becoming more healthy every year.

THE LAHOR DRAINAGE.—The survey of Lahor for the drainage scheme has now been completed, and Mr. Leslie Clark has laid before the public an estimate of the cost of the entire scheme. Detailed estimates are appended to the report, which show the aggregate cost of the proposed works are Rs. 4,72,332-9-3. The proposed out-fall sewer is to be of brickwork, and starting at the south-west corner of the city will discharge itself into the Ravi near the old village of Lunda, having a fall of three feet per mile along its entire length. The internal drainage of the city will be divided into eight separate sections, each section being distinct and separate in itself, having its own discharge into a proposed main intercepting sewer. Separate systems have been provided for the drainage of Anarkullee and Lunda Bazaars.

THE LATE MALAY WAR.—On Tuesday last the telegraph brought the news of the final episode of the Malayan campaign. Governor Anson, whose persuasions were seconded by the Sultan of Quedah, induced ex-Sultan Ismail to present himself at Penang, at which he arrived on Monday last, bringing his regalia and two chiefs with him; the former he has duly surrendered to Governor Anson. We have not yet heard what has been done with Ismail; but it was understood that he was to be sent immediately to Singapore. Finally, Colonel Ross, with the Buffs and the Goorkhas, sailed for Calcutta on Tuesday last in the *Himalaya*, leaving the 10th Regiment behind them to garrison Perak. We suppose that the public will soon learn the policy which the Colonial-office means to adopt with reference to Perak, and about which Sir William Jervois has spoken so mysteriously in Council.—*Pioneer*, March 26.

EDUCATION IN OUDH.—From the last Oudh Administration Report we perceive that the Mohammedans in the province are, in proportion to their numbers, far more ready than Hindus to accept the offer of State education. This superiority is shown not only in the case of Vernacular, but also in that of English schools. The same fact appears also in girls' schools, in special schools, and in normal schools. From the returns submitted from the several districts it has been reckoned that the number of Mohammedans in Vernacular schools exceeds that of Hindus, in proportion to the total Hindu population by 13 per cent., in English or Anglo-Vernacular schools by 18 per cent., in the Oriental Department of Canning College by 50 per cent., in the University or College Department by 9 per cent., in normal schools by 31 per cent., and in girls' schools by 55 per cent. The average excess of Mohammedans over Hindus in all schools combined amounts to 15 per ent. in proportion to the respective population.

JABALPUR.—A correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing on the 23rd March, says:—"A strange case has recently occurred here. A Government telegraph employe had been transferred from Haidarabad, Deccan, and arrived at Jabalpur some few weeks back. Nothing remarkable had ever been noticed in his behaviour until Friday last, when he exhibited unmistakable symptons of insanity and a desire to put an end to himself. Among other unreasonable acts he swallowed a quantity of turpentine. These irrational doings were brought to the notice of the medical profession, and our station doctor, an experienced authority in such cases, had him removed forthwith to the local Lunatic Asylum, and there was some talk of sending him on to Bombay, as the asylum here is only for natives; but as he has since shown signs of mental convalescence, it is hoped he may soon be restored to his sorrowing friends and in his right mind. The cause of the mishap is generally attributed to the everlasting manipulation of Morse instruments, combined with hard work and less pay. The Telegraph Department appears to be in a fair way of creating a new phase of mania."

AFGHANISTAN.—A contemporary says "We have noticed from time to time the expedition which Sher Ali sent against Maimana, and the other day we announced its success. Very few people here, perhaps, care in the least about Maimana; the Amir's troops might have blown it to the four winds of heaven, and we should never have cared, but still it is a place that people used to think about at one time. Now, however, absurd rumours reach Calcutta that the Russians have been defeated at Maimana with great slaughter, and no one remembers that the place lies about half-way between Herat and Balkh, and that a Russian force at Maimana would mean a Russian garrison at Herat. What has really happened, of course, is that the Mir of Maimana has been chastised for his intrigues with the Amir of Bokhara and Abdul Rahman by the Amir of Afghanistan; and that Maimana is once more brought into perfect subjection to Kabul. Maimana is one of the four western States of Afghan Turkistan. One of the Nadir Shah's soldiers, an Usbeg adventurer, founded it, and for some while Maimana was an almost independent fief of Persia. Since then it has passed through various stages, at one time owing allegiance to Afghanistan, at another to Persia, at all times freely intriguing with Bokhara. When Captain Conolly was there in 1840, the Chief of Maimana lamented that five different powers—Cabul, Herat, Khiva, Bokhara, and Persia—claimed his allegiance. They have all prevailed in turn; and, at last, in 1866, the Mir of Maimana swore fealty to Faiz Mahomed Khan, who then held Afghan Turkistan in Shere Ali's name. Since then, as we know, the Mir has been intriguing with the ruler of Bokhara again, and with Abdul Rahman. Last year Shere Ali sent the expedition, which, as we have just heard, has been successful. He has not gained very much by it. Still as the Usbegs of Maimana are the best soldiers in all Afghanistan, and as the natural products of the place are abundant, Shere Ali may find it useful to keep a body of troops there, ready for the accidents which may always happen to him. Success, moreover, is always good for his rule; the mere fact that he can punish refractory vassals is very much in his favour.

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THE LATE GENERAL TROUP.—The *Pioneer* gives the following biography of the late General Troup:—"The name of General Colin Troup, who died lately at Meerut, has long been a very familiar one in India. General Troup's first commission bore date 1820, and he seems to have been in this country almost ever since. He served against the Bheels in 1827, and throughout the operations in Afghanistan in 1839-42, including the storm and capture of Ghuznee. He was taken prisoner during the famous retreat, but survived this reverse to fight on the Sutlej in 1846. Next year he was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cawnpore Division, and during the mutinies he commanded a column in Rohilcund and Oudh, and scattered the forces of Ferozeshah and Ismail Khan, taking the latter prisoner with all his guns. He commanded the Meerut Division for five years, and was, we believe, the first President of the Stud Commission. Few soldiers in India can have seen more service or gone through more varied experiences, or left behind them a reputation more replete with anecdote. For General Troup, though pious to the core, and not more distinguished by the peculiarity we are about to notice than for his religious ardour, had nevertheless an old fashioned constitutional trick of swearing in a manner which the more subdued habits of this generation have discouraged. Nor was his genius in the direction shown merely on parade, for vernaculur swearing was perhaps his *forte* for choice. He has been known, by mere command of *gali*, to beat an old native woman who tried to engage him at her own weapons, and this was not by calling her a parallel-opipedon. The gallant veteran has lately been "permitted to reside" at Meerut, his rank in the army shelving him as far as divisional commands were concerned. His death, which took place on the 19th, ensued not from any specific complaint, but from a general break up of the constitution. He was buried on the 20th, when all the troops in the station were turned out to do honour to his memory."

THE LOST LETTERS OF WARREN HASTINGS.—To the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*. Sir,—Your London Correspondent in his last budget, inserted in your impression (dak edition) of yesterday, refers to the discovery of certain papers of Warren Hastings in the archives of the India-office, and these are probably the lost letters, &c., of our first Governor General, which he was so very anxious to find, and which are alluded to at p. 99 of my "Historical and Topographical Sketch of Calcutta," recently reprinted from the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*. In Gleig's "Memoirs of Warren Hastings," vol. III., p. 240, there is a letter of Hastings dated the 21st July, 1785, in which he laments the loss of the letters, &c., thus:—"But my greatest disappointment arises from your silence in that which I have received concerning my bureau. It contained many letters and other papers which I would not, for the world, have seen by strangers, and some not even by you. . . . There are some miniature pictures which I should grieve to lose." The following advertisement regarding the above appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* and *Oriental Advertiser* of Thursday, the 6th September, 1787.—"Whereas an old black wood *bureau*, the property of Warren Hastings, Esq., containing, amongst other things, two small miniature pictures and some private papers, was, about the time of his departure from Bengal, either stolen from his house on the Esplanade or by mistake sold at the auction of his effects. This is to give notice—That Mr. Larkins and Mr. Thompson will pay the sum of two thousand sicca rupees to any person who shall give them such information as shall enable them to recover the contents of the *bureau*." The *bureau*, or rather its mysterious contents, would appear to have found their way to the office of the magnates of Leadenhall-street, and have just been discovered in the India-office, according to the announcement of your London Correspondent. The Government would certainly not be justified in publishing them, especially after the expressed anxiety of Hastings that no one should see them.—Yours, &c., H. JAMES RAINEY.—Khoolnah, Jespore, March 14, 1876.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 23. Jamaica, Algoa Bay, &c.—24. Avagyee, Sandoway, &c.; Lois, Bombay.—26. Gange, Pondicherry; Cedric the Saxon, Liverpool; Cromwell, Boston; str. Himalaya, Penang.—27. British Consul, Melbourne.—28. Socotra, Bombay, via Coasts; City of Foochow, Cardiff; Meinam, Galle, via Madras Coast; str. Orion, Liverpool, via Suez Canal.—29. Star of Persia, London; Czarewitch, Penang; str. Arabia, Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Himalaya.—Brig. gen. Ross, Lieut. col. Cox.

Per Meinam.—Mrs. Goldbold and child, Mr. D. Lander, Mr. Prunhmayer, Mr. De Chappedeleim, Mr. and Mrs. Limouzin and two children, Mrs. Lutken, Mrs. K. Sulec, Mr. Caperon, Mr. E. Kaynean.

Per Orion.—Mrs. Miller, Miss Halthide, Mr. Eyre.

Per Arabia.—Col. E. B. Clay, Lieut. col. R. S. Hill, Capt. St. J. Barnatt, Surg. C. Bomford, Lieut. G. Churchill, Mr. J. H. Sharpe, Mr. S. Petnian, Sergeant A. Wilson, Mr. G. L. Towers, Mr. F. D. McGregor, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. H. Cross, Mr. J. Frost, Mr. W. Connally.

Per Czarewitch.—Lieut. col. Story, Dr. Oldman, Capt. Rankin, Serg. Craig, Mr. McPherson.

Per Busheer.—Mr. Harcourt, Hon. Rivers Thompson, Mr. Rivers Thompson, Mr. Palmer.

DEPARTURES.

March 23. Scotia, Port Blair and Camorta; Atalanta, Natal.—24. Poonah, London, via Suez Canal; Schah Jehan, Mauritius; East Croft, London; Clyde, London; Peterborough, London.—25. Str. Asia, Bombay, via Coasts; Puttiallu, Rangoon.—26. City of Venice, London, via Suez Canal; Queen Victoria, London, via Suez Canal; Coringa, Boston; Red Cross, Falmouth.—27. Mahratta, Chittagong; Yorkshire, London, via Suez Canal; Oriental, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits; Rohomany, Gulfs.—29. County of Peebles, London; Saugor, Bourbon; Nagpore, Liverpool; Hereford, London; Star of Brunswick, New York.—30. Burdwan, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Poonah.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. G. E. Chalke and Mrs. C. Boreham. For SUEZ.—Mr. G. Stanford. For MALTA.—Mr. W. Boyack. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Skinner, Rev. and Mrs. F. J. Keith and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Kellner, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. D. Bell, and Mr. W. H. McKewan. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. A. D. Cohn, Mr. G. Teske, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Morgan, Mr. W. Finckh, and Mr. A. Krieg. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. J. Money, Mr. and Mrs. A. MacCrae and child, Mrs. P. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Marie Smith, Mrs. Rochford, General and Mrs. Holroyd and two infants, Mrs. N. M. Gasper and two children, Mr. John Ferrie, Mr. H. S. Cox, Mr. H. E. Nears, Lieut. col. and Mrs. R. G. Oakes and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Levinge and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. York and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Neele and five children, Mrs. W. Dewan and two infants, Mr. Stuart Hall, Mrs. and Miss Elliot, Mrs. Inglis and infant, Dr. and Mrs. James Ridings and two infants, Mrs. A. W. Montagu, Mr. John Morrison, Mr. A. T. Apcar, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and three children, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Burrell, Mr. John Costain, Mr. Thomas S. Bain, Mr. N. F. Carpenter, Mr. Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Miss Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Miss Turner, Messrs. M. Buskin, John Brown, Mervin, and Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dunning and infant, Mr. C. Gasper, Master Alfred Coombes, Mr. John MacIntyre, Capt. H. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dozey, Miss J. Dozey, Masters W. and F. Dozey, Mr. M. L. Bensof, Mrs. Burke and two infants, Master Burke, Mr. Alexander Stevens, Mr. Catania.

Commercial.

Calcutta, March 31, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 0
5 per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	105 12 to 106 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 9 3-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	93 to 94
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	570 to 580
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1410 to 1415
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company...	— ...	1440 to 1450
Coal Company	1410 ...	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	134 to 135
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	183 to 185
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	269 to 270
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	257 to 258
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	172 to 173
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	440 to 450
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	109 to 110
Punjab Bank	100 ...	65 to 67
Simla Bank	500 ...	530
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, April 21.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods dull. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.3; 8¼lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.13; 40's Bannermill Twist, 4a. 11p. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14. Rice, Ballam Rs. 2.7. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 9⅛d.; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 2f. 24c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 99¾; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 100; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 102¾. Freights, 30s. to 55s.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

COCHIN, *March* 22.—Our Acting Master Attendant, Captain Bartlett, has been recalled to Madras, and Captain Phipps, of Tuticorin, has been gazetted Master Attendant of this port. The latter officer is now at Calicut, and is expected here shortly, to take charge of the new appointment. On Saturday last there was a grand procession from the Church of St. Anthony at Amarapathy. Of course, many of your readers are aware that, when cholera and small-pox begins to rage, Roman Catholics in these parts carry the image of St. Sebastian in procession through the streets as an act of devotion for the abatement of the epidemics, and with this object in view the parishioners of the Amarapathy Church had their procession out on Sunday last. The Rev. Fre Ferreiro, Vicar of the Amarapathy Church, and the Very Rev. Fre Gomez, Vicar-General of the Bishopric of Cochin, were present on the occasion. The procession went as far as the Goanese Church at Mattancherry, from whence it will start back to Amarapathy on Sunday next. Let us hope that the

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noble object these religious people have in view will be realised. The Rev. Mr. Johnson arrived here from Alleppey yesterday evening. He has come to perform a marriage ceremony at St. Francis' Church to-morrow, and has been expressly called down here owing to the indisposition of the Rev. Mr. Stone, our chaplain. Of late there has been a sudden change in the state of the weather. Sunday before last the skies assumed a very thick and cloudy aspect, and during the whole night it rained "cats and dogs," accompanied with thunder and lightning. This weather was experienced all along the coast from here to Quilon. The heat during the day is still excessive and insufferable. Cholera is still lurking about within the precincts of the town. On Saturday last two cases proved fatal. It is reported that cholera has abated to some extent at Alwaye, and people here are making up their minds to proceed there to enjoy the cool climate of that place, as is generally done at this time of the season.

NAGPUR, *March* 17.—A gloom was cast over this station lately on account of the sad death of Mr. Carpenter, Commissioner of this division. His untimely demise caused the Chief Commissioner and other officers of this Administration deep regret, and an expression of that regret has been recorded in the *Central Provinces Gazette*, which I give *verbatim et literatim*:—

March 6.—The Chief Commissioner deeply regrets to have to announce the death on the evening of the 5th inst., from injuries the effects of an accident, of Mr. C. W. Carpenter, C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Nagpoor Division. Whilst Government loses in him a very valuable public servant, the Chief Commissioner, in common with his numerous friends in the N.W. Provinces, deplores the loss of one, whose sweetness of disposition endeared him to all, and whose many sterling qualities gave promise of a brilliant future career.

On the night of the 15th inst. the native deacon, the Rev. Nathaniel Gnanapragassum, of the Church of England, died after a short illness, and was followed to his last resting-place by a goodly number of his native congregation, as well as the European community of Nagpoor. He was for many years Catechist at Kamptee, and has for some time past been ministering to the native Christians at Nagpoor, during which time he endeared himself to them. There is a whisper of a revision shortly of the Civil Service Commission of the Central Provinces, for the purpose, it is said, of enhancing the salaries of the officers composing it. Be this as it may, I think there is great need of a revision of the subordinate portion of many Government offices in these provinces, and something, I think, might be done to afford the drudges of Government, if not superior, at least decent salaries. The stagnant condition of some of the offices is pitiful to behold and wretched to contemplate. Only imagine a man, working hard for five, ten, or more years without any increase to his salary, and go on working he must, for he fears to lose so much Government service which counts towards the pension he some day hopes to receive, and when that long-sought-for time arrives, he finds himself shelved on a small pittance with a heavy load of debt, which he was compelled to incur, owing to his having the misfortune to be one of those poorly paid, never-to-rise, Government servants. A retrospect of his life brings most vividly before his imagination a mighty army of soucars and money-lenders, whom, to say the very least, Government have helped through his instrumentality to become rich.—*Athenæum* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MYSOR FORESTS.—Australia is making an effort to acclimatise the forest trees of the Mysor Province. Some sixty varieties of plants and seeds were forwarded the other day to Queensland and Adelaide for the purpose.

A VILLAGE BURNT.—A few days ago the village of Ramanahalli, Mysor, in the Chennagiri Taluk, was burnt down, the rayats being thus rendered homeless. The Chief Commissioner, after personally inspecting the place, has now humanely issued orders that these poor people should be allowed to use wood from the neighbouring forest free of charge, for the construction of their huts.

SALT.—The manufacture of salt at Ennor has commenced in some of the manufacturing stations to a limited extent. The Salt Deputy Collector is at Ennor, doing his best to encourage the manufacture. The water in the canal being low, the communication between it and the sea has not realised the expectations of the Salt Department.

THE PRINCE OF TRAVANKOR.—There is some probability of the first Prince of Travankor visiting Bangalor shortly, and of his being followed by the young Maharajah of Mysor. The Travankor Prince thought of going to Utakamaud for a time, but appears to have given up all idea of doing so, owing to the want of suitable house accommodation there.

MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS.—Mr. May, Superintendent of the Madras Harbour Works, has, the *Madras Athenæum* says, forwarded to Government an estimate, prepared by himself, of the probable cost of the Madras Harbour Works. The estimate, Mr. May observes, is based generally on Mr. Parkes's original estimate; it amounts to Rs. 64,00,000 as against a provisional sanction of £628,000, and Mr. Parkes's estimate of October, 1873, of £565,078.

MEDICAL.—Dr. W. T. Martin, of the British Medical Service, at present Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon General, has been appointed Surgeon to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and takes up his appointment immediately, in order to accompany the Government House party to the Hills on Wednesday afternoon next.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Lodwick, the Accountant-General, Madras, has taken three months' leave, and proceeded to the Hills, and we regret to hear that his health is not all that could be desired. He was bitten by a young dog some days ago under circumstances that have given rise to some anxiety, but nothing has occurred to justify fears as to after consequences.

A NICE QUESTION.—The expected, but unfulfilled, visit of the Prince of Wales to Bangalor is likely, it is said, to cause some litigation, for whilst the cost of erecting the triumphal arches and decorations has amounted to Rs. 51,000, the committee only sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 12,000 for the purpose, and the question now is, who is to pay the difference.

MANDALAY.—The writer of a letter from Mandalay to the *Rangoon Mail* says that the King has now sent an official to meet the English Karrenne Boundary Commissioners The Minister chosen is the Myotha Woondouk, Judge of the Mixed Court, and it is rumoured that the Mixed Court at Mandalay would be closed in consequence for three months. A new title of *Menyeen Maha Menidin Yazah* had been conferred on this official before his departure.

THE GOVERNMENT.—His Grace the Governor was to leave Madras on the evening of March 29. He has changed his intention of remaining at Atakamand for a day or two and then returning to Madras, in obedience to medical advice. The *Mail* says that his Grace is expected to remain on the Nilgiris until August, or until after the South-West monsoon has spent itself, when he will commence a tour to the west coast, to Travancore, Tinnevelly, Madura, and Trichinopoly.

FUNGUS IN COFFEE.—On the 16th of last month, we read in the Utakamand paper, coffee leaves from Mysor, affected with a new kind of fungus, were submitted to the Scientific Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society. The fungus was declared to be different from the Hemiliea of Ceylon, and called *Pellicularia Koleroga*. At its sitting on the 1st instant the committee received a report on the disease written by Mr. Berkeley. There is not much satisfaction in the report. Mr. Berkeley considered the leaves to be attacked "by the spawn of a fungus, probably a species of Acrimonium."

CHINCHONA.—From the half-yearly report of the Superintendent, Government Chinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, up to the 31st January 1876, we find that the number of plants propagated is 6,088, viz., 3,428 plants of C. Lanceolata (var. Angustifolio) and 2,660 plants of C. Pitayensis. 33,000 chinchona plants have been issued to the planters in Wynaad, and 6¼ ozs. of chinchona seed supplied to the public gratuitously. 277½lbs. of green tea leaf has been supplied to Major Jennings, 1,600 lbs. of dry chinchona bark has been supplied to the Government of Bombay, and 63,600 lbs. collected and prepared for shipment to England.

THE WAINAD.—Splendid showers have fallen over South-east and South Wainad; on the 5th inst. a light storm passed over this district, from which only thirty were registered; but on the 12th the rain fell in torrents both in South Wainad and Calicut. Through the district the showers have been general, and up to date fully two inches of rain has fallen in the Vellera Mulla and Moopanard districts. A heavy blossom will burst about the 20th inst., and with leaf-disease abating in virulence, and coffee at £100 a ton, the ensuing season promises, we are glad to be able to hope, to be very profitable for planters.—*Madras Paper.*

MYSOR.—We are glad to learn from the *Madras Times* that there are no grounds for the apprehensions which have been entertained of a grain scarcity in Mysor. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Dalyell, has been making a tour in the provinces, and has ascertained that though prices have been everywhere high, any actual scarcity of food was limited to a few particular localities, and that even in these parts there is sufficient grain in store to last till next harvest. The report which had been spread of some villagers subsisting on the leaves of a forest tree is utterly without foundation. The revenue had been paid up without any coercive measures being necessary, and in no locality had it been found necessary to institute relief works.

TRADE WITH YUNAN.—We learn from the *Rangoon Gazette* that there is a probability of the annual caravan between Yunan and Mandalay being resumed. A large kaffila of 1,000 mules arrived at Mandalay about a month or six weeks ago, bringing the usual description of merchandise, and left after some twenty days, taking a large quantity of cotton and other articles. This is the first year since this trade route was closed, nearly twenty years ago, that so large a caravan has passed through it. It will be interesting to watch its effect on the Irrawaddy borne trade with Upper Burma, which should be considerably enhanced, unless the caravan trade becomes a royal monopoly, and if so, then farewell to all sound commercial transactions.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The annual Convocation of the Senate of the Madras University, for the purpose of conferring degrees, was held at the Banqueting Hall on Thursday, the 23rd March, presided

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over by the Governor, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, as Chancellor of the University. Seventy-nine candidates presented themselves for the several degrees of M.A., B.L., B.C.E., and B.A. The Hall was crowded with visitors, amongst whom were a large number of ladies. The ladies from Government House were also present. After the ceremony of conferring the degrees upon the candidates had been performed the Hon. Mr. Justice Innes, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, delivered the annual address, at the conclusion of which the Convocation was formally dissolved by his Grace the Chancellor.

SORCERY AND MURDER IN MALABAR.—A man, of the pariah caste, known as Parayen Karimban, was brought up at the last Sessions held at Calicut, on a charge of having murdered a female infant, he daughter of a Mopla woman, between whom and himself there would appear to have been some acquaintance, though whether it amounted to a criminal intimacy or not was not quite clear. The woman's husband was out on the night when the murder took place, but returned home just in the nick of time to catch the murderer, who was concealed in a hedge near the house, with the body of the murdered infant in his arms. The prisoner was a reputed sorcerer, and, as such, was evidently held in great fear by the woman, in common with other people of her class, and he had been forbidden to come to the house by the husband, either on account of the reputation he bore or for some other cause. What his motive was in murdering the child was not very satisfactorily made out, but it was sufficiently proved, both by the evidence and his own admission, that he had committed the crime imputed to him, and he was accordingly found guilty of murder and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, which sentence has just been confirmed by the High Court.—*Madras Times*, March 25.

AN INDIAN JUGGLER SHOT.—The commands of a conjuror claim and usually obtain ready obedience on the part of the spectators of his skill. We fearlessly give up our watches, pocket handkerchiefs, and hats to be flattened, burnt and cut up, confident in their ultimate restoration. Nay, few would hesitate to assault a professor of legerdemain with deadly weapons at his own request. An instance, however, is just reported by Indian journals of fatal results having followed upon this customary complaisance. A juggler at Cuddapah, who pretended to possess some power which rendered his life proof against any attempt that might be made upon it with powder and ball, challenged one of the bystanders to aim at him with a loaded musket, assuring him that the ball would not so much as wound him. The man accepted the challenge, and, with the loaded musket presented to him by the Indian Houdin, shot the unfortunate juggler through the head. The shooter was thereupon seized and committed to the sessions on a charge of murder, which can hardly, we should imagine, be maintained under the very peculiar circumstances of the case. One of the most extraordinary features of the affair is the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, who are most of them relatives of the deceased; they stated that he had several times been shot at before in the same manner, and had never been hurt. However that may be, it is clear that on the occasion of the last fatal performance the man showed absolute confidence in his own invulnerability, and had in no way tampered with the weapon.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 24. Acacia, Masulipatam; Jungfrau, Singapore.—25. Str. Madura, Bombay; str. Truedos, London.—26. Str. Melnam, Galle and Pondicherry; str. Sultan, London.—27. Str. Patna, Calcutta and Northern Ports; str. Poonah, Calcutta; Col. Fytche, Moulmein; str. Baghdad, Rangoon and Northern Ports.—13. Str. Cathay, Suez, Aden, and Galle; str. Kurrachee, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Madura.—From COLOMBO.—Capt. Fullner.

Per str. Patna.—From COCONADA.—Miss Richardson, two Misses Traish, Rev. and Mrs. Timpany and three children, Miss Maclauren, Mrs. Anderson and child, and Mrs. Brandt and two children. From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Raikes, Miss Bateman, Rev. and Mrs. Phillips, and Mr. W. Davidson. From FALSE POINT.—Col. and Mrs. Jenkins and child.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poonah.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. G. E. Clarke, Mrs. C. Barcham, and Mr. Ferries. For GALLE.—Mr. J. M. G. Edwards. For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Fireman. For SUEZ.—Mr. G. Stanford. For MALTA.—Mr. H. S. COX. For BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Bayack, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Rev. and Mrs. Keith and child, Mr. T. Smith, Mr. D. Bell, and Mr. and Mrs. McKewan. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Fuchs, Mr. A. D. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Vellner, Mr. W. Finckh, Mr. G. Jeske, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Morgan, and Mr. A. Kreig. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Neele and five children, Dr. Ridings and two infants, Gen. and Mrs. Holroyd and two infants, Mr. Meers, Mrs. W. Dewar and two infants, Mrs. Inglis and infant, Mrs. Gasper and two infants, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. T. Baion, Mrs. A. W. Montague, Mr. J. Ferrier, Mr. J. Buskin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kork and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss M. Smith, Mrs. Rochford, Mr. H. Carpenter, Mrs. C. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Livinge and child, Mr. A. T. Apcar, Capt. H. B. Smith, Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., Mr. and Mrs. McCral and child, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Oakes and child, Mr. Peppe, Master A. Coombes, Mr. S. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Burrell, Mr. J. Costaines, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Jordon, Mr. and Mrs. Borrett, Mr. Mervin, Mr. Walton, Mr. Costaina, Miss S. Turner, Miss A. Baldwin, Mr. J. McIntyre, Mr. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Dozey, Miss Dozey, Master F. Dozey, Master Dozey, Mrs. and Master Burke and two infants, Mr. and Mrs., and Master Fletcher and two infants, Mr. Benuson, Mr. A. Miller, Mr. Beattie, and Mr. and Mrs. Dennings and infants.

Per str. Baghdad.—From COCONADA.—Rev. Mr. Harpeton. From RANGOON.—Major Anderson, Lieut. Alves, Hospital Assistant Pillay, Hospital Secy. Ormiston, Asst. apothy. Marrow, and Vety. surg. Sartin.

Per str. Cathay.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Miss Brett, Mrs. Boyle, three daughters and son, Mr. W. W. Barnes, Mr. J. Irving, Mr. G. W. Glen, Mr. Chicken, and Dr. and Mrs. Keiss. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Losh, Mr. R. Thomas, Mr. W. Bruce, Mr. D. Moir, Mrs. Kenny, Capt. Wilmer, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. Wetherall, Mr. Hudson, Mr. J. P. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and infant, and Mr. H. A. Maclunes.

DEPARTURES.

March 24. Jungfrau, Rangoon.—26. Str. Madura, Calcutta; Alnwick Castle, Coast; str. Melnam, Calcutta.—27. Str. Madura, Calcutta and Northern Ports; str. El Dorado, Calcutta; str. Patna, Bombay.—28. Str. Poonah, Galle, Aden, and Suez.—29. Str. Cathay, Calcutta.—30. Str. Kurrachee, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Madura.—From MADRAS.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and infant, Mr. C. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Davis. For COCONADA.—Mrs. J. Hope. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. C. Ridgway.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poonah.—From MADRAS.—For MELBOURNE.—Mr. T. Learmouth. For VENICE.—Capt. Spry. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Druitt, Mrs. M. R. Weld and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilde and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Winch, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Brandt and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Timpany and two children.

Per str. Cathay.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Grath, Mr. Sampson, wife and two children, and Mr. Seebeck.

Commercial.

Madras, April 1, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 9 3-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight...	1s. 9⅝d. to 1s. 9 7-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
,, ,, at 3 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
,, ,, at sight	1s. 10¼d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 22 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	... 9½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	... Nominal.
4½ per cent.	1870	... 101¼
4 per cent.	1832-33	...
Ditto	1835-36	... 100
Ditto	1842-43	...
Ditto	1854-55	...
Ditto	1872	... 3½ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Ligh Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

LAS BAILA.—A memorial to the Bombay Government has been prepared by the Sirdars and inhabitants of Las Baila, which bears 110 signatures, praying for the restoration of the Jam to the rule of Las Baila. The Jam, who escaped from Las Baila to avoid the persecutions of the Khan of Khelat some six years ago, took refuge in Sind, when the Government removed him to the Deccan, where he has been ever since.

MISS CARPENTER.—Miss Carpenter, who left Bombay by last Monday's mail steamer takes with her—what will doubtless be considered an interesting charge—two children of Baboo Sasipada Banerjee, whom she will educate in England. It will be remembered, says the Calcutta *Daily News*, that we recorded the death of Mrs. Banerjee a short time since; and stated that that lady visited England some years ago, when she was the guest of Miss Carpenter. If the youngsters possess the "timber" of their parents, good things may be hoped from them.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 3.

NATIVE PRINCES.—The Bhaunaggar Thakur has just returned home from his Indian tour. The Limri Chief is on the eve of starting on a journey to England, and the Thakur of Morvi, too, is preparing to undertake the prescribed tour with which the scholastic career of the students of the Rajkumar College terminates. The Junaghar and Nowanaggar *kuvers*, as well as the young Chief of Rajkot, also went through the ordeal some time ago. Under the careful guidance of Captain Nutt, the young Thakur of Bhaunaggar has had ample opportunities of acquiring most varied and useful information during his Indian tour.

THE CASE OF MR. PEREIRA.—It is reported that the case of Mr. Pereira, Superintendent, Political Department, Secretariat, who was first suspended and subsequently dismissed, on a charge never, we believe, substantiated, of giving certain information to the ex-Gaikwar's Government, has been taken into favourable consideration by the local Government, from the fact of his having been so long a servant of Government—over twenty-two years—and that it is intended to communicate with the Home Government recommending a small compensation to be granted to his family.

A HANDY VOLUME.—We have seen the Bombay Army Regulations now being issued from the press, and as every officer is to provide himself with a copy, it may interest intending purchasers to know that the book weighs over 9 lbs., contains an index of 109 pages, and for its size reflects great credit on the compiler. Although it is a nice little addition to an officer's already over-stocked library, it is perhaps to be regretted that it has been considered necessary to add such a voluminous book to the long list. One of the great inconveniences of the Indian Army is the numerous regulation

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books. It has often been said that it is next to impossible to tel. from the numerous books which is a correct order.—*Times of India*,

KOLABA.—The Royal Artillery at Kolaba were paraded by Colonel Spurway early on Friday morning, to witness the bestowal of medals for long service and good conduct, awarded under the late regulations to the following individuals:—Quartermaster Sergeant George R. Waymark, Sergeant F. W. Gordon, Bombardier Michael Burke, Gunners John Clear and Samuel Hayman. Colonel Bond, in pinning the medals to the breasts of these non-commissioned officers and men, remarked that he should like to decorate all those present in a similar manner, and said that although a war medal might be obtained in a short time, it was the battle of life to gain the medal which he now had the pleasure of presenting to the recipients.—*Times of India*, April 3.

BROACH NEWS, *March* 23.—There has been no case of small-pox in Broach as stated; not a single case is known in the town.—The necessity for a Factory Act is shown by the number of mutilations constantly occurring here. Last week a woman's clothes caught in a wheel, and she was literally smashed to pieces; that was in a ginning factory at Kurwan. At the Mofussil's Company's factories at Palej two serious accidents occurred, one of the right arm shattered up to the shoulder, the other of a hand entirely shattered up to the wrist, both cases involving amputation. These accidents only occur at ill-regulated factories.—It is remarked here that the Prince of Wales, in his letter to Lord Northbrook, mentions the Governor-General, the native princes, the military, the Civil servants, and the natives, but all mention whatever of the independent European community is omitted.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

A COMPLAINT FROM A TRAVELLER.—A passenger from Colombo by the B. I. steamer *Dorunda*, for London, writes to the *Ceylon Observer*, from Aden, as follows:—The s.s. *Dorunda*, which left Colombo on Sunday afternoon, the 13th ult., arrived at Aden on Monday morning, the 21st ult., having done the passage under eight days. The weather has been delightful the whole time, the ship as comfortable as anyone could wish, and the officers, from the captain downwards, very attentive and agreeable. But why should Indian passengers be at the mercy of the steward of the steamer? He has the supplying of the ship with soda-water, &c.; the miserable stock he took on board at Colombo only lasted three days. The water, being bad owing to the tanks being new, is hardly drinkable, and nothing else was to be had. A sick lady passenger, whose life was almost despaired of, could get nothing to drink. I should advise the passengers by *Mercara*, following, to bring their own stock of liquor, although it is against the Company's rules. The steward of this steamer, who, by-the-bye, seems scarcely fit for the post, assured me before leaving Colombo that the stock of soda-water was quite sufficient for the voyage home. I trust the agents will take notice of this.

MILITARY.—Major Strong, who has been Assistant-Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow for the past four years, left that station on Sunday, proceeding on leave to England. Baron Haussemann's transfiguration of Paris pales before Major Strong's remodelling of Mhow. New roads and avenues have been opened out, and in the bazaar unsightly grounds and slopes are changed to smiling gardens and green banks; a handsome row of shops has risen up in Montgomery-street as if by magic. Captain Withers, 25th Regiment L.I., succeeds Major Strong. We observe that Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Park, Bombay Infantry and second in command of H.M.'s 12th N.I., has been permitted to retire from the service on the 3rd proximo. Colonel Park goes on the pension of his rank, £365 per annum, and is not one of the twenty who are going under the provision of the new Retirement scheme. Colonel Champion, commandant of the 12th, went home recently, and as he gets his off-reckonings next year, will not come out again. Colonel Hogg, now second-in-command of the 1st Belooch Regiment, gets the 12th in Colonel Champion's place. Lieut.-Colonel Heathcote is confirmed in the appointment of second-in-command, vice Park, and Major Reid, now acting wing officer, is confirmed in that appointment. Lieut.-Colonel Park, who is known in the service as a most efficient officer, has the Indian mutiny medal and clasp, having been through the campaign in Central India, including the relief of Saugor, and the assault and storm of Jhansi. In 1859 he was engaged in the pursuit of Tantia Topee, and, in 1860, in the suppression of the Waghir Rebellion. By the retirement of Colonel Park the Bombay army loses a good officer.—*Times of India*, April 3.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.—Anent the change of management of Khelat affairs, the *on dit* is that the transfer of Political charge has involved considerations in respect to the revenue administration of the Frontier district. Colonel Munro, it is said, has represented the necessity that he should have Revenue charge as well, to make his position politically an easier one, by thus securing the co-operation of such of the natives of standing, holding land in it, whose influence would be of material assistance with those out of British ground, but which otherwise there would be a difficulty in obtaining, or the probability of being altogether withheld. This, we understand, is the sum and substance of the representation, but we do not vouch for the reasons adduced for the accession desired. This proposal has, however, been commented on by Sir William Merewether, and a counter one put forward to allow the administrative machinery to be worked as at present, the Khelat Agency which was abolished last year being re-established as it were for the Punjab officers, who, however, would not in any way be connected with the Political Superintendent at Jacobabad. An alternative proposal has also been made, in the event of this being considered undesirable, to transfer the district as an addition to the Shikarpoor, Collectorate. This is the matter now before Government for decision. Public opinion, influenced no doubt by the action against the Commissioner in the first instance, seems to go with Colonel Munro, but this is hardly fair reasoning, and there is a greater probability of the decision being the other way, unless, indeed, the transfer of the district to the Government of the Punjab be intended as the first step towards the annexation ultimately of the entire province. As to events beyond the Frontier, hopes are entertained of some settlement being come to for the opening of the way for commerce, although both the Moola and Bolan Passes are still said to be closed. The Khan, it would appear, is exerting himself to this end, and as an earnest of his good intentions, we may mention the fact of his Highness and Vakeel Peer Jahan having arrived at Jacobabad, a couple of weeks ago, to act in concert with the Politicals. The end in view, however, will be less easily attained, considering the feeling prevailing against the Khan in consequence of the death of Nooroodin Khan; yet there is a greater probability of its being accomplished now than there was a few weeks back. Major Sandeman purposes going out to Gundawa, accompanied by Peer Jahan, there to meet the principal parties, whose co-operation is necessary towards maintaining peace and order, where deeds of plunder and bloodshed have been latterly perpetrated with a persistency and fury which is horrible to think of. It is devoutly to be hoped that the measures contemplated will be successful. The Pathans now in Sind are annoyed about not being able to return to their homes, being unwilling to undertake a journey so perilous, and they anxiously look forward to the prospect of being guaranteed immunity from sharing the sad fate of the earlier caravans of the season.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 27. H.M.S. Doris, Sea; A. S. Davis, Liverpool; str. Macedonia, Liverpool; Arch Druid, Liverpool.—28. Str. Khundalla, Calcutta.—29. Str. Assam, Southampton.—30. H.M.S. Philomel, Penang.—April 1. Str. Arabia, Genoa.—2. Str. Blenheim, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Assam.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Lytter and child, Major and Mrs. Boulton, Miss Beatson, Miss Wood, Mrs. R. B. Otto and infant, Mr. T. A. Crawford, Miss Ronald, Mrs. E. Hart and three children, Mr. W. L. Smith, Mr. T. W. Smith, Mr. E. W. Hircy, Mr. Blackett, Mr. Campbell, Mr. A. S. Kinnaird, Mr. J. Lecotas, and Mr. W. C. Diblin. From MALTA.—Lieuts. Plant and Murphy. From VENICE.—Miss Campbell, Mrs. Cunigham, Dr. G. Bince, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss R. L. Stewart, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Clarke, and Mrs. Howell and two children. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Chrystie, Mr. Mahomet, Col. R. Baker, Mr. A. Kelly, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Webster, Mr. Zella, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Muir, and Mr. DeSouza. From ANCONA.—Mr. Balbi. From SUEZ.—Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. E. Baker, Mr. H. Watanate, and Mr. R. Naker. From ADEN.—Surg. Waters, Mrs. Cassimbhoy and sister.

DEPARTURES.

March 27. Baron Colonsay, Liverpool; str. Yeldo, Liverpool; str. Pekin, Southampton, &c.; H.M.S. Doris, Sea.—28. Latona, Akyab.—29. Statolic, Moulmein.—30. Aberaman, Sharpness and London; str. Dah'it, London, via the Canal.—31. Str. J. B. Walker, Marseilles, via the Canal; str. Commilla, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—April 1. Emperor, Falmouth; str. Lumley Castle, Marseilles, via Kurrachee; str. Khundalla, Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Pekin.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Robinson, Mr. H. B. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway and two children, Mr. J. Yorke, and Rev. J. Brunesson. For BRINDISI.—Dr. Bow.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reid, Mrs. A. C. B. Withers, Mrs. Theobald and two children, Capt. Dunn, Mr. W. Towuson, and Mr. Betts. For BRINDISI—A lady and gentleman, Mr. R. W. Finch, Mr. R. Logan, Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. H. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Nairne, Mr. J. McKerr, Mr. F. L. Goldsmid. Lieut. col. and Mrs. Lilly and child, Col. Davidson, Lieut. the Hon. E. Noel, Col. W. A. Park, Mr. R. Rust, Mr. Watson, Mr. H. Baring Lawford, Major Loch, and the Hon. Major B. Hobart. For VENICE.—Mr. W. Ramsay, Capt. W. E. Chambers, Capt. Edgell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Knowles, Mr. C. H. Byrne, Mr. Lewis Coyle, and Mr. Flemington. For SUEZ.—Major gen. and Mrs. Boll, and Mr. H. S. West.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 3, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 8 15-16d. to 1s. 9d.
4 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 9¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Ducts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	98
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3150
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1403 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1050
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	195
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1075
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 97-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

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COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, April 21.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods are dull. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.2; 8¼lbs. ditto. Rs. 4.14; 40's Mule Twist, 9¾: 30's Water Twist, 9¾. Cotton active. Shipments of the week, 35,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 9 1-16d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 99½; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 101; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 102¼. Freights: Trieste Canal, 47s. 6d.

Ceylon.

THE PEARL FISHERY.—Captain Donnan, the Master Attendant of Colombo, has proceeded on his annual visit to the Pearl Banks in the Gulf of Mannar. Upon the report he submits to Government will depend whether a fishery is to take place in the spring of next year.

THE MALDIVES.—The Ambassador from the Sultan of the Maldives Islands recently waited upon Sir Charles Peter Layard, K.C.M.G., as the representative of the Governor of Ceylon. The Ambassador was received with some little show of state and ceremony.

THE STUDY OF CELTIC.—The fund being raised in Ceylon on behalf of Professor Blackie's Celtic Chair has received a fillip by the publication of a letter from the projector of the movement, written in his most characteristic manner. There can be little doubt that the sum mentioned at the outset as that which should be sent from Ceylon in aid of this object—viz., £250—will be raised.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE "STRATHMORE."—The sum of Rs.3,010 has been contributed in Ceylon on behalf of the passengers saved from the wrecked ship *Strathmore*. The crew has been sent to England by various opportunities, and a communication has been addressed to Government, asking the authorities to arrange for sending the passengers on to their destination—New Zealand. If this is done the sum subscribed will give them each something with which to begin the world again.

A COFFEE ESTATE ON FIRE.—As already briefly announced, a most disastrous fire has occurred on Balmoral and Clydesdale Estates in Dimbula, Ceylon. As a rule, fire does but little damage in Ceylon compared with European countries, and, at first sight, it might seem as if the growing bushes of a coffee estate were the last likely object to form fuel for a devastating fire. There are, however, several instances on record of coffee having been burnt in dry seasons, either from a clearing being fired and the flames extending too far, or from a firestick being put in an adjoining patana where mana grass was growing to the height of three or four feet. An unusually rainless season, during the early months of this year, had made the coffee bushes very dry, and when the patana next to Balmoral Estates was accidentally (or otherwise) set fire to, the flames soon spread to the estate and much damage was done. Possibly £7,000 will not cover the mischief done.

ECCLESIASTICAL GRANTS, CEYLON.—A question has been raised relating to ecclesiastical grants from the public revenue of Ceylon. In 1871, when Bishop Claughton resigned the bishopric of Colombo, the Executive Council of the island requested the Secretary of State not to fill up the vacancy, as the services of a resident bishop were not really needed, and it would be advantageous to revert to the old arrangement of making an allowance to the Bishop of Madras for the episcopal superintendence required. But the Secretary of State, the Earl of Kimberley, had already filled up the vacancy. There was again a vacancy in 1875, and Sir W. H. Gregory, who had then become Governor, strongly objected to its being filled up; but again an appointment had been made by the Secretary of State, the Earl of Carnarvon, before the Governor's letter arrived. Sir Hercules Robinson, who was Governor in 1871, did not himself object to the appointment of a bishop, and said he was not aware that there was any general desire for the abolition of the bishopric. In the flourishing condition of the finances, he thought the expenditure entailed was well invested in a social as well as an official point of view. But Governor Sir W. H. Gregory writes, in 1875, that the appointment will be looked upon as an injustice by all educated men in the colony not of the subsidised creed, and even by many of that creed. The last census showed less than 56,000 Protestants in a population of two and a half millions, and the declared members of the Church of England, with the Presbyterians, amounted together to less than 14,000, but their clergy receive upwards of £10,000 a year from the public revenue; the average attendance in 1872 at the services of chaplains paid by Government being but 3,000. The Roman Catholics, 184,000 in number, get a subsidy, but only of £100 a year. The Wesleyans, who have 6,000 declared members, appear to have no subsidy. Sir W. H. Gregory says that the State-paid chaplains, as a rule, minister in towns where their congregations are well able to support them. A memorial from a district meeting of seven English Wesleyan missionaries, and twenty-eight ministers, natives of Ceylon, protests against the grants as unfair, and presenting Christianity as a religion associated with injustice, and they maintain that the Government is, in effect, engaging in missionary operations, which is contrary to public policy; but Lord Carnarvon answers that he is not prepared to authorise any change which shall deprive either the Church of England or the Presbyterian Church of that support from Government which they have hitherto enjoyed.

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 25.)

BARTLETT, T. W., asst. engr., 1st grade Rajpootana State Railway, is transfd. from the Ajmere to the Sambhar div. of the Rajpootana State Railway.

BARWELL, Major gen. C. A., C.B., to be chief comr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, v. Major gen. D. M. Stewart.

BAXTER—DEASE—TAIT.—The following postings and transfers in the Indus Valley State Railway have been made by suptg. engrs.:—Messrs. B. Baxter and P. P. Dease, asst. engrs., 2nd grade, to the Mehur and Sehwan divs., respectively. The transfer of Mr. J. Tait, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Bahawalpur div. to the Office of the Suptg. Engr., Mooltan dist., is cancelled.

BECKETT, Capt. W. H., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Bareilly div., Military Works.

BROOKE, W. R., supt., 2nd grade, Telegraph Dept., is app. to offic. as a supt. of the 1st grade from Feb. 10, during the abs. on leave of Major Eckford.

BUYERS, W. L., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, having returned from the leave granted him, is posted to No. 5, Mahanaddi Survey div.

GAHAN, H. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Scindia State Railway, is transfd. from the Chumbul div. to the Agra div.

JOHNSTON, W. P., asst. supt., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as supt., 3rd grade, from Feb. 10, v. Major Eckford, R.E., on leave.

MARR, A. R., sub engr., 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. to the Tirhoot State Railway.

MOULTRIE—GILLAM.—The following changes are notified in the Bank of Bengal:—Mr. G. W. Moultrie resumed charge of the Bombay Agency from the 1st current. The services of Mr. F. A. Gillam are availed of on special duty.

NEWMARCH.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following app. in the Account Branch of the Military Dept. of the Govt. of India:—Major O. R. Newmarch, Bengal staff corps, dep. acct. gen., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Mr. G. W. Kellner.

RICHARDSON, G., asst. supt., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as supt., 3rd grade, from Feb. 15, v. Mr. Wese, on leave.

WARD, Lieut. A. E., staff corps, asst. engr., is transfd. from the Chukrata Road div. to the 2nd Chukrata Special Military Works div.

INDIAN POLITICAL SERVICE.

(*Gazette of India*, March 25.)

The following temporary promotions are made in the graded Political Service consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut. col. W. H. Beynon, Resident, 3rd class; Col. J. A. Wright, Political Agent, 2nd class; and Col. E. Thomson, Political Agent, 1st class:—

From the date of Col. Beynon's proceeding on furlough:—

Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., polit. agent, 1st class, to offic. as resident, 3rd class.

Lieut. col. S. B. Miles, polit. agent, 2nd class, to offic. as polit. agent, 1st class.

From the date of Col. J. A. Wright's proceeding on furlough:—

Col. W. D. Dickson, polit. agent, 3rd class, to offic. as polit. agent, 2nd class.

Capt. J. W. Ridgeway, polit. asst., 1st class, to offic. as polit. agent, 3rd class.

Capt. C. W. Burton, offic. polit. asst., 2nd class, to offic. as polit. asst., 1st class.

Major V. E. Law, polit. asst., 3rd class, to offic. as polit. asst., 2nd class.

From the date of Col. E. Thompson's proceeding on furlough:—

Lieut. col. M. Thomson, offic. polit. agent, 2nd class, to offic. as polit. agent, 1st class.

Capt. W. J. W. Muir, political agent, 3rd class, to offic. as political agent, 2nd class.

Capt. C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., political asst., 1st class (substantive *pro tem.*), to offic. as political agent, 3rd class.

Mr. J. C. Edwards, political asst., 2nd class, to offic. as political asst., 1st class.

Lieut. D. W. K. Barr, political asst., 3rd class, to offic. as political asst., 2nd class.

Pundit Suroop Narain, native asst. to the agent to the gov. gen. for Central India, to offic. as political asst., 3rd class.

Major W. Tweedie, officg. political agent, 1st class, is posted to Moorshedabad.

Capt. C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., officg. political agent, 3rd class, is posted to Hyderabad.

Capt. C. A. Bayley, officg. political agent, 3rd class, is posted to Jeypore.

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Capt. C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Madras gen. list, inf., to be political asst., 1st class, (substantive *pro tem*), v. Capt. H. B. Abbott, deputed on special duty to Jhallawar.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 22.)

Lieut. L. J. H. Grey, asst. comr., employed on the special work for the measurement and settlement of the Barkagurh Estate in Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Regulation VII. of 1822.

Mr. F. W. Kelly, revenue surveyor, in charge of the survey operations in Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll. under Regulation IX. of 1833 in that dist.

The furlough for twenty months granted to Lieut. col. J. Burn, senior capt. of the Behar mounted volunteer rifles, under orders of Feb. 21, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Feb. 23, will have effect from March 13 instead of from March 20, as previously notified.

Lieut. col. J. Macdonald, supt., revenue surveys, Lower Circle, is apptd. to be a member of the committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

Capt. J. E. Saudeman, asst. supt., in charge of the Dhanwar Estate Survey, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll. under Regulation IX. of 1833.

In supercession of the orders of the 4th inst., Mr. E. S. Moseley, joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to the dist. of Durbhanga.

Mr. J. Nugent, asst. mag. and coll., is apptd. to have charge of the Seetamarhee div. of the Mozafferpore dist.

Major E. Y. Walcott, asst. comr., Manbhoom, is apptd. to act as canton. mag. of Barrackpore, and as judge in the Small Cause Court in that canton., during the absence, on leave, of Capt. W. Hopkinson, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut. H. M. Temple, extra aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieut. Gov., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the mil. dept., with effect from the 22nd inst.

The Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be Members of the Council of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William, with effect from the 9th inst.:—

Mr. T. W. Brookes and Mr. V. H. Schalch.

Mr. J. G. Charles, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is apptd. to act as dep. comr. of police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Lambert, or until further orders.

The orders of Nov. 30, 1875, apptg. Mr. C. Raban to act in the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police, will have effect from June 25 last, the date on which Mr. W. B. Savi received charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Cachar.

Surg. major J. J. Durant, principal asst. to opium agent, Behar, having returned to duty on Feb. 1, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th idem is cancelled.

Mr. J. A. Counsell is apptd. to act as asst. coll. of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. M. Goodricke, or until further orders.

Surg. A. S. Reid, offieg. civil surg. of Chittagong, is apptd. to act as civil surg. of Cooch Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. T. Briscoe, or until further orders.

Asst. apoth. A. Fitzgibbon, attached to the Howrah gen. hospital, is apptd. to act, until further orders, as med. officer of Beerbhoom.

The services of 3rd grade Asst. surg. Suresh Chunder Ghose, a supernumerary at the Presy., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Provs.

Surg. J. C. Fullerton, in med. charge left wing N.I., was in med. charge of the civil station of Dacca from July 28 to Aug. 1, 1875, and from Sept. 27 to Dec. 8, 1875.

Surg. F. R. Swaine, M.B., was in temp. med. charge of the civil station of Julpigoree from Dec. 11, 1875, to the date on which he was relieved of his duties at that station.

Surg. D. W. D. Comins, M.D., is apptd. to act as civil. surg. of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Peachy, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, March 18.)

Mr. W. E. Neale, C.S., reported his return from furl. on Feb. 24.

Mr. J. Laing, offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, from the date of his return from leave.

Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to offic. as Principal, Benares College, v. Mr. R. T. H. Griffith.

Mr. E. L. Reid to offic. as Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, as a temp. measure, v. Mr. A. E. Gough.

Mr. C. Dodd, Professor of Literature, Agra College, to offic. as Professor of Literature, Benares College, during the absence, on furl., of Mr. J. Kibble.

Mr. E. H. H. Goulding, asst. inspr., 2nd circle, Dept. Public Instruction, to offic. as Professor of Literature, Agra College, v. Mr. C. Dodd.

The appt. of Mr. J. Laing, offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, is hereby cancelled.

H.H. the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to make the following offieg. proms. from Jan. 1:—

Mr. P. B. Reid, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade; and Mr. R. L. Hennesey, asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade.

The Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, comr., from Rohilkand to Agra.

Mr. R. M. Edwards, comr., from Agra to Rohilkand.

Surg. major A. H. Hilson, civil surg., from Naini Tal to Agra, during the absence on leave of Surg. major A. Christison.

Capt. J. H. Western, exec. engr., Irrigation Dept., N.W. Provs., to be a special mag.

Mr. R. G. Hardy, asst. coll., 1st class, Bulandshahr.

Capt. L. F. Boileau, R.E., asst. to suptg. engr., 1st circle, to be exec. engr., Rohilkhand.

Capt. H. Doveton, R.E., dist. engr., Bijnor, to be asst. to suptg. engrs., 1st and 2nd circle.

Lieut. G. H. M. Bellasis, dist. engr., Mirzapur, to be dist. engr, Bijnor.

Mr. W. H. Longmore, asst. engr., 1st grade, to be dist. engr., Mirzapur.

Sergt. E. Murtha, overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the Cawnpore dist., Allahabad Provincial div.

Mr. J. F. Robinson, temp. supervisor, 1st grade, Lalitpur dist., Jhansi Provincial div., is transfd. to the Banda dist., Allahabad Provincial div.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to promote Mr. C. C. Anderson, suptg. engr., 2nd circle, Irrigation Branch, P.W. Dept., N.W. Provinces, to the temp. rank of a chief engr. of the 3rd class, and to app. him to offic. as chief engr. of the Irrigation Branch during the further absence of Col. Greathed, R.E., on privilege leave.

The duties of Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch will be carried on as before by Col. Fraser, secy. to Govt. in the P.W. Dept.

Major C. S. Thomason, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the charge of the 2nd circle, Irrigation Works, with the temp. rank of suptg. engr., 3rd grade.

Lieut. F. V. Corbett, R.E, exec. engr., 3rd grade, made over, and Mr. C. G. Palmer, asst. engr., 1st grade, received charge of the Etawah div., Ganges Canal, on the 19th idem.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, March 4.)

Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, asst. comr., is app. to act as dep. comr. of the 4th grade, in the dist. of Sibsagar, from the date on which he assumed charge from Lieut. col. Lance.

Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, asst. comr., on special duty, Sylhet and Cachar Settlements, is vested with the powers of a coll. under Act XX. of 1848 (an Act for better enforcing the attendance of proprietors and farmers of land before collectors of land revenue).

Under column 1, section 7, of the "Assam Hill Districts Whipping Regulation, 1875," the Chief Comr. is pleased to vest Mr. L. Hare, C.S., offieg. asst. comr., Khasi and Jaintia Hills, with power to pass sentence of whipping under the said regulation.

Lieut. M. A. Gray, offieg. asst. comr. P.W.D., is app. vice-chairman of the District Roads' Committee, Darrang.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, March 25.)

BARRAS.—The services of Major J. Barras, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

COTTON.—The services of Lieut. A. E. O. Cotton, R.E., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the P. W. Dept.

ROBERTS.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following app.:—Qrmr. genl.'s dept., Lieut. C. Roberts, of the 72nd foot, to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Major H. P. Pearson.

TEMPLE.—The services of Lieut. H. M. Temple, Bengal staff corps, offieg. 2nd wing subalt. 37th, the Meerut N.I., extra A.D.C. to the Hon. the Lieut. gov., Bengal, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. from this date.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have reported their return from England:—

Surg. major W. C. Smith, M.D., of the med. dept., in med. charge 27th (Punjab) regt. of N.I.

Capt. C. O'Donel, of the Bengal staff corps, sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. J. E. W. Howey, of the gen. list, inf.

Capt. H. A. McNair, of the late 29th regt. of N.I., 2nd squad. officer 12th Bengal cav.

Surg. J. Cleghorn, M.D., of the med. dept., junior civil surg., and supt. dist. jail, Allahabad.

Sub conductor S. Corbett, of the army commissariat dept.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, March 18 to March 24.)

APPERLEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 29, app. Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 1st squad. subalt. 15th N.I., returned from course of garrison instruction, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. F. R. Ditmas.

BARRETT—ANDERSON—WILLIAMS.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 21, apptg. the following committee of paymastership (2-19th foot), v. Paymr. A. S. G. Jauncey, transfd. to the 6th foot:—Major (local lieut. col.) R. D. Barrett to be president; Major (local lieut. col.) J. Anderson and Capt. (brevet major) M. Williams, members; Brevet major Williams to act as paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee.

CHICHESTER.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated March 10, directing Lieut. col. (local col.) J. O. Chichester, 39th foot, comdt. Naini Tal Convalescent Depot, to assume com. of the dist., consequent on the departure of Brigdr. gen. W. Payn, C.B., app. to the command of the Meerut div.

DANDRIDGE—PASLEY—SENIOR.—Regtl. order, 34th N.I., confd., dated March 6, making the following appts., consequent on the departure, on furl., of Col. R. P. Anderson, comdt.:—Col. C. C. Dandridge, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Major G. J. Pasley, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. H. W. J. Senior, offieg. 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer.

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HALLIDAY.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Feb. 25, app. Capt. G. T. Halliday, late 4th European L.C., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen., v. Major C. H. S. Scott, proceeded on prep. leave.

JACKSON.—Umballa brigade order confd., dated Feb. 24, directing Col. E. S. Jackson, Bengal inf., to assume com. of the station, consequent on the departure of Major gen. Sir J. Brind, K.C.B., on inspection duty.

MACKENZIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 6, app. Lieut. H. M. MacKenzie, 2nd squad. subalt. 9th Bengal N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. I. L. N. Willis, proceeded on furl.

RENNICK.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 13, app. Lieut. E. F. J. de C. Rennick, offic. 1st squad. subalt. 7th Bengal cav., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 12th idem, v. Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, proceeding on leave to Bombay, on m.c.

ROBERTS.—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated Feb. 21, directing Col. W. Roberts, 1-5th foot, to assume com. of the station consequent on the departure of the major gen. comdg. on inspection duty.

SHERLOCK, Capt. W., 2nd batt., and Capt. J. Pearson, 1st batt., 18th foot, have been permitted to exchange to the batts. of their regts.

TREVOR.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated March 4, directing Col. W. C. Trevor, C.B., 54th foot, to assume com. of the station of Morar, from the 6th idem, during the absence, on inspection duty, of the brigr. gen. comdg. Dated March 4, app. Capt. J. H. Tarleton, 54th foot, to be station staff officer at Morar, during the absence of the brig. major on inspection duty with the brig. gen.

WILSON.—Fategarh station order confd., dated Feb. 15, app. Lieut. R. C. D. Wilson, 60th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, pending the arrival of Capt. W. F. Dodsworth.

YOUNG.—Dharmsala station order confd., dated March 5, directing Capt. G. Young, 1st Goorkha regt., returned from service in Perak, to resume his duties as station staff officer.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. W. R. Wynter to be capt. 16th lancers from Feb. 2.

Lieut. col. T. B. Fanshawe to rank as lieut. col. 33rd regt. from April 10, 1872.

Major and Brevet lieut. col. E. F. Chadwick to be lieut. col. from Oct. 14, 1871.

Capt. W. Bally to be major from Sept. 15, 1874.

Capt. G. W. Smith to be major 85th L.I. from Feb. 1.

Capt. the Hon. C. E. Edwardes to be major 4th batn. Rifle Brigade from Feb. 15.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. J. L. Macpherson to be capt., from March 1.

68th Regt.—Major A. H. Tucker to rank as major from Sept. 13, 1873.

108th Regt.—Major H. C. Macdonald to be lieut. col. from Jan. 21.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers of the R.E., who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival:—

Lieuts. A. C. Foley, J. C. Campbell, H. Finnis, J. A. Ferrier, and C. R Hoskyn.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on March 6:—

Sub lieuts. E. F. Marriott, 34th foot; R. B. Shawe, 70th foot; J. F. M. Campbell, 70th foot; Rev. A. W. Rebsch, chaplain, Peshawar; Lieuts. G. M. Bullock, 1st batn. 11th foot; C. C. W. Dandridge, 1st batn. 25th foot; and the Hon. E. Noel, 4th batn. Rifle Brig.

The candidate named below is reported to have attained the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—

Capt. Blake Humfrey, 8th (King's Own) regt.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Simla, March 17.—At the examinations held on the 1st Feb. and following days of the officers attending the 17th course of garrison instruction in Bengal, the following officers have passed the "special examination" laid down in Horse-guards' G.O. 65. of 1870:—

Brevet major A. H. A. Gordon, 65th foot.

Capts. C. O. W. Apperley, 15th Bengal cav.; G. Atkins, 1st Bengal N.I.; W. J. Boyes, 12th foot; A. D. Butter, Bengal staff corps; C. A. Carthew, 16th Bengal cav.; R. M. Clifford, 16th Bengal cav.; C. R. Cock, Bengal staff corps; R. Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal cav.; H. M. Evans, 43rd Bengal N.I.; G. L. K. Hewett, Bengal staff corps; J. W. A. Michell, 16th Bengal N.I.; E. S. Neave, 18th Bengal cav.; D. H. Robertson, 9th Bengal cav.; A. P. Samuells, 32nd pioneers; G. K. Skinner, 3rd Bengal N.I.; C. M. Stockley, 2-9th foot; A. C. Toker, 18th Bengal N.I.; V. W. Tregear, 41st Bengal N.I.; R. F. C. A. Tytler, 8th Bengal cav.; and L. Wavell, Bengal staff corps.

Lieuts. A. K. Abbott, 42nd Bengal N.I.; H. A. Abbott, 15th Bengal N.I.; G. B. Austin, 43rd Bengal N.I.; L. J. Browne, 54th foot; W. O. Harris, 1-17th foot; D. S. Cunninghame, 1st Punjab cav.; C. J. Jamieson, 14th Bengal N.I.; J. M. D. Lewes, 2nd Punjab inf.; A. M'L. Mills, 10th Bengal N.I.; E. F. J. de C. Rennick, 7th Bengal cav.; R. B. Rudyerd, 39th foot; C. H. Smith, 55th foot; and H. H. Sweteuham, 21st Punjab N.I.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. M. Buller, of the late 5th European light cavalry, 2nd in command and squadron officer 1st regt. Central India horse, and political assistant, Goonah, for two years, on private affairs. Deputy assistant commissary and Hon. Lieut. J. Cannell, of the P.W. Department, attached to engineer park corps of Bengal sappers and miners, for two years. Capt. B. H. Bamfield, 1-11th foot, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. W. Mullins, from date of embarkation. Capt. A. H. Brittain, 2-12th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. J. S. Tillyer-Blunt, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, prep. to furlough for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. F. Sedley, 48th foot, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. C. F. H. Spencer, 48th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major and local lieut. col. J. H. H. Cammell, 54th foot, to port of embarkation, for twenty days, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. M. I. Gibbs, 73rd foot, to Calcutta, from date of quitting regt., to May 4, to study the native languages. Col. R. A. Napper, staff corps, to Mussoorie and Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Col. C. Reay, staff corps, to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Col. A. Irvine, staff corps, to Landour, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. S. S. Boulderson, staff corps, to Murree, Simla, and Bijnore, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Col. O'B. Palmer, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major W. P. Wallis, to Bombay, for thirty days. Surg. J. E. Purdon, M.B., from date of embarkation. Surg. J. Fraser, M.D., from date of embarkation. Surg. H. Bradford, from date of embarkation. Major G. A. A. Baker, 2nd in command and squadron officer 6th Bengal cav., for one year, on private affairs. Major H. M. Repton, Bengal staff corps, deputy commissioner, Ajmere, Rajpootana Agency, for one year, on private affairs. Lieut. C. W. Monypenny, quartermaster 2nd (Queen's Own) N.L.I., for 18 months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. Doran, C.B., commandant 27th Punjab N.I., for one year, two months, and nineteen days, on private affairs. Capt. F. H. B. Marsh, general list, infantry, superintendent of Native Army Schools, Bengal, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) L. R. Christopher, Bengal staff corps, deputy comy. gen., Lower Circle, for two years, on private affairs. Major R. M. Skinner, Bengal staff corps, district supt. of police, 2nd grade, Mozufferpore, officiating 1st grade, for twenty months, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. M. Ryan, Bengal staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. K. Couper, staff corps; Lieut. col. J. Burn, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. E. Tierney, R.A.; Major L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, Bengal staff corps; Major H. Collett, Bengal staff corps; Capt. R. S. Robinson, R.A.; Capt. F. Knowles, Bengal staff corps; Capt. J. L. N. Willis, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. (brevet capt.) R. McMeminey, unatt. list; Surg. major C. Prentis. Lieut. A. L. Lane, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. J. de B. Smart, 54th foot, to port of embarkation, for twenty days, preparatory to furlough for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major W. Macnamara, M.D., 2-60th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. col. H. R. L. Newdigate, 4th battalion rifle brigade, to port of embarkation, for fourteen days, preparatory to furlough for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major H. Wood, 4th battalion rifle brigade, to Lahore and Bhawalpore, from March 1 to March 14, on private affairs. Lieut. H. J. Hardy, 4th battalion rifle brigade, to port of embarkation, for fourteen days, preparatory to furlough for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. C. J. Walter, staff corps, to Almora and the Kumaon Hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. J. F. Carthew, staff corps, to the hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Col. C. Jackson, Bengal infantry, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. P. Wheeler, Bengal infantry, to the Kumaon Hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. R. Martin, Bengal infantry, to Naini Tal and Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, general list, infantry, to Bombay, for thirty days. Surg. D. C. Grose, British Medical Service, from date of embarkation. Surg. A. H. Williams, Indian Medical Service, M.B., to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. T. Stoker, assistant magistrate, Mirzapur, privilge leave for two months and fourteen days, from April 15. Mr. G. Dale, officiating joint magistrate, Cawnpore, priv. leave for three months, from April 25. Mr. W. G. Probyn, judge of Saharanpur, privilege for two months and twenty-seven days, from April 18. Mr. J. Simson, magistrate and collector, Agra, for nineteen months, from April 10, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. W. M. Low, C.S., commissioner, Nerbudda division, six months in India from April 1. Lieut. col. W. J. Morris, district supt. of police, Saugor, three months' privilege leave, from April 1. Hon. A. Eden, chief commissioner of British Burmah, departed from Bombay, on Feb. 28. Mr. A. Tween, assistant in the Geological Survey, and curator of the Geological Museum, has been granted six months' leave of absence on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., officiating deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed six months' leave on private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. W. Hill, executive officer in the Marine Survey Department, is granted one month's privilege leave, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave. Mr. E. Johnston, executive engineer, 4th grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted three months' privilege leave from March 20. Capt. A. Baker, deputy master attendant, officiating master attendant, Calcutta, to Europe for two years, with fourteen days' sub. leave from March 18. Col. C. Herbert, officiating political agent in Meywar, privilege leave for three months, from April 1. Dr. T. Murray, civil surgeon, Ajmere, privilege leave from May 3. Mr. G. Pettitt, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, 1st Rawulpindi division, Military Works, for twelve months, from

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March 1. Lieut. (brevet capt.) T. O. Wingate, Bengal staff corps, asst. engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from March 9. Mr. G. W. Gellner, Accountant General, Military Department, for one year, on private affairs, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. T. T. Allen, officiating district and sessions judge, Jessore, for a period of one year, eleven months, and eight days, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from April 1, or any subseqent date on which he may be relieved. Surg. major J. Ewart, surg. supt., Presidency General Hospital, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed to Europe. Surg. major S. B. Partridge, professor of surgery, Calcutta Medical College, subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed on furlough. Dr. D. Picachy, civil medical officer, Purneah, for three months. Mr. E. B. Steedman, officiating assistant settlement officer, Dera Ismail Khan, for six months, with subsidiary leave, from April 25, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Major A. E. Campbell, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment in the district of Sibsagar on his return from furlough. Lieut. col. W. H. J. Lance, officiating deputy commissioner, Sibsagar, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on Feb. 27. Mr. Bishop, supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to the Upper Assam division, privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C.S., deputy commissioner of Cachar, for eighteen months. Mr. McWilliam, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from April 3, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. T. T. Allen, officiating district and sessions judge, Jessore, for one year, eleven months, and eight days, from April 1. Mr. A. J. Oldham, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Gunduck Survey division, on privilege leave for three months, from April 15. Dr. D. Picachy, civil medical officer, Purneah, for three months. Mr. C. E. Yeatman, district superintendent of police, Jalaun, three months' privilege leave, from April 1. Mr. R. L. F. McMullin, district superintendent of police, Basti, three months' privilege leave, from April 1. Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, magistrate and collector, Gorakhpur, three months' privilege leave, from April 15. Col. J. Davidson, deputy commissioner, Jhansi, for two months and twenty-nine days, on privilege leave, from April 2. Mr. R. J. Leeds, joint magistrate, Agra, two months' privilege leave, from May 1. Mr. F. Giles, assistant magistrate and collector, Allahabad, special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from April 1. Surg. major C. Hatchell, civil surgeon, Jaunpur, the usual preparatory leave. Mr. C. Innes, executive engineer, Ganges Navigation Works division, for one month, preparatory to furlough to Europe. Mr. P. H. Brown, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bhongaon division, Lower Ganges Canal, special leave for three months, to enable him to study the native languages, from April 1. Mr. H. G. McKinney, assistant engineer, 1st grade transferred to N.-W. Provinces, Irrigation branch, for nine months.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 21.)

BIRD, C. A., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura, and acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., to act as additional sub coll. of Tinnevelly during the absence of Mr. Arundel on leave.

BOWEN, Lieut. col. G. B., Madras staff corps, to act as superint. of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Grimes on leave.

BRANSON, J. H. S., barrister-at-law, to act as 1st judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes during the absence of Mr. Busteed, on leave.

FARMER, H. R., acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., and to act as head asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. Roupell, on other duty.

PAYNTER, L. W., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Madura dist., having reported his return to duty on March 1, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is hereby cancelled.

POPE Rev. H., joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, to act as chaplain of Bellary from the date of Rev. Mr. Lys delivering over charge, and until further orders.

ROSS, H. T., asst. to the coll. and mag. of Bellary, to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool, and to act as head asst. in that dist. during the absence of Mr. Crole on leave.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 28.)

BRADSHAW, J., M.A., acting inspr. of schools, 4th class, to act as inspr. of schools, 3rd class.

GARTHWAITE, M. L., inspr. of schools, 3rd class, to act as inspr. of schools, 2nd class.

JONES, A. M., acting deputy coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, in the dist. of Coimbatore, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand, in the English language.

KNOX, M. C. J., Madras Civil Service, having reported his return from furlough on March 27, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him is cancelled. Mr. Knox to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Gribble, on other duty.

THOMSON, J., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot, and to act as head asst. in that dist., during the absence of Mr. Lister, on furl.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 21.)

EWING, Major J., staff corps, asst. qrmr. gen., British Burmah div., has reported his return from Europe.

LITTON, Lieut. D. L., R.E., is admitted on the Madras establishment from March 8.

PACKMAN, Capt. F. W. Y., 1-21st foot, is directed to proceed to Deolalee, with invalids, embarking on the troopship *Jumna*.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, March 6 to March 10.)

CLARK.—Order contd. by the officer comdg. 43rd L.I., dated Feb. 28, app. Capt. W. Clark, acting instructor of musketry to the regt., v. Capt. French, on leave of absence.

MACDONALD.—Order contd., dated Feb. 24, by the comdt. Palaveram, app. Capt. J. M. Macdonald, comdg. European Veterans, station staff officer, v. Capt. E. G. Blenkinsop, 4th regt. N.I., relieved.

MASON, Lieut. H. M., 45th foot, is app. offic. 2nd wing subalt. 27th regt. N.I.

WHITE, Surg. major M. L., from gen. duty, Presy. Circle, to med. charge Depot, Ramandroog, on arrival of head qrs., 67th foot.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, March 14.)

BRUCE.—Order contd., dated Feb. 1, by the officer com. Mysore div., directing Col. Bruce, C.B., R H.A., to com. Bangalore during the abs. of Major gen. Elmhirst, C.B., proc. on tour of inspection to French Rocks, &c.

PEYTON.—Order contd., dated March 1, by the officer com. 45th regt. S. F., app. Sub lieut. L. S. Beyton interp. to the regt., v. Major J. J. Martin, relieved.

RAIKES, Major C. L., staff corps, is app. offic. comdt. of the N.I. depot, Palaveram, during the abs. on leave of Major Gray.

WAHAB, Lieut. R. A., R.E., having arrived from England for duty in this Presidency, will join the sappers and miners at Bangalore.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major H. Smalley, Royal (Madras) Engineers, private affairs, for two years. Major St. G. Caulfeild, staff corps, commandant, Nair brigade, private affairs, for one year. Capt. C. A. Sim, royal (Madras) engineers, exec., 2nd grade, Chakrata, Bengal, private affairs, for six months. Col. R. Benson, asst. commissary general, for sixty days, from date of departure. Surg. major J. P. Nash, civil surgeon, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for sixty days, has been cancelled at his own request. Lieut. col. H. C. Wilkinson, 16th lancers, to sea, for three months, on private affairs, from March 5 or date of embarkation, in anticipation of the sanction of the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India. Lieut. J. W. T. Hume, 40th foot, to Bombay, from March 8. Major R. S. Gray, staff corps, commandant N.I. depot, Palaveram, for four months, from April 7, to Bangalore and Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs. Major C. Mackenzie, staff corps, for one month, from March 14. Lieut. col. W. Ramsay, infantry, 2nd in command and wing officer, 10th N.I., for six months, from April 6, to Bangalore and Ootacamund, on private affairs. Capt. A. Anderson, infantry, general list, adjt. 8th N.I., from March 4, for one month, to Bombay. Major A. M. Rawlins, 20th brigade R.A., for six months from April 1, or date of departure, to Coonoor, on private affairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. E. Gibson, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of South Arcot, for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. E. G. Ricketts, deputy collector in charge of the Salt Department, Tanjore, for fifteen months, with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. J. C. Winscom, deputy collector in charge of the Treasury, Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months. Mr. J. R. Daniel, acting district judge of Nellore, privilege leave for two months, from date of being relieved. Major H. E. Coningham, superintendent of police, Tinnevelly district, the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. W. Goodrich, offic. asst. supt. of police, Bellary, the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. E. C. Caldwell, insp. of schools, 4th div., for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave. Dr. W. H. Wilson, professor of physical science in the Presidency College, for six weeks, with effect from April 1. Lieut. A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Godavery district, three months privilege leave, with effect from April 20. Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Tanjore dist., three months privilege leave, with effect from date of relief. Mr. E. H. Pringle, executive engineer, 4th grade, Malabar district, for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. G. D. Wybrow, executive engineer, 4th grade, Trichinopoly district, for two years, and preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days, from or after May 1, up to date of embarkation.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 23.)

BHAUGAUNKAR, K. N., acting dep. educational inspector, Nasik, is app. to act as deputy educational inspector, Belgaum, from the date of his being relieved by the substantive dep. educational inspector at Nasik.

CLERKE, Major W., exec. engr. for irrigation, Tapti, is app. to act as exec. engr. for irrigation, Guzerat, retaining charge of the Tapti office.

GEOGHEGAN, S, asst. engr., 2nd grade, on the estab. under the Director of State Railways, is perm., at his own request, to resign his app. from the date of expiration of the leave granted to him.

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GIERTSON—SILCOCK.—Messrs. G. T. Giertson and H. F. Silcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of dist. superint. of police, Belgaum, on the 6th inst.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut. col. W. W., R.E., to act as exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee, and in addition to retain charge of his duties as exec. engr., Poona dist., until relieved by Capt. A. R. Seton, R.E. Lieut. col. Goodfellow received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Poona dist., from Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., on March 3.

GRANT—LELY.—On the return from furl. of Mr. G. F. M. Grant, he will act as 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, and Mr. F. S. P. Lely will resume his app. of acting 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, v. Mr. Grant.

JOHNSTON—ALLEN—FROST.—Mr. J. L. Johnston acted as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tanna, and Messrs. W. Allen and C. E. Frost acted as 1st and 2nd asst. colls. respectively in that dist., from Feb. 8 to Feb. 19.

KEYSER.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. A. Keyser, mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Surat, with power to hear appeals from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 3rd classes in the Talukas which are placed in his revenue charge. H.E. in Council is also pleased to app. Mr. Keyser to be mag. in charge of the Bulsar div. of the Surat district.

MACPHERSON—HOLLAND.—Lieut. T. R. Macpherson delivered over, and Mr. W. J. Holland received charge of the office of asst. supt. of police, Ahmedabad, on Feb. 26.

MAXWELL, Lieut. F. T., R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted tempy. to the N.W.P. for employment in the Thomason Civil Engineering College.

NAIRNE—ALLEN—FROST.—Mr. A. K. Naire acted as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tanna, and Messrs. J. L. Johnston and W. Allen acted as 1st and 2nd asst. colls. respectively in that dist. from Feb. 20 to March 8, both days inclusive.

NASH.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. E. Nash, town mag. of Sukkur, to be supt. of the subordinate jail at Sukkur.

OLIPHANT.—On Mr. W. H. Havelock's return to duty as revenue and police comr., Southern dist., Mr. J. E. Oliphant to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr. H. Boswell.

OLLIVANT, E. C. K., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Surat during the absence of Mr. J. K. Spence.

PITT, Lieut. W., R.E., is app. to the P.W.D. as asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to the mily. works branch.

PORTMAN, Capt. A. B., to act as supt. of police, B.B. and C.I. Railway, during Mr. Cameron's abs.

RAMSAY—PROPERT.—Mr. W. Ramsay delivered over, and Mr. W. H. Propert received, charge of the office of coll., mag. and political agent, Khandesh, on the 4th inst.

SABDE, G. K., received charge of the office of dep. educational inspector, Ahmednagar sub div., on the 8th inst.

SMITH, Major, R.E., superint. of works, Eastern Indus, is app. to act as superint. of works, Western Indus, from the date on which Lieut. col. Le Mesurier receives charge of the office of superint. engr. in Sind. Major Smith will retain charge of his app. as superint. of works, Eastern Indus.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 30.)

BEAUCLERK, Lieut. F., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, has passed the deptl. examination.

CHARLES—COOKE—JOPP.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. the mags. of the 1st class, in the dist. of Nasik, named below to be mags. in charge of the div. mentioned opposite their names:—Mr. F. L. Charles, Malegaon div.; Mr. H. R. Cooke, Niphad div.; and Mr. C. H. Jopp, Nasik and Igatpuri divs.

PENNY, Major C. B. F., R.E., exec. engr. for irrigation in Satara dist., is apptd. a non-official comr. for the town municipality of Sattara, v. Lieut. col. Harper, transferred.

ROBINSON, Lieut. W. W., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, has passed the deptl. examination.

SPENCE.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. J. K. Spence mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Kanara.

WADDINGTON—STEWART—STEWARD.—Mr. G. Waddington to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Dharwar, during the absence of Mr. E. P. Robertson, on privilege leave. Mr. T. H. Stewart to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Kaladgi, during the absence of Mr. C. M. Hogg, on privilege leave. Mr. A. B. Steward to act as 1st asst. coll. of Belgaum, v. T. H. Stewart.

WHITEFORD, Lieut. W. W. B., R.E., asst. engr. 2nd grade, has passed the deptl. examination.

DEPUTY COLLECTORSHIPS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 23.)

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the list of dep. colls., in the place of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir:—

Mr. C. J. Kyte to be dep. coll. in the 1st grade, from the date on which he became substantive *pro tem.* 1st grade.

Mr. I. Dracup to be dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Mr. Umedram Anandram to be dep. coll., 3rd grade.

Mr. Pranlal Mathuradas to be dep. coll., 4th grade.

Mr. Anandrao Bhaskar to be dep. coll., 5th grade.

These four appointments are to date retrospectively from Oct. 30, 1874, the date of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangir's transfer to Baroda.

In place of Mr. Cowasjee Cowasjee, and from the date of his transfer to Baroda:—

Mr. Framji Nassarwanji to be dep. coll., 2nd grade.

Mr. Chunilal Venilal to be dep. coll., 3rd grade.

Mr. Sadashiv Moreshwar to be dep. coll., 4th grade.

Mr. Bomanji Edalji Modi to be dep. coll., 5th grade.

In place of Mr. Apaji Ramchandra, and from the date of his transfer Baroda:—

Mr. J. Hearn to be dep. coll., 3rd grade.

Mr. C. W. Richardson to be dep. coll., 4th grade.

Mr. Balkrishna Devrao to be dep. coll., 5th grade.

In place of Mr. Lukshmon Jagannath, Mr. Goldsmid to be 5th grade dep. coll., and to be substantive *pro tem.* 4th grade dep. coll.

Mr. Aderji Jiwanji is confd. as settlement officer, N.D.

Mr. E. P. Robertson, coll. and mag. of the dist. of Dharwar, is allowed priv. leave of absence for three months, from 17th prox.

Mr. E. J. Ebden, C.S., acted as a 1st grade dep. conservator of forests from July 18 to Nov. 13, 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. prom. from March 20, in the room of Col. Fife, R.E., who has proc. on furlough:—

Col. C. J. Merriman, R.E., to be chief engr., 2nd class.

Col. R. S. Sellon, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 2nd grade.

Lieut. col. J. LeMesurier, R.E., to be suptg. engr., 3rd grade.

Major B. H. Mathew, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade.

Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Lieut. E. C. Hart, R.E., to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. E. K. Reinold to be exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 30.)

ANDERSON.—The services of Lieut. W. R. LeG. Anderson are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from this date.

BARRAS.—The services of Major J. Barras, staff corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

COTTON.—The services of Lieut. A. E. O. Cotton, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the P.W.D.

CUNNINGHAM, Capt. E., staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from March 20.

WRAY.—The services of Lieut. J. W. Wray, staff corps, are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment under the political dept. Lieut. Wray is app. to act as 2nd in com., Sawant Wari Local Corps, and ex-officio asst. to the political supt., Sawant Wari, during the absence of Capt. W. F. Waller, v.c., on leave.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adj. gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, March 18.)

BAIGRIE, Col. R., C.B., staff corps, to offic. as comdt. 15th N.I., v. Col. Kemball, proc. on furl.

BLOWERS—MCCUDDEN.—Capt. Blowers, qrmr., offic. as 2nd in comd., and Lieut. McCudden, 1st wing sub., as wing officer, in addition to their respective duties, from Feb. 23 to March 7.

CARRUTHERS.—Nusserabad brigade order confd., dated March 4, directing Capt. Carruthers, 16th N.I., to act as station staff officer at Nusseerabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of the brigade major on duty.

REILLY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 29, appg. Lieut. Reilly, asst. instr. of musketry 2-7th foot, from March 1.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, March 22.)

BROWN—FULLER.—The following order is confd. as a tempy. arrangement:—12th N.I. regtl. order, dated March 4, app. Capt. Brown, qrmr., offieg. adj, to offic. as wing officer; and Lieut. Fuller, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to their respective duties.

STOPFORD, Lieut. A. B., A.D.C. to Major gen. Montgomery, C.S.I., has leave of abs. for six months, to study the native languages.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Poona*, April 1.)

BIGGS, Lieut. J. W., 2nd wing subalt. 18th N.I., is transfd. to do duty with the 1st grenadiers.

CASTELL, Major J. H., staff corps, wing officer 27th regt. N.I.I., returned to duty on March 23.

MORRIS—BARRAS.—Col. G. S. Morris, inf., to be 2nd in com. 15th regt. N.I., v. Lieut. col. Currie, who retires on April 1. Major J. Barras, staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Poona.

MORRIS, Capt. W. C., Gen. List, to offic. as qrmr. 8th N.I.

SMITH, Capt. R. W., R.A., it is intimated, has been posted to the 6th brig. R.A., v. Loraine.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India, on March 8:—

Lieut. A. E. O. Cotton, R.E.; Asst. comy. and Hon. Lieut. G. Hall, P.W.D.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Governor in Council of Bombay has been pleased to recognise the appointment of the Chevalier Jean Gallian as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

MUSKETRY.—The Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief announces in General Orders that the Government of India has sanctioned the issue to each regiment of British infantry carrying Martini-Henry rifles, of ten Snider rifles, for match-shooting, so long as the greater portion of the British troops in India continue to be equipped with "Sniders."

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in March) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, general list, Bengal infantry, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Sub condr. J. Johnston, superint. of press, Thomason Civil Engineering College, to Europe, in anticipation of the furl. which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Honorary Surg. T. McGuire is granted an invalid pension of 175 Rs. per mensem, from March 22. Capt. A. Anderson, adjutant 8th reg men

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Madras N.I., to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major P. W. Powlett, Bengal staff corps, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major C. W. Younge, staff corps, for one year and two days from date of departure in April next. Capt. W. F. F. Waller, V.C., staff corps, 2nd in command, Sawant Wari local corps, for one year.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 18.

10*th Hussars.*—Lieut. the Hon. C. C. W. Cavendish to be adj., v. Lieut. R. F. P. Startin, dec.; Feb. 13.

14*th Foot.*—Capt. J. D. Bradley retires upon tempy. half-pay; April 19.

17*th Foot.*—Lieut. A. A. Bruce resigns his commission; April 19.

19*th Foot.*—Major E. Whyte, from half-pay, late Royal Canadian Rifle regt., to be major, v. E. St. J. Griffiths, retired on half-pay; April 19.

21*st Foot.*—Capt. J. B. Jackson retires upon tempy. half-pay; April 19.

33*rd Foot.*—Capt. C. H. Jackson, from half-pay, late 86th foot, to be capt., v. J. Knox, retired upon half-pay; April 16.

43*rd Foot.*—Lieut. J. G. S. Goff retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; April 19.

65*th Foot.*—Capt. C. G. B. Martin retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; April 19.

69*th Foot.*—Lieut. E. P. Townley to be capt., v. Brevet Lieut. col. D. Stewart, ret.; April 1.

72*nd Foot.*—Lieut. T. S. Gildea to be capt., v. J. F. Hilton, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of adj. of the 1st administrative batt. Elginshire Rifle Volunteers: March 7.

73*rd Foot.*—Capt. A. Hume, from half-pay, late 79th foot, to be capt., v. J. B. Doncaster, made supernum. whilst holding the app. of adj. of the 2nd Royal Lanark Militia; April 19.

89*th Foot.*—Lieut. H. Caddell to be capt., v. W. Sealy, ret.; April 1.

108*th Foot.*—Lieut. A. Wapshare has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps; Feb. 2.

109*th Foot.*—Sub lieut. E. S. Hastings, from 107th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. C. Hilliard, transf. to 68th foot; April 19.

UNATTACHED.

C. F. Stevens, gent., to be sub lieut.; E. C. Cox, gent., to be sub lieut.; H. King, gent., to be sub lieut.; W. Whateley, gent., to be sub lieut.; P. G. Huggins, gent., to be sub lieut.; A. Moss, gent., to be sub lieut.; April 19.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. F. H. Welch to be surg. major, v. G. A. Turnbull, dec.; March 19.

The app. of H. B. Fleming, gent., as surg., which appeared in the *Gazette* of March 7, dated Sept. 30, 1875, is cancelled.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service, to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. W. Rice, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. G. C. Evezara, Bombay staff corps; Aug. 26, 1874.

Lieut. col. W. C. Parr, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. R. H. Price, Bengal staff corps; Sept. 1, 1874.

Lieut. col. J. J. Hume, Bengal staff corps; Sept. 4, 1874.

Lieut. col. G. H. M. Aynsley, Madras staff corps; Sept. 13, 1874.

Lieut. col. J. J. O'Bryen, Bengal staff corps; Nov. 22, 1874.

Lieut. col. A. Elderton, Bengal staff corps; Jan. 27, 1875.

Lieut. col. A. Y. Shortt, Bombay staff corps; Feb. 1, 1875.

Lieut. col. G. P. B. Sherard, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. H. A. Taylor, Bengal staff corps; Feb. 3, 1875.

The following further promotion to take place consequent on the death, on Feb. 26, of Gen. H. Servanté, col. comdt. R.E.:—

Major R. D. Barrett, 19th foot, to be lieut. col.; Feb. 27.

The following further promotions to take place consequent on the death, on March 19, of Gen. W. Scott, col. comdt. royal (late Bombay) engrs.:—

Major O. B. Feilden, 78th foot, to be lieut. col.; March 20.

The commission as major of Capt. E. F. Browne, 35th foot, to be post-dated to March 20.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BALDERSTON—At Dinapore, March 25, wife of Capt. Archibald Balderston, 109th regt., son.

BEADON—At Midnapore, March 22, Mrs. Henry Beadon, daughter.

BIGNELL—At Sialkot, March 25, wife of W. Bignell, Supt. Government Telegraphs, son.

BRANSON—At Calcutta, March 25, wife of J. H. Arthur Branson, daughter.

BROWNE—At Rawal Pindi, March 17, wife of Lieut. col. Clem Browne, R.E., son.

BRUCE—At Dharmsala, March 23, wife of R. I. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, son.

BYRON—At Madras, March 28, wife of G. R. Byron, son.

CHAPMAN—At Rangoon, March 14, wife of Charles E. Chapman, B.C.S., daughter.

CHURCHILL—At Calcutta, March 25, wife of Surg. C. Churchill, A.M.D., daughter.

DOONER—At Mhow, March 20, wife of Col. W. T. Dooner, 108th regt., son.

DUNBAR—At Moultan, March 16, wife of A. S. Dunbar, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, daughter.

DYER—At Madras, March 16, wife of Lieut. Col. Dyer, Staff corps, daughter.

FRENCH—At Calcutta, March 25, wife of T. R. French, son, stillborn.

GREENLAND—At Hydrabad, March 13, wife of Capt. Albert Greenland, 56th regt., daughter.

HOPE—At Dehree, March 18, wife of C. W. Hope, P.W.D., Bengal Irrigation Branch, daughter.

JOHNSTON—At Kurnool, March 20, wife of J. C. Johnston, son.

LYONS—At Calcutta, March 21, wife of E. Lyons, son.

MINTO—At Lucknow, March 19, wife of Major J. C. Minto, brigade major, son.

MORRIS—At Nursapore, March 26, wife of Capt. C. C. Morris, 8th Madras L.C., son,

PEPPE—At Chota Nagpore, March 20, wife of T. F. Peppe, son.

PINDER—At Gujrat, March 15, wife of Richard J. P. Pinder, Forest Dept., son.

PURCELL—At Cumballa Hill, March 31, wife of Henry F. Purcell, daughter.

RIDDELL—At Mahableshwar, March 24, wife of Surg. major G. D. Riddell, 1st cav., Hyderabad Contingent, son.

UNGER—At Lucknow, March 19, wife of A. Unger, inspr. Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, daughter.

VANSOMEREN—At Madras, March 25, wife of Dr. W. J. VanSomeren, daughter.

WARNER—At Bellary, April 1, wife of Capt. W. B. Warner, 4th Madras cav., daughter.

WATSON—At Calcutta, March 29, wife of Thomas Watson, son.

WHITE—At Coconada, March 17, Mrs. Edmund H. White, son.

WILLIAMS—At Calcutta, March 20, wife of W. R. Williams, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DALEY—LINGLEY.—At Delhi, March 25, J. Daley, ridr igmr. R.A., Meerut, to Georgiana E. D., eldest daughter of G. B. Lingley.

JOHNSON—NAPPER.—At Delhi, March 25, Augusta L., eldest daughter of Col. Napper, Bengal S.C., to E. B. Johnson, 33rd regt., Bengal inf.

KIERULF—GRIEVSON.—At Bangalore, March 9, William E. Kierulf to Jane, second daughter of Condr. J. Grievson, Remount Depot, Ossoor.

MORSE—WALKER.—At Cochin, March 23, Lieut. W. J. Morse, Bombay staff corps, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Capt. W. F. Walker, of Madras, and granddaughter of the late Major James Denton.

NUGENT—SMITH.—At Madras, March 27, F. W. Smith, youngest son of the late George Smith, of Abbeylands, County Dublin, to Kate, third daughter of Rev. W. Nugent, rector of Ardrahan, County Galway.

QUARME—LAYTON.—At Madras, March 23, H. E. A. Quarme, to Katherine E., fourth daughter of Rev. F. W. H. Layton, B.A.

SMYTH—BECK.—At Meerut, March 28, Merriel F., eldest daughter of Col. W. Smyth, to Henry Beck, D. S. police, Jhelum.

WYER—ROMANES.—At Bombay, March 28, Thomas R. Wyer, Bengal C.S., to Katherine, daughter of Robert Romanes, of Craigerne, Peebles, N. B.

DEATHS.

BELL—At Agra, March 27, infant son of H. N. Bell.

BELL—At Howrah, March 12, Mrs. A. C. Bell, relict of the late Capt. C. C. Bell, aged 68.

BURKE—At Lucknow, March 15, Lilian M., infant daughter of A. W. Burke, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

CAZALET—At Byculla, March 20, Alex. Cazalet, late shed master Byculla School, and Pensioned Hospital Steward, aged 54.

DAVIS—At Coimbatore, March 28, Annie M., wife of Surg. major W. F. Davis, acting zillah surgeon.

D'ROZARIO—At Madras, March 25, Mrs. Mary R. D'Rozario, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Hays, aged 29.

DOUGLAS—At Cashmere-cottage, Punjab, March 16, William Douglas, capt. Madras S.C., aged 37.

ELIOT—At Bhagulpore, March 27, Lionel K. E., infant son of Capt. H. E. Eliot, 4th regt. N.I.

GEORGE—At Madras, March 25, Conductor W. H. George, Ordnance Dept., aged 55.

HAMPTON—At Darjeeling, March 24, Hugh, son of S. C. Hampton, aged 7.

HERON—At Cachar, March 18, Gilbert, second son of G. Heron, of Glasgow, aged 22.

HOOD—At Calcutta, March 23, Mrs. A. E. Hood.

HORSBURGH—At Malwa, March 24, Capt. C. B. Horsburgh, Bengal cav., adjt. 2nd regt. Central India Horse, aged 32.

LEGEYT—At Bombay, March 28, Doric M. da Silva, daughter of W. and A. LeGeyt, aged five months and sixteen days.

MELSON—At Tranquebar, March 25, George V. Melson, late Sea Custom superintendent, Tranquebar, aged 50.

PEPPIN—At Jounpore, March 26, William B. Peppin, district superintendent of police, aged 42.

RYAN—At Mooltan, March 3, Herbert, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ryan.

SAUNDERS—At Ajmere, March 21, Harold LaTouche, son of Leslie S. Saunders, C.S., aged one year.

SMITH—At Deoghur, March 17, William P., child of William M. Smith, aged one year.

TAYLOR—At Calcutta, March 23, J. L. Taylor, aged 56.

THWAYTES—At Calcutta, March 22, Robert Thwaytes, of the Bengal Educational Service, aged 52.

WISE—At Dacca, March 22, Patience E. M., infant daughter of Thomas L. Wise, aged five months.

YOUNG—At Calcutta, March 22, Mrs. Amelia Young, relict of the late Lucas Young of Calcutta.

YOUNG—At Howrah, March 13, E. Young.

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Home.

THE "SERAPIS."—Mr. William Pink, Mayor of Portsmouth, has received a telegram from the Secretary to the Prince of Wales, stating that the *Serapis* may be expected at Portsmouth on May 11.

SIR LOUIS MALLET, C.B., has arrived, at his residence, in Bolton-gardens from Paris, where he rested a few days on his way, *via* Naples, from Calcutta.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £381,000 ; and to Bombay, £118,200. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8$\frac{7}{8}$d. will receive about 17 per cent., above in full.

SMALL-POX IN THE NAVY.—Letters from the East India Squadron state that there has been a serious increase of small-pox at Bombay, and among the crews which have been stationed off that port. Several deaths have occurred among the seamen of the fleet, and among the officers Mr. Charles H. Hills, Paymaster of her Majesty's sh,p *Doris*, had succumbed. The *Undaunted* and the *Doris* are both proceeding to the Mauritius for change, leaving many men behind in the special sick quarters established at Butcher's Island.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following were the exports of bullion to the east by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, at the dates given :—From Southampton, per *Bokhara*, April 13—Gold, to Malta, £50,000 ; silver, to Bombay, £100,200. Per *Nizam*, April 20—Gold, to Ceylon, £240 ; silver, to Bombay, £49,600 ; to Calcutta, silver, £132,000 ; to Hong Kong, silver, £17,000 ; to Shanghai, silver, £8,270. By the steamer *Niemen* (Messageries Maritimes), from Marseilles April 6—£48,400 in gold was sent to Bombay.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE REWARD.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the Distinguished Service reward, vacant by the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir Alfred Horsford, G.C.B., to the Colonelcy of the 79th Highlanders, has been given to Colonel T. E. KNOX, C.B., commanding the Brigade Depot at Great Yarmouth. Colonel Knox commanded the 67th Regiment throughout the campaign of 1860 in China.—Major-General W. H. Askwith has been awarded the Royal Artillery Distinguished Service pension, vacant by Major-General Sir Collingwood Dickson, V.C., K.C.B., being appointed colonel commandant of the 9th Brigade.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.—The following are the proposed arrangements for the carrying out of the Indian Reliefs for the season 1876-77. The programme has only just been drawn up, and might, even now, be subjected to change. To proceed home—the 16th Lancers, A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, 55th Regiment, and 108th Regiment. To proceed out—the 12th Lancers, B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment, 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, and 4th Battalion 60th Rifles.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—On Wednesday evening a grand miscellaneous concert, under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, in aid of a benevolent institution, was given by Nurden and Peacock, Indian and Colonial contractors, at the Royal Albert Hall, when Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, Patey, and Miss Sinclair, and Messrs. E. Lloyd and George Fox appeared in a succession of vocal music. The grand organ was presided over by Mr. Willing, and the band of the Royal Artillery performed some admirable selections of march, valse, and other music. The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society was also present. The conductor was Mr. Barnby. The concert proved a complete success.

LORD SALISBURY'S INDIAN POLICY.—At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on April 19, the following letter was read from the India-office :—"India-office, March 31, 1876. Sir,—I am directed by Lord Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., and to express the gratification with which he has received a copy of the resolution of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed on Wednesday last. Lord Salisbury is fully convinced that the fiscal policy which he has earnestly pressed upon the Government of India, and which has met with your support, is calculated to promote the best interests of the people of India.—I am, &c., HORACE WALPOLE.—Thomas Browning, Esq."

DEATH OF COLONEL J. P. H. CROWE, V.C., LATE 10TH FOOT.—The death of this officer is announced. He entered the army in 1846, and served in the Persian war of 1856, and in the Indian mutiny campaign with Havelock's column, from its first taking the field in 1857. He was present at the relief of Lucknow, where he was wounded, at the defence of Alumbagh under Sir James Outram, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and various other operations. He received the Victoria Cross for being the first to enter a redoubt at Bourze-kee-Chowkee, and entrenched village in front of the Busherut-gunge, on Aug. 12, 1857, during Havelock's advance on Lucknow. Colonel Crowe died suddenly at Norwood on April 12, from disease of the heart.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—The annual general meeting of the Oriental Bank Corporation was held on April 20, at the offices, Threadneedle-street ; Mr. G. Arbuthnot, the chairman, presiding. Mr. Campbell, the chief manager, read the report, which stated that the net profit for 1875, including £6,000 brought forward from the last account, had been £174,070, after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts. A dividend was declared of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended the 31st of December, making 11 per cent. for the year, leaving £9,070 to be carried to next year's account.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The directors of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, in their report for the past year, state that they sent out to India a representative of their board, who, after visiting their different estates, has returned to England, and his report on the colliery works, &c., has now been published. It is proposed to consolidate and reduce the present share capital by the conversion of every five shares of £1 each, with 8s. per share paid up, into one share of £3 with £2 paid, thus reducing the liability by two-fifths. The net profit amounts to £7,794. 0s. 4d., out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., making, with the interim distribution of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. last July, 7$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year ending Dec. 31 last, and carrying forward a balance of £266. 8s. 2d. to the new account.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.—At a meeting held on Thursday last, of the Reception Committee appointed by the Court of Common Council, to make the following arrangements for the visit which the Prince of Wales will pay to the City on his return from India, it was stated that a telegram had been received from Sir William Knollys, announcing that the Prince of Wales had fixed May 19 next as the day on which he would attend the banquet and ball to be given at the Guildhall. It was also stated that probably the Princess of Wales would accompany his Royal Highness, and that he would enter the City by way of the Holborn-viaduct, and pass along Newgate-street, Cheapside, and King-street, to the Guildhall.—The *fête*, which is in course of preparation at the Crystal Palace, and which will have the national character of a welcome to the Prince of Wales, will be honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness and the Princess, who have been graciously pleased to accept the invitation of the directors.

ATTEMPT TO SEND DANGEROUS GOODS BY A P. AND O. STEAMER.—A mitigated fine of £70, with £10 costs, was inflicted at the Bow-street Police-court, on Saturday, the 15th inst., on Henry William Johnson, a merchant, charged with attempting to send in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ships certain dangerous goods, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the packages, and without giving written notice of the character of such goods to the owner of the said ship. The goods illegally sent consisted of photographic chemicals of a highly dangerous description, some of which exploded and led to the discovery of the concealment which had been made in regard to them. In reference to the above prosecution we are asked to state that Mr. Johnson ordered his agents to ship the goods in the ordinary course, but that a clerk omitted to send an invoice with them ; the consequence being that the agents sent the case containing the dangerous articles to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, thinking it was personal luggage.

NEW INDIAN COUNCIL ACT.—An Act has just been printed to amend the law relating to certain appointments to the Council of India. After referring to the statutes passed in 1858 and 1869 on the subject, the present Act empowers the Secretary of State for India to appoint any person having professional or other peculiar qualifications to be a member of the Council with the same salary, pension, and other rights and privileges, &c., as if he had been elected or appointed before the Act of 1869. Where any person appointed under this Act is, at his appointment, a member of the Council, his period for the purposes of the present statute is to be reckoned from the time of his first appointment or election to the Council. "The special reasons for every appointment under this Act shall be stated in a minute of the Secretary of State for India, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament. Not more than three persons appointed under this Act shall be members of the Council at the same time, nor shall the provisions of sections 7 and 10 of the Act of 1858, with reference to the number of the be Council and the qualification of the major part of the members, affected by this Act."

INVENTION BY AN INDIAN CIVILIAN.—Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, has invented a series of plates for the hands and feet as aids to human natation, which were practically exhibited last week at the Marylebone Swimming Baths, in the presence of a large number of swimming amateurs. The plates are made of wood. Those for the hands resemble in shape a beaver's tail, and have a superficial area of sixty to seventy square inches. The plates for the feet are cordate in form, and resemble an artist's palate, the facility with which they are used being increased by the exclusion of the heel, for which a gap is made. After Mr. Dunlop had delivered a lecture on swimming, and descriptive of the plates, two expert swimmers went into the water, and showed that a very powerful stroke may be attained by their means. One of the swimmers swam with a forty-two pound weight suspended from his neck,

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and another traversed the length of the bath dressed and equipped as a soldier, and with a half-stone weight on his shako. A third went the same distance along the bottom of the bath with inflated belts. Mr. Dunlop asserts that the use of his plates raises the specific gravity of the body to that of the surrounding element, and that a swimmer who has adopted them may with perfect safety go to sleep in the water.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—The annual meeting of this Bank was held on April 19. The Chairman (Mr. William Paterson), moved the adoption of the report (an abstract of which has appeared in our columns), and congratulated the shareholders upon the statements contained therein, especially considering that the past year had been a most trying one for banks as well as merchants. Taking into account the numerous failures which had taken place—many of which were in the Eastern trade—it was saisfactory that the bank had only been interested to a very small extent, and that any loss thereby had been written off. The dividend for the past half-year would be as before, viz., 5 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax). It had been the intention of the board to add a larger sum to the reserve fund, but since the close of last year, owing to the decreased value of silver, there had been much discussion as to the future of exchanges, and whether or not the depreciation in silver should be permanent, the directors had thought it best to take the worst view and to make some provision for such a contingency with reference to that portion of their capital which remained at the branches or elsewhere for local employment. He then spoke of the labours of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, sitting to inquire into the question of the depreciated value of silver, and also said that it might be that the mines of California, instead of over-supplying the world with silver, might shrink, as other mines in that quarter had done, and of which a good deal had been heard lately. The bank was doing a fair and steady business—more might be done, but the directors, under the present state of things, had thought it well to pursue a conservative policy. The report was seconded for adoption by Mr. Jones, and was carried after some discussion.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—The annual general meeting of this bank was held on April 18, at the Bank, Old Broad-street, Mr. G. G. Nicol, the chairman, presiding. The report announces a profit of £109,615. Out of this sum a dividend of 4 per cent., absorbing £30,000, has been paid for the half-year ended 30th June last, and it is now proposed to pay a further dividend of like amount. In addition, £49,614 is added to reserve, making it £100,714. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said they had had a year of anxiety, and under the circumstances he thought the profits were satisfactory, amounting, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, to about 16 per cent. The year had been one of declining exchanges, which had also increased their difficulties. The accounts indicated an increasing volume of business, which was very satisfactory. Their Government securities amounted to £420,891, and they would naturally conclude that this was almost entirely rupee paper. There had been a great fall in this paper since the beginning of the year, and they might, therefore, have had some little loss, but, on the other hand, they some time ago purchased very largely of the paper at panic prices, which had been remitted to India and sold very satisfactorily. Referring to exchanges, he said since the bank was established, twenty years ago, the par of exchange had been invariably fixed at 2s. per rupee. He held a statement of exchange for the past twenty-two years, and for fifteen years the exchange had been over 2s., and for seven years below 2s. They had found the system work very well, and they saw no reason to alter it. It would be unwise for them to adapt any change where there was a probability of the exchange recovering its former value, and the present state of exchange they regarded as only temporary. The depreciation of silver was not the cause of the low exchange, but the effect. The cause was simply the balance of trade being adverse to India. He had frequently condemned the system of the lavish abuse of credit, under which the exports from India had been immensely swollen of late years. The report was adopted unanimously.

India Office.

April 22, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. A. Kelly, W. F. Meres, W. Cousins (Uncov.), J. F. Maxwell (Uncov.), R. A. Sterndale (Uncov.), E. C. George (Uncov.), J. Bennett (Uncov.), T. C. Ledlie (Uncov.), R. Ring (Uncov.), H. Leeds (Uncov.), and R. S. T. McEwen (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. W. Wilkinson (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. P. Anderson, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. B. Smyly, Staff Corps; Lieut. F. J. Alexander, Invalids; Lieut. R. J. B. Morgan, Staff Corps; Major G. B. C. Simpson, Staff Corps; Major gen. R. Maclagan, R.E.; Lieut. J. Cannell, P.W.D.; Major C. H. S. Scott, Staff corps; Major H. P. Pearson, 12th Foot.

Madras Estab.—Major P. A. Van Homrigh, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. T. W. W. Pierce, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. H. K. Bushe, Inf.; Col. J. S. Kemball, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. S. W. Connor, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. A. Barclay, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. A. Smith, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. W. Odling (Uncov.), 1 week's furl.; and R. Quin (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. C. B. Smyth (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, 4 months and 10 days.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. G. C. Finlay, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. N. B. Thoyts, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. R. Bulman, E. E. A. Kuster (Uncov.), and C. W. Odling (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major H. V. Riddell, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Major B. H. Preston, Staff Corps; Capt. A. J. Shaw, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. Caldecott, R.A.; Capt. W. S. Peat, Cav.; Lieut. C. F. Baugh, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—The wife of T. C. Anderson, Kandy, Ceylon, of a daughter, at Pelham House, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, April 15.

FRANKLAND—The wife of Major Colville Frankland, Royal (Bombay) Fusiliers, of a son, at Naas, April 14.

FRYER—The wife of Lieut. E. A. Fryer, R.N., H.M.S. *Himalaya*, of a daughter, at Southsea, April 18.

GORDON—The wife of Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India, of a daughter, at Cheltenham.

HAMILTON—The wife of Capt. Hamilton, 60th Rifles, of a daughter, at 75, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin, April 15.

HARRISON—The wife of Walter G. Harrison, Bombay Revenue Survey, of a son, at Guernsey, April 17.

MOSS—The wife of Robert J. Moss, of Alexandria, Egypt, of a son, at Seaforth, April 15.

NAPIER—Lady Napier, of Magdala, of a son, at Cannes, South France, April 13.

OAKES—Frances J., Lady Oakes, widow of the late Sir Henry Thomas Oakes, Bart., at Kingsfold, Horsham, Sussex, April 17.

PEPYS—The wife of the Hon. Walter C. Pepys, late 60th Rifles, of a daughter, at Notting-hill, April 18.

PRENDERGAST—The wife of Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., C.B., R.E., of a daughter, at 53, Kensington-gardens-square, April 17.

TAYLOR—The wife of F. H. Taylor, R.H.A., of a son, at Shooter's-hill, April 17.

MARRIAGES.

BOURCHIER—MACWHIRTER.—The Rev. Walder Bourchier to Harriet L. E., daughter of the late John P. Macwhirter, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal, at Edinburgh, April 20.

GASCOIGNE—JAMES.—Gen. J. H. Gascoigne, C.B., to Ann, widow of Edward James, of Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, at St. George's, Hanover-square, April 19.

GEARE—HASLOCK.—Walter F. Geare to Amy, daughter of Col. John C. Haslock, of the Bengal Army, Retired, at Crewkerne, Somerset, April 19.

GILES—HILL.—Edward Giles, Indian Navy, to Mary A. S., daughter of Samuel Hill, M.D., at St. Pancras Church, April 19.

IRVING—WILKINSON.—Cavan Irving, late 5th Dragoons, to Marion, daughter of Lieut. col. Berdoe Wilkinson, R.E., at Paris, April 15.

MARTIN—LUARD.—Gerald H. Martin, B.S.C., to Susan, daughter of the late Lieut. col. John Luard, 4th Dragoons and 16th Lancers, at Weybridge, April 18.

OSBORNE—BURTON.—Henry Osborne, of the Behar Opium Agency, Bengal, to Julia E. P., daughter of the late Lieut. col. William L. Burton, at Lewisham, April 20.

SECCOMBE—WIGGINS.—Henry L., son of T. L. Secoombe, C.B., of Clapham, to Emily A., daughter of M. Wiggins, at Watlington, Oxon, April 19.

SNAGG—LARKINS.—Sir William Snagg, Chief Justice of British Guiana, to Constance M., daughter of the late Major George Larkins, Bengal Artillery, at Paddington, April 19.

SPENS—ANDERSON.—Reginald H., son of the late Archibald Spens, Bombay C.S., to Mary E., daughter of the late Francis Anderson, at Edinburgh, April 18.

DEATHS.

BURY—Charles Bury, late B.C.S., at Nazing, Essex, April 15, aged 69.

CAMPBELL—Crawford J. Campbell, C.E., at Naples, on his way home from India, April 10, aged 43.

CARTE—John E. Carte, C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals, at Brighton, April 19.

COLLINGWOOD—Frederick W. P., son of Col. Collingwood, commanding 2nd batn. 21st Fusiliers, at Cosham, April 16, aged 21.

CORSAR—Col. John H. Corsar, formerly of the Madras Cavalry, at 33, Cathcart-road, Brompton, April 8.

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COWLEY—William Haseldean Cowley, of 6, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, in the service of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, at Malta, on his way home from Bombay, April 3. (Indian, Hong Kong, and Australian papers please copy.)

CROWE—Col. J. P. H. Crowe, V.C., late 10th Foot, from disease of the heart, at Upper Norwood, April 12.

FAGAN—Mary, the wife of Lieut. col. Fagan, R.E., at Paignton, April 17, aged 57.

GARDNER—Robert O. Gardner, Lieut. col., late H.E.I.C.S., at Belmont, Lee, April 16, aged 61.

HUNTER—James Hunter, Bengal Civil Service, Retired List, at Dunoon, Argyllshire, April 20, aged 39.

SALE—Lieut. col. R. H. Sale, late Bengal Army, son of the late Major General Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., at Littlehampton, Sussex, April 12.

STEUART—Major Robert Steuart, late H.E.I.C.S., at Ballachin-house, Perthshire, April 8, aged 70.

ST. QUINTIN—Mathew C. D. St. Quintin, late Lieut. col. 11th Lancers, at Scampston, April 19, aged 76.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 12. Selus, Penang.—13. Jane Porter, Calcutta.—14. Str. Duke of Argyll-Calcutta, &c.—15. City of Carthage, Calcutta; str. Swaledale, Bombay; str. Ves, pasian, Colombo; str. Sarah Ann, Rangoon; Galloway, Calcutta.—16. Str. Scio, Bombay; Acadia, Kurrachee.—17. Str. Queen Ann, Calcutta; St. Maur, Calcutta; str. Indus, Calcutta; str. Elgin, Rangoon; Cashmere, Bombay; Carrie Clark, Bombay.—19. Str. Mira, Calcutta; str. Atalanta, Bombay.—20. Star of Bengal, Calcutta; str. Burmese, Rangoon; Exporter, Rangoon; str. Mercara, Calcutta; Forfarshire, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 13. Str. Bokhara, Bombay; str. Zerbino, Bombay; Margaret Pugh, Rangoon; str. Sengul, Colombo; str. Branksome Hall, Bombay.—14. Bessie H., Bombay.—15. Grecian, Calcutta; str. City of London, Calcutta.—16. Str. Duke of Devonshire, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; str. Canara, Bushire, &c.—17. Lota, Sourabaya.—18. Str. European, Bombay.—20. Tenedo, Bombay; Fortune, Bombay; str. Nizam, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Devonshire, April 17.—From LONDON.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. A. Foss, Mr. G. G. L. Browne, Rev. Forbes Auchmuty, Mr. F. F. Peters, Mr. D. Hedley. For MADRAS.—Lieut. W. R. Prickett, R.N., Mr. F. Bub, Mr. J. H. Tyrell, Mr. W. J. Hastings. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. E. S. Innes, Mr. W. P. Smith.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nizam, April 20.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Chadwick, Capt. Thorburn, Mrs. Clayton. For CALCUTTA.—Comdr. Fairlie, Capt. Garbett, Capt. Wilkinson. For MADRAS.—Miss Herbert, Mr. J. A. Johnson, Rev. F. Horsey. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. N. Jordan, Mr. F. S. Bourne, Mr. H. Brady, Mr. A. Hosier. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Webb. For PENANG.—Brevet Lieut. col. Lynch. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Robertson and child, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Chinery. For MALTA.—Rev. A. Wright, Surg. L. Horner, Mr. Ashworth.

Per str. Baroda, April 28.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Nicholetts. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. D. A. Crombie.

Per str. Baroda, May 1.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Prendergast, Capt. and Mrs. Brooke and child, Mr. R. Moller, Capt. Kinlock. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. D. Boylan. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. McCarthy. For ADEN.—Major Gambier.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Cashmere, for Calcutta, Feb. 29, 13 S., 33 W.
Calcutta, from Bombay, March 20, 20 N., 30 W.
Queensberry, for Kurrachee, Feb. 29, 15 S., 31 W.
Marion, for Calcutta, April 1, 42 N., 12 W.
Samarang, for Samarang, March 26, 45 N., 10 W.
Hope, for Colombo, March 4, 7 S., 30 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

APRIL 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Madden and child, and Mrs. M. B. Baker.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Maude, Miss Maude, and Rev. S. Stead.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Capt. J. Whybrow, Lieut. Chapman, Mr. Mant, and Mr. Cousens.
SOUTHAMPTON to ZANZIBAR.—Mr. J. H. Allen, and Mr. O'Neill.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. Dickenson.

MAY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. G. Paine, and Mr. Moore.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Chambers, Mrs. E. Chambers, and Capt. and Mrs. Caldecott.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. — and Mrs. Roberts, and Mrs. Campbell.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Lieut. H. H. Brooke.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Hon. R. Sidney.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Rev. — and Mrs. Leeper.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, April 27.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, April 28.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.		96 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	... ...	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	... ...		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	... ...		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	... ...		85 85½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	... ...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	85 85½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	... ...		— —
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	... ...		85 85½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	... ...		
4½ per Cent. of 1870	... ...		
4½ per Cent. of 1873	... ...		85½ 86
5 per Cent. of 1856-57	... ...		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	... ...		89 ½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8⅝d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9d.
Madras	1s. 8⅝l.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9l.
Bombay	1s. 8⅝l.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9l.
Colombo	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 9d	1s. 9⅛d.
Singapore	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6¾d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅜d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 5⅛d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106½ to 107
	India 5 per cent.		102 to 103
	India 4 per cent.		83½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 102
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		35s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	115 to 116
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 116
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112 to 113
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	113 to 114
	Ditto Debentures (*a*)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	111 to 112½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	111 to 113
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	106 to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8½ to 8¾
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16 to 16½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 25
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	91 to 93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	6¾ to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	20½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9½ to 9¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2½ to 3
50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	4¾ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½ to 7¾
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106 to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	32 to 34
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

THE general agricultural condition throughout India has been reported favourable.

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Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 10th April, 1876.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL GIVES NOTICE, That he will be PREPARED to RECEIVE on FRIDAY, the 28th of April instant, at or before Twelve o'clock, TENDERS for a LOAN of £4,000,000, on Security of Stock to be created under the provisions of the Act 37 Vict. ch. 3, and to bear Interest at the rate of Four Pounds per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 5th April and the 5th October in each year.

The Stock not to be redeemable until the 10th October, 1888, but to be redeemable at par on or after that day, upon one year's previous notice having been given in the *London Gazette* by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all Assignments and Transfers will be made. No Stamp Duties whatsoever will be charged on the Transfers.

The Tenders to be for the whole or any part of such Loan, but not for sums of less than £500 Stock, and to state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of the said Stock. Tenders at a price including fractions of a shilling other than sixpence will not be accepted. Tenders by the same person at various prices must be made out and delivered separately. Each separate Tender is to be delivered in, sealed, at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, and the amount of Stock subscribed for to be written on the outside of the Tender.

A deposit of £5 per cent. upon the amount of Stock tendered for must, at the same time, be paid at the same Office, to be returned in the event of the Tenders not being accepted, and parties tendering must be careful not to enclose the Deposit in the sealed Tender.

So much of the amount tendered and accepted, to be paid at the Bank of England on account of the Secretary of State for India in Council, on Friday, the 5th May, 1876, as, when added to the Deposit paid on the Tenders being delivered, will leave Eighty Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds of Stock, to be paid as under, viz.:—

£30 per cent. on Tuesday, the 30th May, 1876;
£30 per cent. on Tuesday, the 27th June, 1876;
£20 per cent. on Tuesday, the 1st August, 1876;

but parties who so desire may pay up in full, and will be allowed a discount at the rate of Four Pounds per cent. per annum upon the anticipated payments.

The Dividend payable on the 5th October, 1876, to be a six months' dividend upon the Capital Amount of Stock contracted for on the said 28th April.

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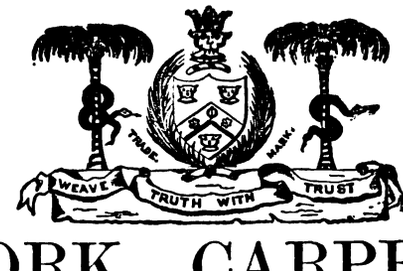
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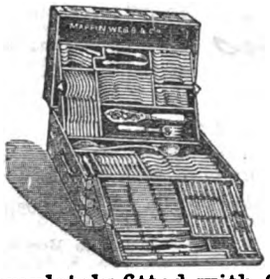


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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW ...	415
Casualties, &c.	418
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Kashmir Shawls	419
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Indian Legislation Bill.—II.	419
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
Lord Northbrook	420
Indian Diplomacy	420
The Centre of Government	421
The Princes of India ...	421
The Indian Legislation Bill	421
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	422
Miscellaneous	422
Shipping and Commercial	423
MADRAS:—	
Kurg Affairs	424
Miscellaneous	424
Shipping and Commercial	425
BOMBAY:—	
Station Talk	425
Miscellaneous	425
Shipping and Commercial	426
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c.	427
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c.	429
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c.	430
WAR OFFICE	431
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	432
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	432
Imperial Parliament ...	433
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	434
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	434
Shipping	434
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	435
STOCKS AND SECURITIES ...	435
ADVERTISEMENTS	6

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 10; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, April 8; Calcutta, April 7.

THE event of the previous week in Bombay was the arrival of various great personages, from different quarters, bound on different errands. On Thursday, April 6, it was Sir Frederick Haines, the new Commander-in-Chief, who landed from the Overland steamer. On the same day Lord Napier reached the Western Capital on his way home—too ill, we regret to hear, to be received with the usual honours. A day earlier Sir W. Merewether appeared in Bombay, whither he had come from Sind. Friday, the 7th, saw the arrival of the Nawáb Sir Sálar Jung from Haidarabad, in good time to take part in the reception of the new Viceroy, Lord Lytton, who, landing from the *Orontes* that same evening, was formally welcomed by Lord Napier, Sir F. Haines, and all the leading officials in Bombay. Among Lord Lytton's followers was Colonel Sir L. Pelly, who joined him in Egypt.

THE meeting of these personages was quickly followed by their dispersion. Sir Sálar Jung started on the 8th in one of the Rubattino steamers for Naples and England. After one busy day of sightseeing and interviewing, Lord Lytton set off for Calcutta on the morning of April 9; followed thither the next day by Sir F. Haines, while Lord Napier on that same Monday set off for England in the Austrian Lloyds' steamer *Ettore*.

IN the course of his interview with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Lord Lytton appears to have spoken fully and freely on nearly all the topics brought to his notice, the while he carefully avoided anything in the nature of a promise or a declaration of policy. As a matter of course the condition of the exchange market was one subject of discussion, with special regard to the action of the Government in advertising for tenders for India Office Bills with a reserved price which was carefully concealed. His lordship merely thanked the speakers for their suggestion that bills on India should be sold at the market rate or else should not be advertised for sale. Touching the cotton duties, the new Viceroy seems to have agreed that the duty on the finer fabrics which are not turned out by the Indian mills could not be considered a protective duty, since it enlarged the revenue without benefiting the Bombay mills, which only produce the coarser fabrics. The £40,000 a year which the coarse goods imported added to the revenue might be deemed more or less protective, but it was not easy to see how the much larger amount of £800,000 a year levied on the finer goods could be in any sense regarded as protective. The duty on coarse goods ought therefore to go, while the duty on fine goods might, so far as the principles of Free Trade were concerned, be very well retained.

THE reply of the India Office to the Indian Government on the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules has just appeared in the *Gazette*. The late Viceroy had wished to know how his Government were to interpret the instructions embodied in the Duke of Argyll's despatches of 1870 and 1871. Lord Salisbury in his answer virtually re affirms the principle enounced by his predecessor that "the Uncovenanted Service should be principally reserved for the natives of the country, and that superior appointments, which require English training and experience, should be made in England." He wishes it to be clearly understood that speaking in reference to the future, the less favourable Leave Rules will be applicable to all Uncovenanted Servants appointed after the year 1871, unless such servants have been appointed in England or else nominated in India with the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary. The benefit of the "more favourable Leave Rules" is to be extended to the 304 officers under the Government of India, the 20 officers under the Government of Madras, the 19 officers and 4 forest officers under the Government of Bombay, the 10 officers employed in Mysor, the educational officers, the officers of the Marine Department who have served in the Indian Navy or Bengal Marine, and the Medical officers specified in the lists transmitted by the Indian Government. Of certain other officers named by the late Viceroy, Lord Salisbury will concede the same privilege to those who now draw salaries of Rs. 6,000 a year and upwards.

COLONEL LOCH, Military Commandant of the Sind Frontier, appears to have incurred the displeasure of the Government by ignoring the superior authority in political matters of Colonel Munro. He has, therefore, been removed from Sind, and sent off to Haidarabad to officiate for General Wright, Commandant of the Haidarabad Contingent, who was about to take six months' furlough. His place in Sind has been filled up for the present by Colonel Nuttall, of the 22nd Bombay N.I.

THE meeting held on April 8, in the Town-hall, to consider the form of a memorial to Lord Northbrook, is said to have been well attended. Sir R. Temple took the chair. A few members of the Indian League wished to propose an amendment to the first resolution, but the meeting refused to hear them, and they were hissed out. It was finally decided to erect a statue, and a large committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, and to communicate with Madras and Bombay.

THE rising in Bastar was growing more serious, and fresh troops had been ordered to the scene. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition were despatched from the Madras Arsenal, in case the 30,000 peasants who were "up" should show fight.

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The *Madras Athenæum* understands that the rising is not against the Rajah, but against the Rajah's Prime Minister, who "has been practising extortion on the poor agriculturists to such an extent as to cause them to revolt."

MR. BRODHURST, the Judge of Benares, was going on a special mission to Singapore to see about the final abandonment of the Indian penal station at that place. Singapore, it will be remembered, preceded the Andamans as a place of penal exile, but the old convict establishment is now to be broken up, and Mr. Brodhurst, says the *Pioneer*, "will determine whether it may not now be possible, without imperiling public interests, to allow some of its hoariest offenders to return to India."

THE *Gazette of India* of the 31st March gives full details of the Indian Budget for 1876-77, as well as the regular Estimates for 1875-76, and the "actual" returns for 1874-75. These last are so far satisfactory that they show a surplus of £2,556,990, or £667,990 above the regular estimate. If, however, we deduct the exceptional outlay incurred on account of the famine in Bengal, amounting to £2,237,860, the surplus for the year 1874-75 stands at £319,130. The outlay on reproductive works, which is not included in the above estimate, was £4,249,566, so that the borrowed money spent came to £4,000,000. The regular estimates for the year 1875-76, which are made up of actual figures for at least ten months, show also satisfactory results. The income, which was estimated in the Budget at £49,820,000, will probably exceed that amount by £1,171,000, while the charges which were estimated at £49,314,000, are now expected to show a decrease of £226,000. The surplus will therefore be £1,903,000, instead of £506,000, as first estimated; or, after deducting the famine charges for the year, it will stand at £1,247,000. The bulk of this gain is due to the opium revenue, which will yield an increase over the Budget Estimate of £483,000. Owing to the drought in Madras, the land revenue will probably show a small decrease, but all the other main sources of income exhibit a steady and general improvement. Notwithstanding the changes effected by the new Tariff Act, the Customs' revenue has been very productive, while the receipts from excise, salt, stamps, Post-office, and telegraphs show an important increase over those of the previous year. Under the head of reduced expenditure special reference is made to the large reduction of £581,000 in the amount of guaranteed interest paid to the railway companies; a result partly due to the visit of the Prince of Wales. The amount of loss by exchange is stated at £1,410,000, or £35,000 beyond the Budget estimate, which was calculated on the average rate of 1s. 9⅞d. per rupee. It is added that the loss would have been much greater if the Home Government had not ceased to sell their bills during the last two months of the financial year. The outlay on reproductive public works, estimated at £4,300,000, is now expected to be £4,143,000.

IN the statement accompanying the Budget Estmates for 1876-77 much stress is laid upon the great difficulties which attend Indian finance at the present time, in consequence of the depreciation in the value of silver, and the fall in the Eastern exchanges. But for this cause, the estimated growth in the revenue would have enabled the Government to show a surplus of one million sterling. The aggregate receipts from all branches of the revenue are estimated at £50,480,000, to which land contributes £21,381,000; opium, £8,200,000; salt, £6,300,000; Customs, £2,620,000; stamps, £2,837,000; Post-office, £778,000; and Excise, £2,525,000. The estimate thus shows an increase over the previous year of £660,000. The Budget estimates of expenditure for the current year, including army and public works, and excluding "loss by exchange," amount to £48,004,000, or only £341,000 above the regular estimate for the previous year. The principal heads of expenditure are as follow:—Interest on debt, £5,360,000; land revenue charges, £2,473,000; opium £2,200,000; administration, £1,595,000; law and justice, £2,367,000; army, £15,979,000; public works ordinary, £2,532,000; ditto, extraordinary, £3,759,000; guaranteed interest, less traffic receipts, £1,260,000.

WE note that the drawings of the Secretary of State for the current year are reduced from £15,000,000 to £13,660,000. The loss by exchange on this sum is estimated at £2,232,000, being at the average rate of 1s. 8½d. per rupee. We can only hope that the amount thus estimated will suffice to meet the actual deficiency on this account. According to Sir W. Muir's own statement, "the variation of even ¼d. involves a gain or loss of nearly £200,000." Granting that the above estimates will be verified by the result, the Budget of 1876-77 will show a surplus of £144,000. The outlay on reproductive works has been reduced to £3,759,000, and to meet this a loan of £2,640,000 was to be raised in the London market. The amount of this loan was afterwards increased to £4,000,000, which has been since offered to the public for subscription. There is no doubt that in the present plethora of money and the scarcity of good securities, the whole of this sum will be readily taken. But there are many who still argue that the Indian Government ought to raise what money they require for developing the resources of the country by loans in India, in which case both principal and interest would be payable in rupees.

WHAT the Karen women on the Pegu frontier may lack in the length of their skirts is more than compensated by the quantity and weight of their ornaments. One lady, seen by the correspondent of a London paper, as she left her native village with axe on shoulder for the purpose of cutting wood, "had twenty-three coils of solid brass wire, half an inch in diameter, between her chin and shoulders, and her legs from ankle to knee were entirely covered with coils of the same material. The "necklace" weighed nine and a half pounds, and the "leg mail" thirteen pounds; need I say that her carriage was somewhat affected by these monstrosities?" A silver band encircled her temples, on her shoulders were silver beads strung on a chain, whence a large thin disc of silver hung on her breast. Brass pin wire, twisted into small circles, was used for anklets and bracelets. Besides all this, she had "ear drops, made of six brass chains, four inches in length. Silver ear tubes, buttons, and bangles, and in addition to these a quantity of small silver coins, with the Queen's effigy, filled up the unoccupied spaces on her dusky skin."

IN noticing the honours spread broadcast in the Allahabad Investiture, the *Pioneer* demurs to some honourable names having been missed on the day of reckoning. "General Sam Browne, General Probyn and Dr. Fayrer have been knighted, almost everybody who was anybody and "handy" has been made a companion of the Star of India, and yet men who deserved honours better have been either forgotten or misjudged. Cunningham and Thuillier, who have laid the cause of science in India under obligation, are nowhere; Watson, by far the best Cavalry officer in India, nobody excepted, is left out in the cold regions of neglect; and hardly more honourable has been the lot of the "Political Agents," of whom we are so justly proud. That the rebellion of 1857 was forgotten when honour was lavished at Allahabad cannot be doubted; if it were otherwise, why were Spankie and Ricketts not remembered, and why, above all, was the late Foreign Secretary of India treated as if his connection with the Baroda business did not reflect the greatest honour on him? Names crowd in our memory, but we have said enough to account for a screw loose somewhere, but as loyal subjects we agree with Dr. Duff that it is not the Prince who is to blame, but his advisers."

IT appears from the Indian papers that upwards of five hundred men of the 34th Regiment, lately arrived from England, go home again next year, as their six years' engagement will then expire. This statement speaks for itself. Here are five hundred soldiers—in themselves almost a regiment—who will come back to this country after less than two years' service in India. Could any mode of recruiting the Indian garrisons be more needlessly extravagant than the present system of short-service, as applied equally to regiments at home and regiments serving in India? It is possible that some of these five hundred may volunteer for a further term of service; but it is equally possible that they will all accept their discharge. In that case the Indian Government will have paid dearly indeed for the use of these men during at the utmost a couple of years. Just as they were becoming fit for the work required of them, they will go away, and their places will be filled by new men going out perhaps for as short a period. Under such a system how can India be expected to pay her way and yet

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maintain a really efficient army? Short service may be a good thing for an army serving at home and in Europe; but for Indian requirements it is the very worst system that could have been devised. When will the English Government open its eyes to the stupid wastefulness of maintaining one army for all the varied and conflicting wants of an empire spreading over the world? The only way that still lies open to us of fairly meeting all those wants is to repair the blunders committed in 1860, and give India back her local British Army, recruited for ten or twelve years' service in India and the East.

IN one of his interesting letters to the *Times of India* Captain Burton describes a visit he paid to the tomb of M. Raymond, outside Haidarabad, in the Dakhan. Monsieur Raymond, as he reminds his readers,

appertained to the epoch following the heroic age of Dupleix, Bussy and Lally Tollendal; when the idea of a French Empire in India had not wholly died out of the Gallic brain. He was to the Nizam what M. de Boigne was to Sindhia, Commander-in-Chief of some 15,000 troops, *le corps Francois de Raymond*, officered by his compatriots, and devoted to himself. He was a red-hot Revolutionist, a true believer in the Age of Reason and the Rights of Man—especially French Man—and not the less a Gaul to the backbone; he introduced the idea of Citizenship to the native mind till it culminated in *le Citoyen Tippoo*, and, after his death, in 1798, the heir-apparent of the Nizam used to swear "by the head of M. Raymond."

Raymond and his fellow-worthies are still remembered, it seems, with affection, and even with a reverence akin to that which made our own John Nicholson a kind of demigod among his Afghan admirers. The descendants of Raymond's sepoys, Moslem as well as Hindu, "who fought under the stout old Frenchman at a time when the Maratha Pindaris (free lances) were making war support war, still burn incense and hold religious meetings at the tomb; and the ignorant have sanctified the tenant under the title of Shah Rahman." Of the monument itself Captain Burton has little to say, beyond describing it as

a truncated, built-up obelisk of stone, inscribed J. R. on the four faces; as many slabs of black marble, apparently greased, are wholly ignorant of the epitaph, but have not yet been stolen, as the Indian fashion is, to serve for curry-grinders. It is pointed westward by a little open pavilion which commands a suggestive view northward; beyond the foreground tombs of other French officers, lies the sun-burnt and now barren plain, the shore of the sea of verdure which appears to overwhelm Sikandarabad.

THE cantonment of Sikandarabad is to the Nizam's capital what Seerole is to Benares, or Mianmir to Lahor, or the native Lashkar is to Gwalior. From Raymond's Grave Captain Burton could "easily distinguish the well-known forms of the ancient square fort with its round bastions; the mud-redoubts, old and new; the huge parade-ground cut up by its intrusive cemetery; the rococo heads of half a dozen 'temples,' belonging to as many different 'persuasions,' and the clock-towered St. James' Police-office and Court-house." Sikandarabad was once equal to Lahor in dignity as the largest station in British India, but now—says Captain Burton—"the glory is gone from it, as we see by the long empty lines of officers' bungalows and the deserted *palazzi* standing out from the southern bazaar; the fever and the engineer have prevailed against it, and 'the spider spins her web in the halls of Afrasyáb.'" Yet further off "run long, jagged rock ridges, capped, as usual, by sparkling white walls: this is Trimalgadi (Trimulgherry), the head-quarters of the Artillery, where, unlike Karkhi (Kirkee), the guns are defended from a *coup de main*, as they always should be, by an entrenched camp. The granite pile intercepts Bolárum, Head-quarters of the Haidarabád Contingent, where strawberries grow and where Sikandarábád has gone out of town. 'Ichabod' may now be written upon the old cantonment."

IN our last number we gave some specimens of native Indian feeling about the Royal Titles Bill. The following extract from another paper, the *Gujarat Mitra* for March 26, is not less significant than those already quoted—

The new title is an utterly useless one. This title is a relic of barbarism. In Russia the ruling power is called an Emperor, in France Napoleon III. called himself an Emperor. But Emperors and Imperial authority have ere now tumbled down to the ground. Where are now the Emperors of Rome? Where are now the Emperors of Constantinople; Queen Victoria can never be an empress. The King of England can never be an emperor. The constitution of England is opposed to the assumption of any such authority. Where is then the need for empty titles. These titles can do no good; they are odious relics of barbarism, as hateful as slavery itself, and hateful to God and man alike. It is a great disgrace to the Tory Ministry that such an Act should be passed under their administration. The word emperor suggests an authority, an imperial authority, a power over the freedom of individuals, an absolute authority over persons, which is absolutely fatal to good government, and altogether opposed to the wisdom and the statemanship of our times. The Queen has no such authority, and yet the title has been conferred upon her. She has an equal reason to be called an Empress of England, and why has not that been done?

A London correspondent of long Indian experience writes to us as follows:—

I have carefully scanned the Indian papers received by the two or three last mails, and can nowhere find traces of that enthusiasm with which we were assured the Royal Titles Bill was to be received. It is true that those who were said to be most enthusiastic, namely, the princes and chiefs, are not newspaper correspondents, but we might suppose that some sign, some utterance of satisfaction, would have been made or given, whereas where dissent is not absolutely expressed, as is frequently the case, or dead opposition, silence is maintained. My private letters are altogether reticent on the subject.

THE new Viceroy, Lord Lytton, arrived at Simla in the afternoon of April 25.

IN a little book called "England, Palestine, Egypt, and India, Connected by a Railway System"—published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.—Mr. S. McBean unfolds his daring project for bringing Bombay within eight days' journey from London at an estimated cost of £61,000,000. Of the European section of this grand railway line their remain only about 260 miles to complete the connection between Calais and Constantinople, and this gap he would leave the Turkish Government to fill up without delay. The remaining section of 3,330 miles from Scutari to Karáchi might easily, he thinks, be made for about £48,000,000, while for another three millions a line might be carried from Kotri to Ahmadabad, so as to complete the junction of England with Bombay. The remaining nine millions would be employed on a branch line from Antioch to Ismailia. From Basrah to Karáchi, a length of 1,743 miles, the line would pass along the coast of the Persian Gulf and Biluchistán. The section from Aleppo to Basrah, 787 miles long, would cross the Euphrates to Bagdad, and thence skirt the right bank of the Tigris. For the making of the whole line from Scutari to Karachi all that is needed, argues Mr. McBean, is a due supply of British capital aided by the grant of land from the several Governments whom the line would directly benefit. The engineering difficulties are few, and the money needed would, he thinks, be better spent than on most of the schemes which have lately attracted our speculative countrymen. For the details of his scheme, and the arguments adduced in its favour, the inquiring reader should do well to consult the book itself, making due allowance for a few pet crotchets about the Jews and our supposed descent from that interesting people, which have no practical bearing on the main question under review. If the hindrances in the way of carrying out the entire project are perhaps underrated by its present advocate, there is surely no good reason against an early attempt to realise that part of it which deals with the Euphrates Valley. A line once completed from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, whether by Mr. Andrew's or Mr. McBean's route, would at least shorten the journey to India by a week, and supplement the advantages, political and commercial, already secured to us by the Egyptian route. The two ends of the line would remain in our hands so long as England retained her old naval mastery, and in time of danger our means of promptly reinforcing the Indian garrisons would be doubled. A capital of eight or nine millions would be obviously easier to raise than one of sixty; and the practical results of such an enterprise might in due time bring about the adoption of that larger scheme, of which it would anyhow prove the most useful instalment.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the reported occupation of Socotra, denies that the island has been annexed to this country. What has really happened, says our contemporary, is "that the Political Resident of Aden went to Keshin and Socotra last January on board her Majesty's ship *Briton*, and concluded a treaty with the Sultan by which that chief undertook never to cede the island to any foreign Power, nor to allow any settlement to be made on it without the consent of the British Government. He received a grant of a thousand dollars, and a small annual payment will also be made. The Sultan of Keshin has thus become one of our feudatories, but he retains his sovereign rights over Socotra, and his nephew and heir is the resident governor of the island." The last sentence is rather enigmatic. Why has the Sultan of Keshin "*thus* become one of our feudatories" if we have agreed to pay

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him something for the lease of an island over which he retains his sovereign rights? If the *Gazette* would only tell us plainly what arrangement has been made touching the island of Socotra, we should be better able to comprehend the drift of the foregoing statement.

UNDER the new system, by which selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service will be free to pass their term of probation at one of the Universities, it is inevitable that some changes will have to be made in the subjects taken up for the first examination. As Professor Max Müller has pointed out in his recent letter to the *Times*, the lowering of the age for competitive candidates will involve the omission of Sanskrit and Arabic from the list of those subjects. From a youth of seventeen to nineteen it would be absurd to demand a competent knowledge of languages which form no part of an English schoolboy's ordinary equipment. But we agree with the Professor that the study of Sanskrit should be made all the more imperative in the after stages of the candidate's career. Nearly all the spoken languages of India are derived from Sanskrit, which even enters largely into the vocabulary of Tamil, Telugu, and other non-Aryan dialects of Southern India. In the absence of any real literature in the modern vernaculars derived from Sanskrit, that ancient language is still the main vehicle of literary speech for the educated classes. It is still the classic tongue of law, religion, and philosophy. It is the key to a full understanding of Hindu character, creeds, social customs, and modes of thought. For all these reasons a certain knowledge of Sanskrit should be required of young men training for the Indian Civil Service, just as a certain knowledge of Greek and Latin is required of ordinary candidates for a University degree. Armed with that knowledge the future Civilian will soon master the spoken languages of India, while the places and people among whom his work will be carried on will have for him an interest all the greater for his previous studies.

MR. JAMES HOLLOWELL, now deceased, but formerly a private soldier in the British Army, must have been a very remarkable person, if the stories told of him in the *United Service Gazette* could only be regarded as true. It appears from the *Chronicle of the Victoria Cross* that "On the 26th September, 1857, a party was shut up and besieged in a house in Lucknow by the rebel Sepoys. Private James Hollowell, one of the party, behaved throughout the day in the most admirable manner. He directed, encouraged, and led the others, exposing himself fearlessly, and by his talent in persuading and cheering, prevailed on nine dispirited men to make a successful defence in a burning house, with the enemy firing through four windows." But our contemporary, not satisfied with so meagre an outline of the hero's deeds, fills up the canvas with some very curious and wonderful details, too many to quote here. After fighting at Lucknow like twenty Paladins, he volunteered, it seems, to go and look for the wounded Nicholson, who, by that time, was lying, we thought, in his grave at Delhi. Having found him, however, somewhere outside Lucknow, Private Hollowell bore him back "in the face of 20,000 rebels." A hero who not only saved the day for us at Lucknow, but rescued the wounded Nicholson from a whole army, several days after his death, in a place two hundred miles off, really deserved something better than a Victoria Cross and a pension of £10 a year. The least that a sorrowing nation can do for his memory is to raise a monument to him in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, with an epitaph written by the editor of the *United Service Gazette*. It would be interesting to know, by the way, whether the late Mr. Hollowell, "Hollowell of the deadly rifle," was descended in any way from the famous Baron Munchausen. Perhaps Sir John Kaye will kindly throw some light on this and other matters of like importance in the next volume of his History.

THE tenders for £4,000,000 India Four per Cent. Stock were opened at the Bank of England yesterday. The total applied for was about £8,600,000. Tenders at and above £102. 8s. 6d. will be allotted in full, those at £102. 8s. will receive about £73 per cent. The tenders were rather lower than was expected in the market.

MR. P. T. CARNEGY has been appointed to the charge of the Political Agency of the Naga Hills.

Odds and Ends.

THE rumour that Mr. Girdlestone, Resident at Nepal, was about to take leave, has been contradicted.

WE hear that the Hon. H. L. Dampier, Secretary to the Bengal Government, is obliged to go home on sick leave.

MR. A. M. MONTEATH, Director-General of the Post-Office in India, having returned from Europe, has resumed duties.

MAJOR A. SCHMID, 109th Foot, has been reappointed Assistant Adjutant-General for five years.

COLONEL MACINTIRE, C.B., is to be appointed to the command of the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force, vice General Blake, whose term of office has expired.

CAPTAIN T. R. DAVIDSON, Officiating Commandant of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, has obtained the substantive appointment, on the retirement from the service of Colonel Smith, now on furlough.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS has arrived in Calcutta to take up his duties as Metropolitan of India.

MR. W. THEOBALD, Geological Survey, is going on furlough for eight months.

MR. W. H. COLE, of the Trigonometrical Survey Department, has been granted furlough for two years.

MR. E. J. SINKINSON is appointed Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARWELL is gazetted Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Major-General Stewart having been brought on the divisional staff of the army.

THE REV. MR. WADE succeeds to the charge of the Medical Mission in Kashmir.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANKOR proposes to make a railway from Palamkota to Trevandram in his territory.

MAJOR O. R. NEWMARCH acts as Military Accountant-General during the absence of Mr. G. W. Kellner.

THE KING OF BURMA is building new forts on both sides of the Irawadi, near Mandalay.

A MEETING of the Indian League was held on Saturday, March 25, at which it was resolved to memorialise the Government against the proposed Presidency Police Courts Bill.

THE troops of the Amir of Kabul have been successful in Maimana, and taken the Mir prisoner.

MR. C. P. L. MACAULAY will officiate as Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government when Mr. Crawford goes on leave, but officiates temporarily as Junior Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department for Mr. Lyall.

COLONEL MAUNSELL and Lieutenant-Colonels Walton, Gordon, and Godby have been appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

SOME soldiers, after being assaulted by natives for shooting a peacock, shot three of them and wounded some others.

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY is to be appointed in connection with the conduct of the late Bengal famine.

LORD NORTHBROOK distributed the rifle-shooting prizes, and inspected the Calcutta Volunteers on Saturday, March 25.

DR. BRADSHAW is to be appointed Surgeon to the new Commander-in-Chief.

THE principal steamer owners have been requested to furnish particulars of all steamers at present engaged in the Eastern seas.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Major R. J. Debnam (spelt "Debham" in our last issue), late 13th L.I., at 15, Kennington-gate, April 18, aged 95. Capt. R. J. Stansfeld, late 39th and 12th regts., at Kirkham, near York, April 23, aged 38. H. P. J. Mackenzie, Esq., late of the 63rd L.I., son of the late Brig. gen. James Mackenzie, Bengal cav., at St. Malo, France, April 4. Lieut. C. C. Greaves, late 87th Royal Irish, at Harrow-on-the-hill, April 23, aged 85.

BENGAL.—Major C. Shuttleworth, cantonment mag. of Nasirabad, at Meerut, suddenly, April. Mr. G. R. Long, C.E., at Moorshedabad, March 25.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. James Woodward, late of the 9th Madras N.I., at the Hyde, Upton-on-Severn, Feb. 26.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. T. Roe, Bombay retired, at Brighton, April 19, aged 87. J. Hunter, Esq., Bombay C.S., at Dunoon, Argyllshire, April 20.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Siam, May 8.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Dyson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaughten, Mr. J. Hopkins, Khahore Sahib of Simree and four members of his suite, Mr. W. Fergusson, Mr. W. Payne, Mrs. Maguiac and three children, Col. and Mrs. Read and child, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Fryer and two children, Mrs. Tyler and three children, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. P. Jacob, Dr. and Mrs. Ince and three children, Mrs. Macdonald and child, Miss Harvey, Mrs. F. Higginson, Dr. and Mrs. W. Beatson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bestland and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and two children, Captain Candy, Miss Pandoorang, Miss Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mrs. Waterfield and two children, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn. For ADEN.—Mr. Stacey.

Per str. Nubia, May 9.—From BOMBAY.—Major Cunningham and two children, Mrs. Skerrett, Mr. and Mrs. Vidal and two children, Mr. E. Moore, Mrs. Langtry and child, Rev. A. Robinson, Mrs. Trotter, Mr. Watson, Mr. Deighton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Venetia, April 26.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Sturholt, Mr. G. Allan, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Buttenshaw, Lieut. G. Lord, Col. F. Graham, Capt. W. Peters, Mr. Boustead, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Prestage, Mr. E. Braddon, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Prinseps, Col. Mills, Mr. G. Reid.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Venetia, April 29.—From BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Partridge, Dr. Ewart, Dr. Chevers, Rev. and Mrs. Pratt and child, Lieut. gen. Sir C. and Lady Reid, Mr. C. Hodgson, Mr. C. Hogg, Major gen. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. L. Coyle. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Broadway, Mr. May, Mr. Ebenan, H.E. Daraucht Bey, wife, and two pieces.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret to have again to postpone our correspondent's letter, "Kashmir and Kashgar." The continuation of "Affairs in Khelat" is also unavoidably postponed.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, April 29, 1876.

KASHMIR SHAWLS.

AN interesting treatise on "Kashmir and its Shawls"—lately published by Messrs. Wyman—throws much useful light on many matters connected with the origin and manufacture of those elegant and costly tissues. The author, who modestly conceals his name, shows himself thoroughly acquainted with the subject handled by him; and much of the information so pleasantly imparted has certainly not been derived at second hand. It may be doubted whether the world at large is even now aware of the true source whence comes the raw material worked up in the looms of Kashmir for the delight of European ladies. Certain it is that so late as 1846, when Kashmir was made over to Gulâb Singh by Lord Hardinge, shawl wool was regarded as the staple produce of that country, and the tribute exacted by us from the new-made sovereign included three pair of shawls and twelve shawl goats a year. When it was found that the goats could not live even at the hill-station of Dharmsâla, 6,000 feet above the sea, this part of the tribute was commuted for an equivalent in money; the shawls being still remitted as a speciality of Kashmir.

If the knowledge that Kashmir did not grow the wool it converted into shawls was a late discovery, we need hardly be surprised to learn that down to the early years of this century it was still a question what sort of animals produced the wool. In the eighteenth century the traveller Tavernier fancied it was grown on a kind of sheep which shed its fleece in the spring. Another traveller, Bernier, who accompanied Aurangzib to Kashmir, believed in two sorts of wool, one grown in Kashmir, the other on the breast of a wild goat in Great Tibet. Other travellers mistook the fine down or *tus* of which shawls are woven, for camel's hair from Kirmân. Even Bogle, whose mission to Kashmir we lately noticed, is credited by a French author with mistaking the wool for that of sheep; but it seems clear from his published journal that the mistake was not his, but the Frenchman's. In spite of the shawl-goats sent home in this century by Turner and Moorcroft, a good deal of ignorance continued to prevail in this country as to the animal and the country which furnished the wool. The plain truth of the matter is that the *tus* of which Kashmir shawls are made is the fine soft down of the Tibetan goat, which down grows in winter beneath its outer hair, and is either shed in the beginning of summer, or scraped off betimes by those who collect it for the Kashmir traders. For this purpose the outer hair is first cut off with a knife, which leaves the down untouched, and then the latter is scraped off by a rude comb of willow-twigs passed in the reverse direction. Only in the very dry cold climate of the vast Tibetan highlands can this down be obtained; for every attempt to naturalise the shawl goat in other countries has hitherto failed. Either the imported animals have died off, or the down which formed their great value has failed under changed conditions to grow again. One Frenchman embarked 1,200 of these goats for Marseilles. Eight hundred died on the way. The rest lived on, but when the time came to search for the precious wool, none could be found. The soft winter covering with which Nature had yearly furnished them in their native pastures refused to grow in the mild damp air of Europe.

There seems little reason to doubt that the looms of Kashmir have been employed for many centuries, perhaps for two or three thousand years, in weaving this fine down into articles of clothing. Coming down to the time of Akbar, we find that great monarch's fondness for "woollen stuffs, especially shawls," recorded in the Ain-i-Akbari of Abul Fazl. At that time—the days of our own Queen Bess—shawls were manufactured in Lahor as well as Kashmir. Akbar used, it seems, to wear two shawls, "one under the other." Nadir Shah in the last century sent a large number of fine shawls, probably carried off from Delhi, as a present to the Grand Turk. In England the duty on shawls was once as high as 80 per cent., and the finest kinds were sold for £500. For many years before the disastrous war of 1870-71 France was a large and steady purchaser of Kashmir shawls, in spite of an almost prohibitive duty. Even now four or five French agents yearly visit the Valley, and purchase the beautiful tissues, often made from French designs, to the amount of forty and even sixty thousand pounds.

Of the way in which the *Tus* is prepared for the loom, woven into *pashmina*, and wrought up with those graceful broideries for which the artisans of Kashmir have long been famous, we have full details gathered from the best sources. So great is the labour bestowed on the process that a shawl whose raw materials spun and dyed cost £30, fetches in Kashmir as much as £300. Although that fickle goddess, Fashion, has lately set its face against shawls, the exports from India in 1874 still amounted to £300,000. For some time past colonies of Kashmiri weavers have plied their trade at Ludiana, Lahor, and other towns in the Punjab, but, as the author says, "they have never equalled the work of their brethren in *the* valley, because they have not the proper raw material, and because their brilliant dyes are not so delightfully subdued and harmonised as in the genuine shawl."

Correspondence.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATION BILL.—II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In a previous letter I showed, by reference to Mr. H. B. Stevens's case, the great danger to which Englishmen in India would be exposed if Section II. of the above Bill were passed into law. I will now solicit the attention of your readers to Section III. (f) of that Bill, by which it is proposed to confer on the Government of India the power to repeal or alter the letters patent of the High Courts established in that country under Acts of Parliament.

The power asked for is unconstitutional; it cannot be exercised by the executive in this country, although here any abuse of it might be easily checked by the interference of Parliament and the expression of public opinion. But while it is not considered safe to trust with such power the Government at home, Parliament is asked to grant it to the executive in India, where the danger of placing the executive above the law, by enabling it to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the law courts, the conduct of its own officers must at once be apparent.

The Government have offered no explanation to justify their demand for powers so extraordinary and unprincipled; but a key to the motives by which they are influenced may be found

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in the anomalous situation of a Secretary of State for India, who has conflicting interests to serve, being officially bound to protect the interests of India, while he owes to his Cabinet (whose interests are often opposed to those of India) an allegiance which, in his estimate, is paramount. An administration carried on under such conditions could not but lead to financial difficulties; and over-zealous officials, in their anxiety to increase the revenue, have been led to exceed their authority and the bounds of law; occasionally at first, but so freely of late, that illegality and injustice have come to be looked upon as habitual to the Executive in India, and have been denounced as such by the highest Courts in the land. The people, goaded and oppressed, turned on all sides for relief; many emigrated to Native States, and thousands of acres of land previously cultivated, have been abandoned during the last three or four years; while other sufferers, in their despair, broke out in open insurrection, and troops had to be called in for the restoration of order. Those among the oppressed who had sufficient pecuniary means ventured sometimes to seek redress in the Courts of Law, but the Courts in which they had, in the first instance, to sue the officers of the Government are presided over not by competent and independent judges, but by officials untrained to law, and whose prospects in the service depend on the goodwill and favour of the Government. These officials cannot therefore be said to possess either the legal qualifications or the degree of independence essential to the due discharge of judicial functions; while the pleaders, who practice in their Courts, lack the independence of the English Bar, and public opinion exercises no influence over the action of the Courts, as the cases tried in them are not reported in the newspapers. These Courts fail, therefore, to inspire confidence to the people, who, as a rule, appeal from their decisions to one of the four High Courts established in India under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain. The High Courts are presided over by English barrister judges, comparatively independent of the Government; and have almost all the advantages, for the proper administration of justice, that are possessed by English Courts of Law at home. Through the instrumentality of these High Courts, the Executive in India have on several occasions been foiled in their attempts to enforce illegal demands; and the collection of the revenue is said to have suffered from the restraint which the decisions of those Courts placed over the action of the Executive. For instance, in 1873, a rayat (or small cultivator) finding his field taxed at a rate exceeding the maximum of one-sixth of the gross produce fixed by the Government itself, sought relief in a law court against the action of the revenue officer, and ultimately obtained it, on appeal to the High Court of Bombay. The Government did not defend the suit—no justifiable defence could, in fact, be pleaded; but soon afterwards introduced in the Legislative Council of India a Bill, based upon the above case, having for its object to exempt from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, among other things,—

Objections to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land revenue, or to the mode of assessment, or to the principle on which such assessment has been fixed; also

All disputes regarding public rent or revenue payable to Government, or complaints of exaction of district or village officers.

Such a law is opposed to the intention of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament, under the authority of which the High Courts have been established; and the Government are aware that the validity of the said law may be questioned at present; for, upon a case submitted in 1856, an opinion was recorded by Justice A. Cockburn and Sir Richard Bethell, in which the following passage occurs:—"The Crown cannot, by virtue of the prerogative, abrogate Courts of Justice established by law. *A fortiori*, when a Court is established by virtue of a power conferred by Act of Parliament, which conveys no power to abrogate, the Crown, having exercised, has exhausted its power and cannot annul the Court it has created." The passing of the *Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill* was, therefore, delayed until the eve of Lord Northbrook's departure from India; and a declaratory Act will doubtless be passed for legalising it, as soon as the *Indian Legislation Bill* has been finally passed by the Imperial Parliament. Several other laws, enacted in India within the last six years, are as defective in principle and likely to prove as mischievous in their effect as the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill; and they will also doubtless be legalised by the same declaratory Act. The importance of the measure which Parliament is to consider on Monday cannot, therefore, be over-estimated. For a hundred years our rule has been accepted by the teeming population of India as a beneficent rule, and the best they had known; but the principles which guided our administration are now to be disowned. The reign of law, under which alone can justice be dispensed with impartiality, is to cease; and the people, already deprived of any constitutional means of making their wants and feelings known to their rulers, are now to be prevented from seeking redress for wrongs committed by officials, excepting at the hands of those who wronged them. A more effectual means of awakening the spirit of revenge and of goading a people to rebellion could scarcely have been devised.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CIVIS.

April 28.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

The *Pioneer* remarks that an important element in all Indian administration is the personal character of the Viceroy. So much rests on his own will; the tone of public policy so faithfully reflects his idiosyncracies, and the choice of instruments is so entirely his, that without some appreciation of the man it is impossible to understand his reign. Thus, in the high tone of much of the official life of the day, and in its strict but unostentatious performance of its duties, the manner and the method of the master can be clearly felt. The men whom Lord Northbrook has selected again are of the same type as himself. Caution, reserve, experience, rather than brilliancy or warmth have been the pasports to his favour. It is, of course, invidious to mention instances, but it will scarcely be denied that Lord Northbrook, if he has called here and there an original man to his side, has not retained him long. In his selection of men we venture to think that the Viceroy has not shown that rare gift of insight which in truth is found in but few statesmen. It has been the day of safe men; of men, that is, who are safe to do little or nothing. The Council is weak; the Secretariat is no longer strong; the only striking figure in the Government is that of the Viceroy himself. His stern conscientiousness, his love of justice and of truth, the strict impartiality, the faculty of labour, the devotion to the smallest no less than to the most important details of business, the thoroughness and hatred of sham, the great capacity of acquiring information, the unpretending and unassuming discharge of every duty which characterise Lord Northbrook, would indeed single him out in any group. But while these are qualities with which we have all grown familiar, they are not the whole man. Few can appreciate (because few see anything but the reserved and curt official) the simplicity and kindliness which lie but indifferently concealed behind the shy address; fewer still, perhaps, are aware of the impulsive and generous element which is pent up within the frozen surface. In exchanging the Viceregal throne for the privacy of English life, though Lord Northbrook's abilities may be temporarily lost to the country, his personal tastes will perhaps be better suited. We wish him heartily Godspeed, and the long enjoyment of that social and intellectual life which, however dear to the cultivated English gentleman, is forbidden, from the necessities of his position and the multitude of his labours, to the jaded Indian Viceroy.

INDIAN DIPLOMACY.

The *Times of India* holds that the experiences of the past year show clearly enough that a governing policy of diplomatic action is a mistake. Interference with the intrigues of Native Courts—or rather invitations from our side of the wall to come and intrigue—does not seem to pay at all. Indeed, we don't know what *does* pay with born intriguers, but what perplexes them—honesty. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that every Viceroy who comes to India seems to think himself bound to show his talents as a diplomatist, as well as every thing else, and we accordingly see one after the other wilfully walking out of the straight path in order to show an acquaintance with the crooked one. We don't know that there is anything to be very proud of in possessing diplomatic skill, but every public man desires to get the credit of having it, and none more so than our Indian statesmen. The Calcutta Foreign Office is the Elysium of place-hunters, and the profession of "Political" disturber of the public peace the most noble in the country. Every man who graduates there sees the most brilliant fortune in his future, to which any number of intriguing Rajahs and Nawabs will act as the stepping-stones of greatness. It may be the case that the Political department is a great institution of our raj, but all we can say is that it has stood us in poor stead in more than one crisis of our history here. And yet we would not quarrel with it, only that it is coming to be regarded as the very sheet anchor of British

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power in India, eclipsing the army altogether, which stands second or third to diplomacy. A little longer, a few more years of complete reliance on the power of the portfolio as an enlightener, a pacificator, and who knows what else, and we may see India practically soldierless and, let us hope, contented. But, in truth, we hope better from Lord Lytton than a blind confidence in an institution wherein the natives are our equals, if not our masters. A man who has had experience of the Embassy at Lisbon must have had experience of the vanity of diplomacy, so far as Europe goes, and as a poet, we should think Lord Lytton must be averse to diplomatic humbug. Certainly, there is nothing in the sound sense of his published fables and verses to lead us to believe that the new Viceroy will encourage still further a policy which has already gone too far already. Still, we fear lest the Politicals may be too much for his novitiate, and drag him, with those arts and smiles they practise on Nawabs, into the deep abyss of their diplomacy.

THE CENTRE OF GOVERNMENT.

The *Madras Athenæum* argues that if the Secretary of State is *de facto* Governor-General of India, then the Viceroy is a superfluity; he might reign as representative of the Crown and dignity, but he should not attempt to govern at all. The local Governments should have more power for matters of detail than they have now, and receive all their instructions as regards their general polity direct from London. If, however, it be admitted that the Government of India should be in India, then we would be better without a Secretary of State who comes into office and leaves it again according as the vicissitudes of public opinion in England place one party or the other in power; and it is seldom, indeed, that India has anything to do with those cross currents which produce the ups and downs of party politics at home. If Government, then, is to be in India and not in England, it ought to be as much separated from and independent of English politics as it was formerly when under the control of John Company. Two such great powers as the Secretary of State and Viceroy cannot exist together, one must be a reality and the other a name, and there is no doubt that when a man with the abilities and determined will of the present Secretary of State is at the helm the Viceroy, to work well with him, must not be an original genius, or very determined to maintain his own opinions, or he will soon find the necessity of retirement. But then the Ministry may suddenly be changed. The India-office may be given to some ornamental member of the new party who must be well provided for, but who it is not thought desirable should have much to do with English politics, and who does not wish to interfere in Indian matters, for the best of reasons, that he knows nothing about them. What will be our position then? A Secretary of State who does not act and a Viceroy accustomed only to reign but not to govern. We are not discussing now whether it is best that the Imperial Government should be in England or India. There is a great deal that can be said on both sides of the case; both have, there is no doubt, their advantages and disadvantages. What we should wish to point out is the difficulties of having it in both places, and this we think the present despatch shows very plainly, and inclines us to the opinion that either of the two other alternatives would be better than the present system, which must break down some day or other, and the collapse may take place at a time when the stability of the Empire may be in danger.

THE PRINCES OF INDIA.

The *Bombay Gazette* admits that the *Times* has put into shape doubts which must have presented themselves to thousands of individuals who have questioned themselves about the real effect of the Prince of Wales's visit upon India. It will be a matter for regret if the Government of India relapses into its former colourless state; if, as hitherto, the Native Princes are allowed to go their way, while the Government of India goes its own, unsympathetically and uncaringly. At the same time, it is extremely difficult to see what can be done by the British Government to give the Native Chiefs a more living interest in the rule of India. The *Times* says that the time appears to have come for a real effort to make the classes who are the natural leaders of Indian life our partners in the practical work of administration. We admit that there is a ring of justice about the remark, but we cannot conceive in what way the Indian Princes could be more intimately associated with our Government of India than they have been hitherto. We cannot make them our Viceroys, our Governors of Presidencies, or our Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces. We cannot make Scindia a Commander-in-Chief, Holkar a Finance Minister, the Maharaja of Jeypore a Secretary for Public Works, nor the Maharaja of Cashmere a Controller-General. What is to be done? In what way is the problem set by the *Times* to be solved? How are the poetic and imaginative aspirations of the Chiefs of India to be satisfied? If it be said that they have at present no interest in the rule of India, that is scarcely correct. In the Viceregal Council the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Maharaja of Vizianagram, and the Maharaja of Puttiala have each enjoyed seats for several years; and they have undoubtedly been of considerable use in stating views which might have escaped the attention of the European members. Moreover, there is not a Chief in India who has not already a certain interest in sustaining the Government of India. An outbreak in any one of their territories might have serious effects over considerable tracts of India if it spread. Our treaties with the great Protected States stipulate clearly that the Chiefs must be responsible for the peace of the territories under their rule. As the Paramount Power, we are responsible for the general tranquillity of India; and in guaranteeing the integrity of Native States it is only just that we should stipulate that nothing be permitted to take place in any one which would endanger the peace of the others. A practical example of the relations between the British Government and the Native States of India took place last year, when Mulharrao was removed from the throne of Baroda for gross misgovernment. Thus every Chief in India is already, to a great extent, what the *Times* calls a partner in the practical administration of the country; and there can be no doubt that if every Chief chose to give his entire attention to the well-being of his people—that is, to settle down comfortably in the paths of peace—he would have sufficient to do to occupy all his time and attention. We are willing to admit, however, that there must be a national longing to be satisfied among the Chiefs of India. If they would go to England and take their seats in the House of Lords, we should have no objections; if even several of the more distinguished of them were to be associated with the Secretary of State in the Council of India we should hail the fact with satisfaction. But what is to be done when Native Chiefs, unless they happen to be enlightened and fearless men, defiant of the existence of caste trammels or popular prejudices—men like Sir Jung Bahadoor and Sir Salar Jung—will not go to England! Can it be possible that the *Times* hints at the establishment of an Indian House of Lords, where Imperial subjects would be discussed, and the results communicated to the Viceroy for his guidance? We hope that the day will come when Scindia, Holkar, Cashmere, and the other great rulers of India will become like the present representatives of the old Barons of England, staunch supporters of the constitution and possessed of hereditary titles of nobility; but we are afraid that, little as there is to do for the present native armies, it will be many a day before the Native Chiefs consent to abandon their forces, and associate themselves, heart and soul, with the "practical administration of the country."

THE INDIAN LEGISLATION BILL.

The *Indian Daily News* urges that the Government of India is a despotism, and though it is the wish of every educated Englishman in this country to see this despotism tempered with reason, no thoughtful person can help deploring the attitude sometimes assumed by some of our High Court judges towards the Executive government, or help feeling that so long as the reign of law does not completely set aside the despotism of the Government, the highest tribunals must exist in some kind of subordination, not merely to the Viceroy, but also perhaps to the governors of provinces. It is an unhappy accident that some of the provinces of India are at the moment governed by rulers who have forfeited all public confidence, and to subordinate the High Courts in any way to whom were to offer an unnecessary slight to the majesty of the law. But considerations of this kind should hardly blind thoughtful men to the real remedy for accidental evils of this kind. With the same unbiassed frankness with which we have admitted that there is room for improvement in the qualifications of Indian judges, we feel bound to confess that the chances of improvement have not yet been exhausted in the selection of Indian rulers. Without descending further into a phase of this subject, from which there are no outlets except through unpleasant personalities, it may be stated broadly that, if Indian rulers are what they ought to be, and might be, and that if Indian judges also are what they ought to be, and might be, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the relative positions of the two classes of officials in such a country as India. Indeed, the position of relative subordination which history would of itself assign to all law courts is so distinctly marked, that doubts might exist in some minds regarding the wisdom of those provisions of the new Bill by which High Courts are authorised to invalidate any Acts of the Indian Legislature. If we have succeeded in showing that some authority of this kind is needed to control the vagaries of ill-advised Viceroys, there is the more need for that account for insisting that the obvious precautions for preventing the repetition of judicial scandals, such as have sometimes occurred, should not be entirely neglected.

DOVETON COLLEGE.—The Doveton Protestant College annual meeting, for the distribution of prizes to those students of the College who have been successful in obtaining these gratifying rewards of their labours during the past year, was held in the Hall of the College on Thursday last, the 30th ult., presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway, C.S.I. A large gathering of the relations and friends of the pupils of the institution assembled to do honour to the occasion. After the meeting the visitors adjourned to the large compound attached to the College premises to witness the usual display of fireworks provided on these occasions in accordance with the custom which prevails at the annual celebrations of this institution.—*Madras Athenæum*, April 1.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

RAWALPINDI, *March* 25.—Not many years ago, ten or twelve at most, the present Commissioner of these parts, then but a Deputy, resolved to start a horse-fair on scientific principles. It was to be in lieu of the small one on a native scale, which we discovered shortly after annexation, happening periodically at a shrine in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi. There was no doubt about good horses being around us in plenty if their owners could but be induced to bring them under our eyes. The Pind Dadan Khan Salt Range mares first became famous when Wood made his perilous journey up the Indus to the source of the Oxus; and the Tiwana levies during the mutiny, and before that, at annexation, convinced us of the merits of the Shahpur district for producing hardy horses as well as tough warriors. The western portions of Rawalpindi itself were not less famous for good breeds; and Major Cracroft in his settlement report, points out how well the low-lying hills near the Indus might be utilised for grazing tracts, were there but funds forthcoming wherewith to build reservoirs for storing water. So it was resolved to start a horse-fair, and all owners were bidden, after the manner of the guests in the parable of the great supper, and, I grieve to have to add, with the same lamentable result. Ugly rumours flew about as to the object of the wily *sirkar* in collecting so many horses. The Arms Act had lately come into force; perhaps there was to be a general seizure of horses, too; owners, therefore, thought it prudent to get themselves excused, as did Mark Twain, when wanted to edit a ferocious paper in Tennessee. It was in vain that the Tahsildars in polite language said—"Come, for all things are ready." With one consent they all began to make excuses. The usual result followed. Presently chupprasees were sent into the highways and hedges to compel them, and the success of the fair was thenceforth placed beyond a doubt. The hot-house process has been long since abandoned. Horses now flock in by hundreds, and the difficulty is to find room for all in the cramped enclosure where the fair is held. Up to this (Saturday) evening 2,300 horses and mules have been registered, as against 1,300 last year, and 2,000 the year before. The animals are not yet all classed and aged, so it is risky to form an opinion of the quality compared with that of former years; but some of the cavalry officers present on duty appear to think there is no very striking improvement, in spite of the liberal use of Government stallions, vouchsafed to breeders of late years. There will be better opportunities for arriving at accuracy on this point when the labours of the judging committee commence on Monday next. The fair will last throughout the week, and the prizes be distributed on Saturday. Many of the owners of the best horses are pursuing the old game of holding out for long prices, and business done up to the present chiefly affects the poorer class of animal. Sales amounting to Rs. 54,000 have been recorded up to this evening, representing 440 horses sold at an average of Rs. 120, which cannot be said to be large. I am informed that about fifty young fillies, yearlings, have been sold to the agents of native States, and are already on their way out of the district. This is a very serious loss, which will be felt in future years; and some restriction ought, perhaps, to be placed on the sale of such fillies, especially those of branded mares by Government stallions. I will return to this subject in a future letter after making further inquiries. Mule-breeding appears to be on the increase, if we may judge by the large number exhibited this year. They are mostly small, and do not in a hurried examination give one the idea of coming up to last year's standard in strength. One reason may be that another mule battery has lately been formed on the frontier, and the pick of the mules of this and the surrounding districts have been purchased by Government during the past cold weather for the said new battery. Another and more important reason appears to be that mules are not bred from mares of any stamp, the owners of such being prejudiced in favour of horses. The mule-breeders are almost all petty Hindoo shopkeepers or carriers, who invest in a cheap grass-cutter's tat, and make all they can out of her. We have some splendid Spanish donkeys here, recently imported by Government at a very heavy cost, about Rs. 1,500 each, and they are well worthy of a fair trial before being condemned as a useless extravagance. The present superintendent of the stud here informs me that he has lately been branding a very useful class of mare for mule purposes. The judging committee this year consists of Colonel MacFarlan, R.A., as president, the members being Majors Chaine, 4th Hussars, and Campbell, Corps of Guides; Captains Wilmot, 14th Bengal Cavalry, Clayton, 9th Lancers, and Massy, Assistant Commissioner; and Dr. Boyd, Veterinary Surgeon. They have hard work cut out for them for the next week.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN NEAVE.—ALLAHABAD, *March* 28.—Captain Neave, of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, has had his horse killed under him when out pigsticking near Allahabad. He himself was very seriously defaced and injured, and fractured his lower jaw. —*Englishman.*

Miscellaneous.

MAJOR FENWICK.—We hear that Major G. R. Fenwick (Touchstone) leaves Simla and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to take the editorial duties of a daily paper about to be published at Lahor. Major Fenwick formerly belonged to the 1st Royals and 93rd Highlanders, and has long been connected with Indian journalism.

COBRA POISON.—In connection with the official record of the attempts to find an antidote for snake poison, to which we recently drew attention, it may be mentioned that an analysis of cobra poison has been furnished by Mr. Pedler, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, from which it would appear that this deadly agent bears a close resemblance in its chemical constituents to albumen—the innocent substance which forms the white of an egg. "It is quite impossible," Mr. Pedler adds, "to draw any deductions as to the nature of the poison. It is more than possible that the poison is a mixture of albuminous principles with some specific poison."

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.—There had been an incipient Agrarian riot at Allahabad on Tuesday, the 4th of April. Some thousands of cultivators, in behaviour outwardly orderly and creditable, assembled bodily last Sunday at Government House. There were present cultivators belonging to Hundia and Transgangetic Allahabad tehsils. They complained of the recent enhancement of their rents by Government, the Zemindars consequently enhancing theirs, and of the institution of suits on the higher rates. Whereupon the tenants organised an agricultural union, elected officers, collected funds, and bound themselves not to plant sugar-cane. In some cases they have destroyed sugar-cane planted by tenants who had not joined the league. Steps will be taken to discourage such deputations for the future, more or less emphatically.—*Bombay Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—General Sir F. P. Haines, the new Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in India, *vice* the Right Hon. General Lord Napier of Magdala, arrived in Bombay, *per* P. and O. steamer *Zambesi*, on Thursday morning last. His Excellency came ashore at the Dockyard stairs, where he was received by Sir Charles Staveley, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and a large number of military officers of various grades, including Generals Aitcheson and Burrows; Cols. Harris, Bond, Carnegie, Blowers, and Thacker; Majors Young, Sexton, and Justice; Captains Firs and Chard; and Dr. Inglis. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the land battery as General Haines left the steamer, and a guard of honour of the 21st Native Infantry (100 men under Lieutenant Riley) was drawn up to receive his Excellency at the landing-stairs. After landing his Excellency drove at once to Malabar Point, where he will be the guest of Sir Charles Staveley during his stay in Bombay.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 10.

PRESIDENCY POLICE MAGISTRATES BILL.—Among the many curious and anomalous provisions of the Presidency Police Magistrates' Bill, to which we have already called attention, may be numbered the following, which forms Section 88 of the Bill:—"The local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor, or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from a Magistrate's order of acquittal or of dismissal, or of leave to withdraw operating as an acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment or order, &c." Why the local Government should have conferred on it so exclusive a privilege is one of those things which, perhaps, only the framers of this Bill can explain. As far as we can see, no similar privilege is accorded to private individuals, and, considering that the magistrates of the Calcutta police are the nominees of the local Government, and are removable at the pleasure of the Government, it appears to us that the provisions of this Section are most improper and quite uncalled for. It is, therefore with no surprise that we learn that the section has "attracted notice" in Parliament, and has been made the subject of a special telegram from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy. What the ultimate fate of this absurd Bill will be remains yet to be seen.—*Englishman.*

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR.—We *(Patriot)* are exceedingly sorry to learn that Mr. Justice Phear, instead of taking leave as he had originally contemplated has resigned his appointment. What could be the circumstances which have induced him to change his mind within a fortnight? This, we confess, is a mystery to us. Mr. Phear's retirement from the bench of the High Court is a matter for public regret. He has been a most independent and fearless judge; what the Chief Justice lately enunciated—that in this country the law is the same for the Government and the subject—he has, in his judicial career, followed to the letter. A zealous advocate of constitutional law and the liberty of the subject, he has, whenever occasion has arisen, shown a most intelligent and enlightened appreciation of both. In the series of articles on Personal Government, which we wrote about three years ago, we endeavoured to show that the abuses of power, which we dragged to light, were exposed chiefly through the instrumentality of his judicial mind. If the High Court is a bulwark of the liberty of the subject, it is Judges like Mr. Phear who contribute to the maintenance of this beneficient character of the Court. Without meaning any dispar-

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agement to the other Judges, we must confess that by the retirement of Mr. Justice Phear the High Court loses one of its strongest pillars. We are glad to learn that the Bar propose to give him a farewell dinner, and that the pleaders of the High Court also propose to honour him with a valedictory address.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD.—Why Sir Richard Temple, who, as a member of Lord Northbrook's Government, was opposed to the famine views of Sir George Campbell, out Campbelled Campbell when he found the famine mania to be on the winning side at home. —The use of a municipal form of administration for the town of Calcutta, when all the advantages of that form of Government are denied to the rate-payers, whilst its disadvantages are carefully retained. —How it chances that, after a full and careful inquiry into the best method of re organising the Indian Army, followed by the incubation of a scheme of reform, said to have been submitted to the India Office, it has been found necessary to summon Sir Neville Chamberlain from Madras to discuss the dear little infant.—Whether the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, or the Viceroy of India, should be considered as the head of the Government.—The exact value of the "presents" carried home by H.R.H. from India.—How it is possible for a bishop, whose charge extends from Assam to Peshawur, and who does his duty, to survive nine years of such drudgery and exposure. —What will be done with all the Regimental Commanding officers in Madras over seventy years of age.—How Dr. Payne finds time to discharge a tenth part of the duties which he is paid to perform.—Whether "the dream of his life" was suggested by Sir Bartle Frere, anxious to succeed Lord Northbrook.—The Famine accounts.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MALAY FIELD FORCE.—The following is a copy of the complimentary order published by Major-General Colborne. It must be remembered that this order was promulgated before the intention of retaining the 1-10 Regiment in the Straits had been made known. "On the probable conclusion of military operations in the Malay territory, and the approaching departure of the 1-10th Regiment from the command, the Major-General Commanding desires to express his thanks to officers of the General and Personal Staff, Commanding Officers, Officers, Heads of Departments, and their subordinates engaged, for the assistance he has received from them among the late operations in the Malay country. He requests Commanding Officers will convey to officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under their command, his appreciation of the gallantry they have displayed in every attack on the position of the enemy, as well as of his sense of the general good conduct of the men, the unvarying good spirit and cheerfulness with which they have encountered considerable exposures and deprivations consequent on arduous marches through a very difficult country. The Major-General has to convey his very cordial acknowledgment to Brigadier General Ross, C.B., for the support and ready co-operation on the Larut line, and of the energy with which all arrangements necessary for the movement of the troops and military operations under his command have been carried out. The Major-General has had great pleasure in reporting to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief the praiseworthy conduct of the whole force employed, and bringing to his Royal Highness's notice the names of those officers and men whose conduct has been specially reported on.

THE LATE FAMINE AND THE BLACK PAMPHLET.—We believe that the rumour current in Calcutta for the last few days, that a Commission of Inquiry in connection with the conduct of the late famine is about to be appointed, has its foundation in fact. That the appointment of such a Commission was, in the face of recent revelations, an imperative necessity cannot be doubted. We consider the Black Pamphlet at once just and impartial in its demand for a Commission of exclusively English appointment. "Indian famines," it points out, "have been a continual source of disgrace to successive administrations in this country. When they were only too real they were neglected; and when they did not, and could not, exist, they were evolved from their own nothingness. It is certain that in both cases the Supreme and the Bengal Governments have been equally concerned, and we fear we cannot trust either of them to do much towards elucidating the topics involved. At the same time, it is clear that no Indian tribunal can sit in judgment on them, and, if any impartial court of sufficient dignity is to be constituted, we must go to England for it." We have reason to believe that this very legitimate demand is about to be met in a manner which will reflect little credit either on the Home or Indian Government. It is true that we have no accurate information as to the constitution of the coming Commission, or the special points to which its scrutiny is to extend, but we are prepared for an unreality. During the many years that we have had to criticise the actions of Government, we never have had to apply the term sham so often as during the past two years. We have often had to combat high-handedness, perhaps, sometimes, even absolute injustice; but we always felt that official acts and official language meant what they seemed to convey.—*Englishman.*

COLONEL MACGREGOR.—We are told by the *Englishman* that an officer of the Indian Army, Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, has lately been causing some little uneasiness in the Foreign-office by his proceedings in Persia. It appears that he was proceeding home *via* Persia, and after arriving at Teheran, suddenly conceived the idea of visiting Herat, where, he imagined, he might obtain some information of importance to the British Government. Accordingly he sent off a letter to the Mustafi, Governor of Herat, announcing his visit, and asking that accommodation suitable to his rank might be provided for him. He also sent on a tent and his uniform, the latter, it can only be supposed, to establish his identity, and without waiting for a reply to his application, started also himself. Before, however, he had got far on his journey, he was met by a messenger from the Mustafi, accompanied by some sowars, who informed him that he could not be allowed to proceed, and escorted him back to Teheran. Colonel MacGregor then reported the matter to Mr. Thompson, at the British Embassy in Persia, and applied for permission to visit Herat, and the matter ultimately was referred to the Viceroy in India. Lord Northbrook at once replied that Colonel MacGregor should be immediately informed of the error under which he was labouring, and be warned against any future attempt at entering foreign territories without special permission. In his letter to the Persian Embassy, Colonel MacGregor announced that he had discovered a Russian prisoner at Merv, though the Russians pretended to be ignorant of the fact. Finally, he suggests, that, should he fall into the hands of the Turkomans, he hopes that Mrs. Aitchison and his other friends will get up a fancy bazaar towards obtaining his ransom, and after such a suggestion, the *Englishman* thinks that the sooner Colonel MacGregor is taken care of by his friends the better.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 30. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; St. Marnock, London; Eldorado, London; Triumph, Cape Town; Alfred Michel, Bombay.—31. James Service, Melbourne; Burmah, Moulmein; Baroda, Liverpool.—April 1. Ellerslie, Liverpool; str. Cathay, Southampton; str. Sultan, London; Blair Athol, Liverpool.—2. Str. Penguin, Hong Kong; str. Madura, Bombay; str. A. Apcar, Hong Kong; Queen Margaret, London; str. T. Kya Y. Been, Rangoon.—4. Dunalistair, Melbourne.—5. Ville de Marseilles, Bombay; str. Mahratta, Akyab; str. Nemesis, Rangoon; str. Enterprise, Port Blair.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per James Service.—Mr. T. Nelson.

Per Burmah.—Col. Campbell, Mr. Green, Mr. Mosman, Mr. Law, Mr. Pyzer, and Mr. Dick.

Per Cathay.—Mr. Tosh, Mr. R. Thomas, Mr. W. Bruce, Mr. D. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Mair, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Capt. Wilmer, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Wetherall, Mr. R. A. Hudson, Mrs. Boyle and three daughters and son, Mr. T. P. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and infant, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. Garth, Mr. Seebeck, Mr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and two children, and Mr. Carritt.

Per Sultan.—Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Van Gelder, Mr. Amos, and Mr. and Mrs. Glasson.

Per Penguin.—Mr. J. Fergusson.

Per Madura.—Mr. Johnston.

Per Arratoon Apcar.—Capt. A. W. Ferrier, Mr. J. Saunders, Dr. H. B. Deatra, Mr. Banajee, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Merabhoy, Mr. A. Y. Gubbay and friend, and Mr. and Mrs. Solomon.

Per Dunalistair.—Mrs. H. P. Wight and three children.

Per Mahratta.—Rev. J. Richardson, Mr. J. Sherloch, Mr. R. Harvey, Mr. De Classet, Mr. M. Hillaire, Dr. and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. Mulleran.

Per Abyssinia.—Archbishop Gregores, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, Mr. Montrion and son, and Mr. O. Law.

DEPARTURES.

March 30. Burdwan, Liverpool.—31. Str. Almora, London; Jura, Mauritius; Magnolia, Bombay.—April 1. Himalaya, Bombay; Neva, London; str. Berlin, Dundee.—2. Socotra, Bombay; Dundee, Dundee; Lactura, London; Viscount, New York; Hooghly, Mauritius.—4. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; str. India, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. India.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wardle Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. Limouzin and child, and Mr. D. K. Mair.

Per str. Busheer.—From CALCUTTA.—For AKYAB.—Capt. A. D. Taylor, Mrs. Monk, Mr. J. H. Webster, and Mr. S. McNaught.

Per str. Sultan.—From CALCUTTA.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Giles F. Walker, Mr. Murray, Miss Cooper, Mr. Smail, Mr. Ferguson and party, Miss Holme, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Austruther, Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell and family, and Mr. Ross. For MADRAS.—Miss Nugent, Mrs. Evans and child, Mrs. Symonds and child, Miss Ross, Mr. C. Watson, Mrs. Parsons, and Mrs. Thomas. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Goddard and child, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Mills, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Watson and two children Mr. Van Gilder, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. F. Galloway and infant, Mr. E. O. Walker, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. R. P. Thomas, and Mr. J. A. Dougherty. For GALLE.—Mrs. Spencer and Mr. G. A. Holmes. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Miss Gibbon, and Mr. Frederick. For VENICE.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Nosworthy, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Begg, and Miss Begg. For SOUTHAMPTON. —Col. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fergusson and four children, Mrs. Grimley and two children, Miss Innes, Mr. E. Shearin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tewsey and infant, Mrs. Rivers Thompson and child, Mr. C. H. Oghourne, Mrs. Colonel Foster and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Baker, Mr. C. L. Davis, Dr. Oldham, Dr. Hoskins, Col. Aguew, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. W. C. Barckley, Capt. T. H. Lewis, Miss Ryland, Mrs. and two Misses Thwaytes, Mr. A. Percy, sen., Mrs. Stevens and child, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Westcombe, Mr. W. Westland, Mr. D. Lacey, Major Gordon, Mr. F. F. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nivens, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. H. Hamer, Mr. G. Hickleton, Mr. R. Scott Montgomery, Mr. A. Percy, jun., Mr. and Mrs. G. N. G. Wright, Miss Curtis, Miss McGenis, Dr. W. Harvey, and Mr. and Mrs. N. Lewin and three children.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 7, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 8
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	99 0 to 99 6
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	99 4 to 100 0
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 8

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EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 3-16d. to 1s. 9¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	95 to 97
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	580 to 590
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1390 to 1400
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company...	— ...	1300 to 1325
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	130 to 132
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	270 to 272
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218 ...	258 to 260
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	170 to 175
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	177½ to 180
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	475 to 480
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6½ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	110 to 111
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Simla Bank	500 ...	510 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

KURG AFFAIRS.

I am afraid that this province is not so well known as it ought to be to the numerous readers of the *Pioneer*. It is so small as to seem insignificant when regarded in its place on the map of India, and yet the excellence of its climate, the rugged magnificence of its scenery, the dashing character of its mountaineers, and the boldly speculative energy of its European population, require only to be known to be appreciated.

One of our greatest interests here is coffee. Twenty years ago two or three enterprising Englishmen opened a few estates near Mercara, the capital of Kurg. About ten years since the rush to Kurg commenced, and now a large part of the country consists of sheets of coffee, through which one may travel for twenty miles on end, while planters' bungalows are not more than a mile apart. The present state of the country, however, gives merely a faint outline of the position to which it will eventually attain. Every year new comers from England arrive, with capital and energy to open out new coffee estates. Men who have made fortunes on old estates are purchasing and cultivating new ones, and fifteen years hence Kurg, with its resources fully developed, will stand next to Ceylon in wealth and importance as a coffee district. The past has been a very good coffee season, and prospects look well for a bumper crop during the coming year. The planters of Kurg have found out that expensive cultivation pays best in the end. An ordinary good crop yields ten hundred weights an acre under high cultivation. Two hundred weight per acre pays all expenses, and it will sell in England for say one hundred and twenty shillings a hundredweight. So it is not to be wondered at that a coffee estate in full bearing is looked upon as a desirable piece of property.

It is a matter of regret that there is so little intercourse between the different non-official communities of India. I daresay the planters of Tirhoot, or of the Terai, are just as ignorant of Kurg affairs as we are of theirs. It is true the interests involved in coffee are not identical with those of tea or indigo, but yet there must be some main features common to all, and there cannot be a doubt that a mutual understanding and simultaneous effort ought to help on interests common to all planters. Kurg is not far removed from being geographically the centre of the coffee districts of the south-west of India. To the north of Kurg lies the importance and flourishing district of Munzerabad, and north of that again lies Nugger, a district young in planting, but from which great things are expected. Nugger adjoins on Dharwar, one of the southern districts of the Bombay Presidency. South of Kurg lies Wynaad, and below this again is Travancore, a thriving coffee district. Thus from Dharwar almost to Cape Comorin extends an unbroken line of coffee districts, with identical interests, and with a European population and an amount of accumulated and prospective wealth which deserves consideration.

There cannot be a doubt that European colonies in India require exceptional legislation. The codes admirably adapted to villages in the plains, where each ryot is the exact counterpart of his ancestor of one thousand years ago, are not suitable to a go-ahead community of planters. Government officials know this as well as planters do, and it only requires a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together to get the huge and cumbersome machine of legislation in motion, and place certain laws and regulations on a sounder footing. As a first step to this desirable result, the Planters' Associations of Kurg, Mungerabad, Wynaad, and Travancore, have united, and meetings are to be held at which delegates from the different associations are to fix on a decided and uniform course of proceeding.—*Pioneer Correspondent.*

Miscellaneous.

MR. BROUGHTON.—Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist at Utakamand, who disappeared mysteriously about fifteen months ago, has, the *Madras Times* says, been heard of at last in New Zealand.

FORESTS.—Mr. Jellico, an Assistant in the Forest Department, has been deputed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysor to visit at Government expense the various sandal-wood plantations in the Madras Presidency ranging towards the Nilgiris, and directed to submit a complete report on the matter with a view to enable the Chief Commissioner to adopt such steps as may be deemed expedient in instituting experimental sandal-wood plantations in the province, as it is understood that the tentative measures adopted by the Madras Presidency in the cultivation of this valuable wood has been one of the fertile sources of swelling the forest revenue.

A HISTORY OF BURMA.—The *Rangoon Gazette* informs us that a gentleman, who is a ripe Burmese scholar, is at present engaged in compiling from Burmese historical works a history of Burma, from the very earliest date to the close of the second Burmese war. He also purposes publishing with this work, which will be in Burmese, an English translation. A complete history of Burma, such as the one we mention promises to be, is a want which has long been felt. It will also be extremely useful as a text book in our schools, and it is to be hoped that the local Government will liberally patronise it.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.—The European who committed suicide in a railway carriage on Monday (3rd April) turns out to be Captain Mourat, officer in the Nizam's service at Shahabad, while in a state of unsound mind. He first jumped out of the train, and was picked up bruised, taken to Vellore and placed under the charge of an apothecary. Becoming violent, the station-master placed the police over him. On Sunday morning he asked for tea, which was taken to the waiting-room by the apothecary, who, finding him in a kneeling posture, did not disturb him for a few minutes. A scream was heard by some people, who rushed in and found his throat cut with a razor. Death was instantaneous.

COFFEE IN WAINAD.—We are gratified to learn that the prospects of the Wainad Coffee Planters this year are considered excellent. The weather has been favourable, and experienced planters entertain the opinion that the crops cannot fail to be large. They are, however, oppressed with the fear, judging from the heavy showers of rain which are now constantly falling on the Neilgherry Hills, that those showers may extend to the coffee planting districts of the Wainad, in which case much blossom would no doubt be destroyed and considerable damage done to the crops. It is to be hoped the rains will hold off, and thus give the planters a chance of a bumper crop this year.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE WYNAD.—The Wynad planters are about to present another memorial to the Madras Government embodying their grievances. Attached to this petition are tabular returns giving the value of coffee estates, the investments made, and the yield. What the memorialists just now require we have not been informed, but it is probable that the usual cry of heavy taxes, of the difficulty experienced in detecting coffee thefts, and of the want of proper magisterial officers to deal out justice in cases where the planter is the sufferer, will be embodied in the petition. The Wynad planters have not been very lucky in all their previous representations to the Madras Government; it is to be hoped, however, that in their appeal to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham they will be successful.

THE BASTAR OUTBREAK.—The Bastar affair, to which we alluded last week, has not passed off so quietly as was believed, and the expedition has been ordered off again from Vizagapatam. One wing of the 7th Regiment proceeded on Tuesday morning, and Colonels Kees and Godfrey with Capt. Persse have also gone; while two companies of the 41st have been ordered to be in readiness. According to the report sent in by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, his small force of two constables and a number of naiks was surrounded by about 20,000 ryots, but he did not consider it probable that there would be a fight, and we have received no intimation of there having been one as yet. The rising is, it would appear, not against the Rajah, but against his Dewan, and it is therefore thought that a change of Ministry is probably all that is needed. The Police Superintendent at Bustar, however, reports on the 1st inst., that the rebels are collecting round him in large numbers, and

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show hostile feelings against the Police, and it is their threatening attitude which has necessitated the despatch of the small military force which proceeded on Tuesday.—*Madras Times*, April 8.

COURT DRESS IN MADRAS.—The Duke of Buckingham is destined to become famous in Madras history. He is teaching the natives how to dress themselves. Their "external dress" is to consist of a "long robe," over or under which "a waistband or girdle should be worn." How his Excellency is to be sure that the regulation waistband has not been forgotten altogether in cases where it is worn under the robe is a difficulty we cannot explain, unless a system of inspection is to go on in ante-chambers of Government House that guests might find disagreeable. However, it is evident that Court costume at Madras required definition, as one clause in the Duke's directions is highly suggestive. We read that when natives visit Government House they must be sure that their "lower limbs are carefully covered." It would evidently be dangerous to inquire into the experience of past receptions. "Loose shawls are inadmissible." The feet need not be covered; "but if shoes and boots are worn, they must be of black polished leather." These important regulations have tempted a contemporary into writing an essay on the sumptuary laws of nations, quoting one by Queen Elizabeth, which ordered everybody, with a few authorised exceptions, "to wear on Sundays and holidays a woollen cap of English manufacture, under a penalty of three shilling and fourpence." The idea is worth seizing; and if Indian rulers followed the example of the Duke of Buckingham, they might, in conjunction with Lord Salisbury, pass such a law on turbans and long robes, as would gladden the heart of Manchester for ever. —*Pioneer*.

BASTAR AND THE GHONDS.—A special telegram from Barhampur, on the 22nd March, to the *Madras Times*, says :—"A small party of police have been repulsed on the Mahliahs by the Ghonds, armed with war axes, and bows and arrows. A strong police has been despatched under the police superintendent." "These Ghonds are," says our contemporary, "the principal inhabitants of the many feudatory chiefships in the hill country of Chota Nagpur, to the South of the Ganges Valley, in the mountains overhanging the littoral plains of Orissa and Vizagapatam, and in the Central Provinces, and are a wild race, being Aborigines of the country, and also known by the designation of Koles. They are worshippers of the goddess who presides over the productive energies of nature, and who could only be propitiated by the blood of human victims. In 1826, the Rajah of Bastar sacrificed twenty-five men before setting out on a journey, and the *meriahs* or victims were bought from man-stealers at from fifty to eighty rupees, according to the sex. Crowds came to the sacrifices offered to the earth goddess in the Vizagapatam district, the victim being torn to pieces by the people. Thousands of human beings have thus been tortured to death, and it was not until 1836 that steps were taken to suppress the custom. Roads were made, fairs and markets were established, and the Ghonds were invited to hold intercourse with their civilised neighbours. When Colonel Campbell at length persuaded them to sacrifice beasts instead of men, they prayed: 'Do not be angry with us, O goddess, for giving you the blood of beasts, instead of human blood; but vent your wrath on that gentleman, who is able to bear it.' Gradually the Ghonds were induced to renounce their ancient rites, and to deliver up the surviving *meriahs* to the British officers. Between 1837 and 1854 there were 1,552 victims rescued, of whom 189 were girls. Of the latter many were married to Ghonds of suitable age and means, and others went to school at Calcutta. Now the practice has been rooted out. The special agency for the suppression of the *meriah* sacrifices was abolished in 1861, consequent on the organisation of an efficient police in Vizagapatam. In the hills bordering that district, and especially in the wild zemindary Jeypur, both *suttee* and human sacrifices were common practices, at least until 1855—boys and girls being bought from the poorer classes, and reared as *meriahs*. In 1863 an English agent, for the first time, was sent into the hill portion of Jeypur, and now there are four sub-magistrates among the wild Ghonds, and an effective police."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

March 1. Str. Asia, Calcutta and Northern Ports; str. Yorkshire, Calcutta; str. Africa, Bombay.—2. Str. Viceroy, London; Meinam, Sourabaya.—4. Str. Almora, Calcutta and Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Asia.—From VIZAGAPATAM.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Belle. From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Twymay.

Per str. Almora.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Sir Neville Chamberlain, Col. Godfrey Clark.

DEPARTURES.

March 1. Str. Asia, Bombay.—2. Str. Africa, Calcutta; str. Yorkshire, London.—3. Str. Baghdad, Rangoon.—4. Str. Viceroy, Calcutta.—5. Str. Almora, London, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Asia.—For GALLE.—Mr. G. H. Harpstor, Mr. and Mrs. Rainford, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, Misses Burton and Thompson, Master McMahon, Major C. Pearse, Mr. Doubleday, and Mr. Hunter. For COLOMBO.—Mr. A. M. Simpson.

Per str. Africa.—For COCONADA.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. M. P. Tamplin, Mrs. G. O'Niell. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald.

Per str. Baghdad.—For RANGOON.—Surg. major J. Sparrow, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. B. Monthram. For MOULMEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. R. Martin. For PENANG.—Mr. J. H. Foley.

Per str. Yorkshire.—For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Anderson and three children, Major and Mrs. Logan and child, Col. and Mrs. Jonkins and child.

Per str. Almora.—From CALCUTTA.—For LONDON.—Dr. and Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. and Miss Newall, Capt. and Mrs. Baker and family, Miss Newton and seven children, Mrs. Thomson and family, Mrs. McGregor and family, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Haulow, Mrs. and Miss Ferris. From MADRAS.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. J. H. Copenhagen, Mr. S. D. Grant. For SUEZ.—Rev. N. Cooke. For LONDON.—Miss Pemberton, Miss Maskell, Major J. Mackenzie, Capt. R. Pennefather, Mr. and Mrs. Hallam, Mr. W. H. Rennie, Mrs. Ormsby-Cox and two children, Rev. J. E. Speechly, Mrs. Seaward, Lieut. col. W. G. Strickland, Mrs. Thom and four children, Mrs. Grove and seven children, Mr. J. C. McLaren, Mr. G. T. Egan, Mr. W. Rose, and Mr. Bell.

Bombay.

STATION TALK.

BARODA, *March* 25.—After posting my last I attended the State Durbar in honour of H.H. the Gaikwar's birthday. It was a very solemn affair, and as, perhaps, there are some of your numerous readers who have no very clear idea as to what a durbar is, I will describe this one. Our road to the palace in the city is the same along which the "bold and designing Ameena travelled on that eventful night when she was received by the persecuted prince at the top of the staircase," and the durbar is held in the same palace. We arrive at a narrow door, only wide enough to admit one at a time; this door opens on to the main street, and is, I suppose, the principal entrance. A large crowd of natives are in the street, and a guard of honour is drawn up facing the palace. The guard is formed from one of the Gaikwar's regiments, and look smart and well got-up soldiers. They "present arms" as Mr. Melvill passes them. We now enter the narrow door, and our first step is the bottom step of a staircase of the same width as the door on each side. Attached to the side walls is a long rope to hold on by in lieu of a balustrade, and the steps are so steep and high that without the aid of these ropes the ascent would be difficult and somewhat dangerous. Up we climb, and on reaching the top we find ourselves in a narrow room that leads at once into the Hall of Audience or Durbar Room. A rich carpet is spread on the floor, and on the right as you enter is seated a long row of sirdars and natives of the upper class; facing them, and on the other side of the room, sit the European officers and some civilians. All are in undress uniform, with the exception of two or three who appear in full dress. At the top of the room is a handsome sofa plated with gold and covered with cloth of gold, and upon it, side by side, are the youthful Gaikwar and Mr. Melvill, the Resident. The Prime Minister, Sir Mahadava Rao, occupies a chair on the left of the Gaikwar. Facing the sofa, and at the bottom of the room, are two dancing women, each with open mouth singing at the top of their voices, while some dissipated-looking men keep up a subdued accompaniment on some instrument of the fiddle order. The room is decorated with some handsome chandeliers suspended from the ceiling and a few pictures are hung on the walls. These pictures are of the French type, and represent European women in evening dress. It is to be hoped that the young Prince's English friends will use their influence to improve his taste in the matter of pictures; the character is much affected by such objects, The Gaikwar wore one of his splendid diamond neck ornaments. The centre stone was about the size of the bowl of a teaspoon, and said to be worth five lakhs of rupees. After we have sat looking at each other for ten minutes or so, large trays of silver and brass are brought in; on one is the "pan sooparee," which consists of green leaves with spices and sooparee nut upon them, and on the other a pile of flowers. Each guest receives one of the leaves with its contents, and immediately passes it over to an attendant, who is ready to take it, behind his chair; the flowers are then hung round the neck of each of the visitors, a little rosewater sprinkled on each, and the whole assembly rise to depart. The Durbar is over, and we escape into the fresher air of the streets and drive home. I recently had an opportunity of seeing a picture representing a durbar of a hundred years ago. The most striking difference between the durbar of the present and the one of the picture is the great change in the dress of the Europeans, as contrasted with the change that has taken place in the native costume; the latter have, I think, only one slight alteration, they almost all wear English shoes and white or silk stockings, and in the old picture all sit cross-legged on the floor, Europeans and natives alike, which in the tight knee-breeches and silk-stocking period must have been awkward; now all classes sit in English fashion on chairs. The Gaikwar has taken under his patronage a Frenchman and his wife, who exhibit various conjuring tricks; most of them are well-known but they are performed with much skill and exposition. We were all asked to see the exhibition at the City Palace; one of the bands played remarkably well during the performance, and the spectators spent a very pleasant evening, and were much astonished and amused at the various tricks. On Wednesday the staff battery of artillery was relieved; they left by the evening mail train. The scene on the platform was one of some excitement, as several ladies were leaving the station by the same train and the crowd of goers and leave-takers was great. One of the men had a pet sheep, and was seated on the platform with his arms round the warm-coated creature's neck; he declined to part

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with it when the guard wanted to put it into the break-van, and ended by taking it with him into the carriage. As the train moved off there was a little cheering, and the names of Colonel Thompson and Colonel Nuttall and one or two others who had made themselves friends in the battery were called out. The new half battery are in tents until the barracks are ready; it is to be hoped that they will not be kept long in tents, as the heat is now becoming rather greater than is agreeable.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

ARRIVAL OF SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER.—Sir William Merewether arrived in Bombay by steamer from Kurrachee on Thursday afternoon. On his landing at the Apollo Bunder he was received by the usual Government officials, and a salute of 13 guns was fired from the saluting battery.—*Times of India*, April 10.

MILITARY.—Captain Nettles, 3rd Hussars, is under orders to leave Mhow to take command of the depôt at Canterbury, Captain Napier, who was commanding the depôt, having rejoined headquarters. Lieutenant Dickson gets his troop by the retirement of Captain Starkey. Lieutenant Rogers is leaving Mhow on six months' leave to Kashmir.

THE SIND FRONTIER.—On Friday, April 7, Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall, of the 22nd N.I., at present stationed in Baroda, received a telegram from the Viceroy announcing his appointment to take charge of the Sind frontier—a change which is due to the rather sudden removal by telegraph of Colonel Loch from Jacobabad for supposed opposition to the recent policy inaugurated towards Keelat. All who know Colonel Nuttall will agree that on the Sind frontier he will probably turn out to be the right man in the right place.

ACCIDENT TO DR. HUGHES.—We regret to say that a rather serious accident happened to Dr. Hughes, Professor of Midwifery, on Monday evening. He was driving home to Malabar Hill from the Bombay Club, and at a portion of the road the pair of Walers in his phaeton became restive. The conveyance was dashed against a lamp-post, and Dr. Hughes was thrown out violently. His face was badly cut, and he received a number of contusions. He is, however, doing well, and no serious consequences are likely to result from the mishap.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 10.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF SIR SALAR JUNG.—Sir Salar Jung, C.S.I., and a number of other Haidarabad noblemen who are about to accompany his Excellency to England, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning from Poona. The special train by which his Excellency travelled reached the Boree Bunder station shortly after ten o'clock. There had been some misunderstanding about the time at which he would arrive, and there were consequently not so many people present to receive his Excellency as there otherwise would have been. Besides his followers, Sir Salar Jung was accompanied by Captain G. H. Trevor, Major Nevill, and Surgeon Major Williamson. His Excellency and suite left Bombay on Saturday evening, with a retinue of fifty-nine Native gentlemen, for Naples, on board the steamer *Asia*, belonging to the Rubattino Company, which has been chartered for the voyage.—*Bombay Gazette*, April 10.

COTTON.—The first of the reports for this season has just been issued, showing the quantity of cotton sent to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berar. It shows that up to the 18th ult. 136,336 bales had been despatched. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics makes the following remarks on these figures:—"Comparing the total trade done up to date, we are now 97,580 bales short of last year's exports. This is the extent of the decrease that I anticipated in my forecast of the season published in January last. I see no reason to alter the figures then given. The present crop was a late one. Dealers have been holding back for higher rates, and I anticipate that from this time business will be more on a par with last year's scale, and that we may have 75,000 bales more before the rains."

LITIGATION.—The report of the First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes shows an increase of litigation in this Court during the past year, but this increase is much less in degree than the decrease shown at the end of the preceding year. There were 1,200 more suits instituted in 1875 than in 1874, but omitting 1874 it is six years since the number was so small as it was last year. And again, omitting 1874, it is eleven and twelve years respectively since the amount litigated and the income of the Court were as small as last year. And of suits under the extended jurisdiction the number this year, though it is substantially greater than that of last year, is still, with the exception of last year's, the smallest number ever instituted since the jurisdiction was first extended, in 1874; and the First Judge states in his report that the increase this year is due to an exceptional cause, namely, the filing of a number of suits for share by companies in liquidation.

KHELAT.—The coming year will in all probability see another State added to those under the control of the Punjab Government—Khelat, whose relations are immediately with Kabul and the Punjab frontier, will most probably be withdrawn from Bombay, with which it has no concern; and the deputation of Colonel Munro, the Commissioner of the Derajat, to Jacobabad, and of Major Sandeman, the Magistrate of Dera Ghazi Khan, to Khelat, seem to point to this severance as certain. Whether the Government of India will continue a Resident at Khelat is doubtful, but its affairs can be controlled as effectively from Jacobabad. The new Viceroy is said to be provided with a new and a spirited frontier policy, but we doubt whether he will find it possible to do much more than Lord Northbrook has done during the last months of his term of office. We may, it is true, appoint a Resident at Kabul or Herat, but the complications which might result have at all events been wisely avoided hitherto by prudent statesmen, who know that within our Indian borders we are impregnable, and that beyond them there is only doubt, danger, an financial difficulty.—*Pioneer*.

THE COTTON MILLS OF BOMBAY.—It seems to be necessary to correct an extraordinary misapprehension that prevails at home as to the ownership of the capital which maintains the cotton industry of Bombay. Mr. Ashworth lately informed the Secretary of State, and no one contradicted him, that most of the capital invested in our cotton mills is supplied by Englishmen. Our local readers are well aware that this is an egregious mistake. In the majority of the Bombay mills the capital is held entirely by native shareholders; and, though there are some mills in which a few English names figure on the register, the proportion of capital held by them is quite insignificant, and it may be said generally that the means of carrying on the enterprise of manufacturing cotton goods in this country have been supplied entirely by natives of Bombay. Indeed, even the management is in most cases wholly in native hands, there being few boards of directors of which Europeans are members, while the number of skilled English mechanics engaged in the mills is steadily decreasing. It is doubtful if there is any one mill in Bombay in which more than three Englishmen are employed; and the cotton industry is in all respects, except that the coal and machinery for carrying it on must at present be imported from England, a purely native industry.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE WRECK OF THE S.S. "JAVAD"—MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN.—The s.s. *Mula*, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, brought some further particulars respecting the above vessel. It appears that before the *Mula* left Jeddah the crew of a native boat which had visited the wreck informed the captain that on going on board not a living soul was to be seen. They came across the body of the captain with his throat cut and his hands bound behind him. It will be recollected that on the 24th ult. a letter appeared in our columns stating that there were certain ugly rumours about, to the effect that the pilgrims, finding the ship overcrowded, seized the captain and the mate and bound them to the mast. It is easy to understand now how the accident took place. The *Javad* had 400 pilgrims on board, and a crew of 40 men, of whom four were Europeans, while there was really only accommodation for half of that number. Of these ten passengers and three of the crew were saved, besides the interpreter, who was picked up after tossing about for three days and nights on a plank. So far as is known, the Turkish authorities seem to have taken no steps in the matter, although the *Javad* was sailing under Turkish colours. The Shipping Master here has written to the Consul at Jeddah for further information on the subject. The *Mula* also brought in twelve men who were saved from the *Hydree*. There were thirteen saved in all, but one died on the voyage here.—*Times of India*, April 10.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 2. Str. Borrowdale, Liverpool.—3. Str. Ava, Calcutta.—4. Str. Zeal, Liverpool; str. Cosmopolite, Newcastle.—5. Philosopher, Calcutta.—6. Str. Zambesi, Suez; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee; str. Autocrat, Rangoon; str. Glentrium, Dundee.—7. Str. Stelvio, Aden; H.M.S. Orontes, Suez; str. Parsee, Shields.—8. Str. Jas. Drake, Aden.—9. Str. Valmer, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Stares, Mr. C. M. Lushington, Sub lieut. Exham, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. Medhurst, Mr. Capper, Mr. Delamain, Mr. Ansley, Mr. E. H. R. Carnac, Mr. R. Walton, Mr. G. R. Couran, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Hervey, Capt. E. S. Parker, Mr. McMaster, Mr. J. Wright, and Mr. J. Brocksby and son. From VENICE.—Captain Meiklejohn, Mr. Abramoritz, Sub lieut. Beech, and Mr. G. Blascheck. From BRINDISI.—General Sir F. and Lady Haines, Lady and Colonel Gough, Captain Grant, Miss Robertson, Mr. A. B. Stenart, Mr. J. Swell, and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott. From SUEZ.—Captains R. M. Taylor and C. A. Albert. From ADEN.—Surgeon Waters.

DEPARTURES.

April 3. Melmerby, Madras; Clydesdale, London and Hull; Excelsior, Falmouth; str. Venetia, Aden, Suez, &c.; str. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrachee.—4. Str. Hindostan, China, &c.; str. Kingston, Port Said; str. Caradoc, Liverpool, via Canal; Alva, Hong Kong, via Kurrachee; City of Aberdeen, Allepey; str. Sestos, Calcutta, via Coast.—5. Str. Nubia, London, via the Canal; Isabella Mott, Rangoon. 6. Prince Oscar, Liverpool; str. Dunraven, Liverpool, via the Canal.—7. H.M.S. Crocodile, England; str. Calcutta, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Harald Haarfager, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Madras, Marseilles, via the Canal.—8. British Ambassador, Liverpool; Cape Verde, Liverpool; Rialto, London and Havre; str. Ava, Coast and Calcutta; str. Macedonia, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Gads Hill, Port Said; str. Asia, Trieste, &c.; H.M.S. Vestal, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Hallowes. For ADEN.—Mr. G. Yardley.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Siam.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. J. F. MacAndrew, Miss Harvey, Col. and Mrs. Reid and infant, Mrs. F. W.

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Higginson, Dr. W. B. Beatson, Mrs. Beatson and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. J. West and infant, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Mrs. R. Montgomery, Mrs. P. Jacob, Major M. MacGregor, Col. and Mrs. W. R. E. Alexander and infant, Mr. W. Fergusson, Major and Mrs. Bell and two infants, Capt. G. H. Candy, Mrs. Fryer and two children, two Masters Reynolds, Mrs. J. W. Tyler and two children, Mr. Yates, Miss A. Pandurung, Miss Paten, two Masters Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Roscoe, Mr. E. A. C. Braddon, Mrs. Waterfield and three children, Mr. W. H. Payne, Mrs. Magnac and three infants, Dr. and Mrs. Ince and three children, Miss Wickens, Mr. A. G. Maury, Mr. R. Clachar, Mr. W. Ingram, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Martinez, a gentleman, Mr. Roscoe, and Mrs. Grant and six children. For BRINDISI.—Mr. T. M. Busteed, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Neison, Mr. J. W. Allen, Capt. H. W. P. Peters, Mr. F. Prestage, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Lieut. C. G. Lord, Col. Mills, and Mr. G. B. Reid. For VENICE.—Mr. C. Steinhelt, two ladies, Lieut. gen. Sir C. and Lady Reid, Dr. and Mrs. Partridge and infant, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Buthanshaw, Mr. C. M. Hogg, Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, Mrs. Pratt and infant, Dr. Chevers, Dr. Ewart, Col. F. W. Graham, Mr. A. E. Russell, and Mr. J. F. Hodson. For PORT SAID.—Mr. J. Simson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—From BOMBAY.—For LONDON.—Mrs. Deighton, Major Cunningham and two children, Mr. Gilmour and friend, Mr. D. Blaney, Mr. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. G. Samuells and two children, Mr. E. J. Moore, Mr. J. P. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Henry and infant, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Tunnard and child, Rev. A. Robinson, Mrs. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks and four children, Capt. J. DeB. Lynch, Miss Richards, Mr. J. B. Kerrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vidal and two children, Mr. O'Neill, Miss A. Benison, Mr. Van Cortland, Mr. J. Morvin, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Triggs, Mrs. Laugtry and infant, Mr. E. Fraser, Mr. W. Harvie, Mr. O'Neild, Mr. W. H. Wallace, and Mr. Smollet.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 10, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 9 1-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 9¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	98
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3150
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1065
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3150
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1500
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1140
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	265
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1200
Masagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 100)	705
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)...	515
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	765
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1080
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 99
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 100
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 102½
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 18·2
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	18·3
Ditto Pekin	18 0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major H. Smalley, R.E., district engineer, Ganjam, is granted the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from date of relief. Mr. T. D. Harris, ex engineer, 3rd grade, and officiating district engineer, Malabar, privilege leave for three months, after his relief from charge of the Malabar district by Lieut.-Col. Kennedy. The privilege leave granted to Major H. M. Vibart, R.E., of March 14, will have effect from April 14 or from such date as it may be availed of. Mr. J. D. Goldingham, Madras Civil Service, reported his return from furlough and arrival at Madras in the forenoon of March 26, and is granted the usual subsidiary leave from that date; any unexpired portion of furlough will be cancelled. Surgeon J. B. Thomas, Zillah surgeon, Negapatam, the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. C. E. Plunkett, deputy collector in charge of the salt department, Nellore, privilege leave for three months from or after the 20th inst. Mr. G. P. Clerk, assistant director of revenue settlement, North Arcot, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 19th inst. The Rev. D. G. Clarke, chaplain of Mysore, privilege leave for three months from the 3rd inst. or date of departure. This cancels the privilege leave for three months notified in the *Gazette* of Dec. 21. The Rev. W. Wace, chaplain of Calicut, privilege leave for one month, from April 20. Mr. G. T. Egan, assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, leave for eighteen months. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell, government agent, Chebauk, paymaster of Carnatic stipends, and Persian and Hindustani translator to Government, leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Bombay to study for the honours examination in the Persian language.

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 1.)

ANDERSON—HOLMES.—Mr. J. P. C. Anderson made over, and Major W. B. Holmes, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, received charge of the office of suptg. engr., 4th circle, mily. works, on March 3.

BEAUCLERC, Lieut. F., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, with tempy. rank of 1st grade, Bombay, is tempy. transfd. to the accounts branch, in the rank of asst. examiner, 1st grade, and is posted to the office of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, but will offic. as dep. examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, during Mr. Becher's absence.

BOURDILLON, J. A., Bengal C.S., to offic. as under secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept., from the 27th inst.

CARRINGTON.—Erratum.—The designation of Mr. R. C. Carrington's appt. has been changed from "Chief Civil Asst. to the Supt." to "Supt. Drawing Branch."

GASTRELL.—The services of Col. J. E. Gastrell, supt. of revenue surveys and dep. surveyor gen., are replaced at the disposal of the mily. dept., from the 1st prox.

GOMPERTZ, R., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. from the Khanpur to the Sutlej bridge div.

HART, W. E., is app. an asst. traffic supt., on prob., in Class IV. of the State Railway Revenue Estab., and posted to the estab. under the director of State Railways.

JONES.—The services of Major H. H. Jones, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, N.W.P., irrigation branch, P.W.D., are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

KNOX, H. C., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind dist.

MACAULAY, C. P. L., Bengal C.S., is app. to offic. as under sec. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce during the abs. of Mr. C. J. Lyall.

MEDLICOTT—FOOTE—BALL.—Consequent on the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. T. Oldham of his appt. as supt. of the Geological Survey of India, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following prom. and appts., with effect from April 1:—Mr. H. B. Medlicott, dep. supt., to be supt. of the Geological Survey. Mr. R. B. Foote to be an asst. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. Medlicott. Mr. V. Ball to be an asst. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Foote.

MONTEATH, A. M., received charge of the office of director gen. of the Post-office from Mr. F. R. Hogg on March 28.

O'CALLAGHAN, E., offic. dep. conserv. of forests, 1st grade, N.W.P., is app. to offic. as conserv. of forests of the 4th class in those provs., as a temp. arrangement, v. Mr. Greig.

PITT, Lieut. W., R.E., apptd. to the dept. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the 5th circle, mil. works.

REYNOLDS, G. B., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Scindia State Railway, has passed the lower standard in Hindustani.

RULE, E., is apptd. to offic. as acct. gen. and comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency, Madras, during Mr. Lodwick's absence.

SHAW, Capt. E., asst. comr. of the 2nd class, and offieg. dep. comr. of the 3rd class, in the Mysore Commission, to offic. as supt. of Coorg during the absence of Major H. G. Thomson.

SMITH, Lieut. col. C. B. L., dep. comr. of the 2nd class in the Central Provs., to offic. as a comr. in those provs. during the absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Low, C.S.

UPCOTT, F. R., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Upper Sind to the Mooltan dist., and apptd. to the charge of the Khanpur div.

THE LATE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

No. 130.—*March* 16.—The Gov. gen. in Council has received with the deepest regret the intelligence of the death, at Rawalpindi, in the Punjab, on the 15th inst.. of the Right Rev. Robert Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Gov. gen. in Council desires to place on record the sense which he entertains of the late Bishop Milman's indefatigable energy in the discharge of the high functions of his office;—of his charity and munificence;—of his zeal in promoting all good works—especially the education of the poorer classes of Europeans in India—and of his broad benevolent sympathy with all classes of the community. The Bishop has devoted his health and strength to the conscientious fulfilment of his arduous duties in ministering to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his diocese; and he has now died in the midst of his labours, doubtless in consequence of them.

The Gov. gen. in Council is sure that Bishop Milman's untimely death will be felt as a personal loss, and that his memory will be affectionately cherished by her Majesty's subjects in India.

The flag of Fort William will be hoisted half-mast high to-day, which is the day of the funeral.

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MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Clarke is app. 3rd class officer, on prob., of the Indian Govt. steamer *Tenasserim*, v. Stevenson, from the date he joined.

Mr. R. A. C. Hepworth is app. 3rd class officer, on prob., of the Indian Govt. steamer *Enterprize*, and to be borne in the *Tenasserim*, to wait arrival of the *Enterprize*.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. in the Marine Dept :—

Lieut. F. Warden, late I.N. offic. 1st asst. master attendant, to offic. as dep. master attendant, from Feb. 4, v. Butler, dec. Lieut. Warden will take charge of the office of master attendant and his current duties, in addition to his own, as a temp. arrangement, on the furl. of Capt. Baker, offic. master attendant.

Mr. R. B. Yates, agent for transports and Govt. consignments, to offic. as 1st asst. master attendant, v. Lieut. Warden.

Mr. W. Crawford, 1st class engr., is app. to the Indian Govt. steamer *Enterprize*, as additional, for duty at Port Blair.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieut. col. O. L. Smith, dist. supt. of police of the 1st grade in Oudh, to offic. as insp. gen. of police in that province during the absence on furl. of Col. De S. Barrow.

Major T. Lowndes, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade in British Burma, to be insp. gen. of police, from Jan. 28 last, v. Lieut. col. H. T. Duncan.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, to be junior secy. to the chief comr. of British Burma, v. Lieut. C. B. Cooke.

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., to be asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, in Assam, v. Mr. P. T. Carnegy, prom.

Lieut col. J. Perkins, dep. comr. of the 1st grade in Oudh, to offic. as comr. of the Lucknow div. during the absence of Col. J. Reid.

Mr. T. F. F. Fforde, asst. dist. supt. and offic. dist. supt. of police of the 5th grade in British Burma, to be dist. supt. of the municipal police of the town of Rangoon, from Dec. 13 last.

Mr. J. C. Perreau, asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of the 5th grade, v. Mr. T. F. F. Fforde.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. H. L. Wells, R.E., is app. to the P.W. Dept. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Feb. 7, and posted to Bengal.

Mr. M. W. Johnston is app. to the P.W. Dept. as an asst. traffic supt. in Class IV. of the State Railway Traffic Establishment, and is placed on the estab. under the director of State Railways.

Major gen. A. Taylor, C.B., R.E., chief engr., 2nd class, is app. to offic. as chief engr. and secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab in the P.W. Dept. during the absence, on furl., of Major gen. Maclagan.

Lieut. col. W. R. Johnston, Madras staff corps, suptg. engr., 2nd grade, and under secy. to the chief comr., Mysore, P.W. Dept., Irrigation Branch, is app. temp. chief engr., 3rd class, and secy. to the chief comr., from March 13, during the absence on six months' furl. of Col. Sankey.

Capt. C. Bowen, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, is app. temp. suptg. engr., 3rd grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, and under secy. to the chief comr. of Mysore, in that branch, from March 14.

Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the 8th to the 5th circle, Military Works.

Lieut. J. T. Wright, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the 8th to the 5th circle, Military Works.

Major D. Ward, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the 3rd to the 8th circle, Military Works.

Lieut. J. T. Johnstone, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the 5th circle, Military Works.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 29.)

Dr. H. H. Bathe is to be an hon. mag. in the dist. of Monghyr, v. Dr. W. G. Clarke.

Mr. C. F. E. Allen, barrister-at-law, Lecturer on English Law in the Presy. College, to act as a judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. C. Sconce, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Serampore, to act as a judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, offic. joint mag. and deputy coll., Patna, is app. to have charge of the Bettiah div. of the Chumparan dist., with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of that sub div.

Mr. E. S. Moseley, joint mag. and deputy coll., Durbhanga, is app. to act as dist. and sessions judge of Bhagulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. M. Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr. J. P. Grant, offic. dist. sessions judge of Mymensingh, is app. to act in the 1st grade of judges during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. M. Lowis, until further orders.

The services of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A., offic. joint mag. and deputy coll., 24-Pergunnahs, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Government of India in the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, with effect from March 31.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Raneegunge div. of the Burdwan dist., is transfd. to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Hooghly, is app. to have charge of the Raneegunge div. of the Burdwan dist., v. Mr. H. M. Tobin, transfd.

Mr. H. Lee, asst. mag. and coll., Howrah, is app. to act temp. as an asst. secy. to Govt. of Bengal during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, or until further orders.

The following officers are app. to act as joint mags. and dep. colls. of the 1st grade :—

Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. W. Fidian, Mr. G. G. Dey, Mr. R. H. Greaves, Mr. J. Pratt, Mr. L. C. Abbott, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Mr. F. W. Badcock, and Mr. F. H. Barrow.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A., is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade up to the date on which he made over charge of his office to join his app. under the Govt. of India.

The following officers are app. to act as joint mags. and dep. colls. of the 2nd grade :—

Messrs. C. A. Samuells, J. Posford, R. Cornish, M. B. L. Gupta, W. H. H. Gun, R. C. Dutt, F. F. Handley, A. H. Haggard, H. J. H. Fasson, and C. J. O'Donnell.

Mr. C. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, asst. supt. of police, Cuttack, is transfd. to Backergunge.

The foll. 2nd grade asst. superints. of police are app. to act in the 1st grade of asst. superints. of police under further orders :—

Mr. C. E. Fabre-Tonnerre.

Mr. C. Raban, v. Mr. J. G. Charles, on deputation.

The foll. proms. in the Bengal Educational Service are made with effect from the date of Mr. R. Thwaytes' death :—

To the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service : Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Principal, Berhampore College.

To the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service : Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., Professor, Civil Engineering Dept., Presy. College.

Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., Professor, Civil Engineering Dept., Presy. College, is app. to act, until further orders, as principal of the Hooghly College, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th inst.

Mr. R. B. Yates, offic. 1st asst. master attendant, is app. to act as Govt. Prosecutor for the trial of pilots under Sect. 4, Act XII. of 1859.

Capt. J. V. Falle, dep. conservator and harbourmaster of the port of Calcutta, is allowed furl. for twenty months.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. N. Carmichael of his appt. as a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

Mr. G. Miller is app., under the provisions of Sect. 2, Act V. (B.C.) of 1870, to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, v. Mr. N. Carmichael, resigned.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from March 18 :—

To be temp. suptdg. engrs., 2nd grade :—Col. J. F. Stoddard, Madras staff corps, suptdg. engr., 3rd grade, South-Western Circle.

Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., suptdg. engr., 3rd grade, Sone Circle.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, March 16.)

Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, asst. comr., Ferozepore, is apptd. to offic. as asst. settlement officer, Dera Ismail Khan, during the absence of Mr. E. B. Steedman.

Punjab notification No. 625, dated Feb. 21, transferring Mr. R. I. Bruce, asst. comr. in charge of the Kullu sub. div. of the Kangra dist., to Ferozpore, is hereby cancelled.

The Rev. R. T. Guyton, Baptist missionary, Delhi, is licensed, under Sec. 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to solemnise marriages within the territories under the Govt. of the Punjab.

The services of Surg. major R. S. Batson having been replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab by the Govt. of India in the mil. dept., he is apptd. to offic. as civil surg. of Umballa, with effect from the forenoon of Nov. 22, 1875.

Surg. J. Duke, 2nd Punjab inf., is apptd. to offic. as civil surg. of Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from Feb. 4, during the absence of Surg. O. T. Duke, or until further orders.

The Rev. W. F. Armstrong, jun. chap. of the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab by the Govt. of Bengal, is apptd. to offic. as chap. of Meean Meer during the absence on furlough of the Rev. J. D. Brunesson, or until further orders.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, March 23.)

Rev. M. S. Laing, chaplain of Rawalpindi, is app. chaplain of Murree.

Rev. W. C. Bromehead, senior chaplain of St. John's Church and chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab by the Govt. of Bengal, is app. chaplain of Rawalpindi, v. Rev. M. S. Laing.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, April 1.)

CRAWFORD.—The services of Capt. C. Crawford, R.E., field engr. attached to the force which proceeded to the Straits of Malacca, are replaced at the disposal of the P.W. Dept.

EDWARDES, Lieut. col. S. DeB., Bombay inf., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from Feb. 4.

HOBSON.—Consequent on the return from priv. leave of Mr. E. Moffatt, offic. dist. supt. of police, Hyderabad assigned dists., the following change is made in the Berar police, with effect from the 25th ult. :—Mr. E. A. Hobson, dist. supt., 3rd grade, to revert to his offic. position as asst. surg.

MILLER, Lieut. J. F. J., Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt., March 1.

NEWMARCH, Major H. F., Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of lieut. col., from March 25.

RUNDALL, F. M., 49th foot, offic. 2nd wing subalt. 4th N.I., now offic. adjt. Meywar Bheel corps, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps, from Nov. 26.

SAWYER, Lieut. G. W., Bengal S.C., adjt. 6th Bengal N.I., having passed the prescribed examination and fulfilled the probationary period, is brought permanently on the establishment of the mil. accts. dept. from March 12.

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SCHMIDT, Major A., 109th foot, to be an asst. adjt. gen. of div. for a further term of five years, from March 31, the date of the expiration of his present tenure of staff service.

PERSONAL STAFF OF H.E. THE VICEROY.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following apps. on H.E.'s personal staff, from March 25 :—

To be Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy.

Col. F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E., comdt., corps of Bengal sappers and miners.

Lieut. col. B. Walton, Bengal staff corps, mily. storekeeper at Calcutta and comdt. of the Calcutta volunteers.

Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, comdt. Meywar Bheel corps, and *ex-officio* supt. of Hill Tracts of Meywar and 1st asst. to political agent, Meywar.

Lieut. col. C. J. Godby, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 4th Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—

Lieut. col. and brev. col. B. E. Bacon, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. H. Raban, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. G. McAndrew, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. F. G. Stainforth, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. A. K. Moffat, Bengal inf., from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. W. R. E. Alexander, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. P. W. Campbell, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. R. Auldjo, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. G. Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I., staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. P. Maxwell, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. C. M. Longmore, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. W. C. MacDougall, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. J. R. Currie, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. H. B. Chalmers, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. R. Griffin, staff corps, from April 1.
Lieut. col. and brev. col. F. H. Smith, staff corps, from July 1, 1874.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave) in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. G. R. Peart, 2nd in command, Bhopal battalion, subsidiary leave for thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., political agent, 1st class, and political agent at Bhopal, privilege leave for three months. Lieut. col. W. H. Beynon, resident, 3rd class, and political agent, Jeypore, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Col. J. A. Wright, political agent, 2nd class, and political agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Col. E. Thompson, political agent, 1st class, and agent to the Governor-general at Moorshedabad, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from March 28, preparatory to furlough. Capt. C. A. Sim, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, preparatory leave for one month, from April 1. Major C. N. Judge, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, preparatory leave for one month. Col. F. J. Davies, executive engineer, Barrackpore division, Military Works, privilege leave for twenty-three days, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. Wiese, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, for twenty-four months, from March 15. Mr. F. Kinsman, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, special leave for six months, from May 1, on urgent private affairs. Mr. W. Theobald, assistant, 1st grade, Geological Survey of India, for eight months, from the 16th inst. Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., officiating deputy supt., 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, for two years. Mr. C. J. Lyall, under secretary to the Government of India in the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, priv. leave for one month, from April 1. Lieut. col. J. T. Norgate, cantonment magistrate, Sialkot, subsidiary leave for twenty-one days, with effect from April 2, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to furlough. Capt. E. G. Wace, settlement officer, Jhelum, subsidiary leave, on full pay, for thirty days, with effect from such date as he may himself of it, preparatory to furlough. Major E. A. C. Lambert, officiating cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from April 10, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to furlough. Mr. J. M. Wright, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Jullunder division, for six months. Mr. F. St. C. William, extra assistant commissioner, Harda, in the Hoshangabad district, for one year, with subsidiary leave for one month, from May 3, or such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. H. F. White, executive engr., 2nd grade, Bundelcund Road div., privilege leave for three months, from April 15. Mr. R. T. Mallet, executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, for twelve months, on full pay. Major J. Stewart, R.A., supt. of the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, to Bombay, for ten days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Mr. J. Crawfurd, B.A. officiating under secretary to the Government of Bengal, for three months. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, acting assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal, for three months. Mr. J. M. Lowis, district and sessions judge of Bhagulpore, for three months. Mr. F. Wyer, C.S., reported his departure on March 16. Mr. P. V. Luke, officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, for nine months, from April 10. Mr. G. Greig, officiating conservator of forests, 4th class, N.W.P., for six months, on private affairs, from May 1. Mr. R. W. Lodwick, accountant general, Madras, for three months, beginning on March 18. Mr. E. Christian, dist. superintendent of police, Hyderabad assigned districts, for two years, from March 29. Capt. R. S. Thompson, assistant commissioner, Hyderabad assigned districts, for two and half months, from March 20.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. R. E. Oakes, Bengal staff corps, deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Revenue Survey, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. F. T. Goad, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command, 5th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, for two years, on private affairs. The furlough to Major G. Newmarch, R.E., on private affairs, is cancelled at his own request. Lieut. col. A. H. Bamfield, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Kangra, officiating deputy inspector of police, 2nd grade, Lahore circle, for eleven months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. T. E. Webster, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command and wing officer 9th N.I., for twenty months. Assistant commissary and Hon. Capt. P. Rubie, Army Commissariat Dept., to the Presidency, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Capt. H. S. Gough, 10th hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days. Surg. major J. McN. Beatty, 11th hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. A. M. Brookfield, 13th hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days. Sub lieut. O. Heywood-Jones, 13th hussars, to Bombay, from May 12, pending retirement from the service. Vet. surg. F. Garrat, 13th hussars, to Bombay, for one month. Vet. surg. W. Walker, 15th hussars, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. Raikes, R.A., to Coonoor, Madras, for six months. Lieut. G. G. Monck-Mason, R.A., to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to furlough, from date of embarkation. Major F. J. Hercy, 1-2nd foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Sub lieut. G. H. Chippindall, 1-3rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. C. Kennedy, 2-12th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. T. M. Robinson, 1-14th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. A. C. French, 43rd foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. R. W. MacLeod, 51st foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, preparatory to furlough for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. J. M. Theobald (since deceased), 62nd foot, to Dehra, from Jan. 31 to Feb. 6, on private affairs. Lieut. W. Gordon, 68th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. H. M'L. Hutchison, 1-14th foot, for four months, on private affairs, in extension. Lieut. S. Churchill, 44th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. P. Edgcumbe, 44th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. L. W. B. Sparrow, 48th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. S. D. Crookenden, 65th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, preparatory to furlough for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Surg. major T. K. Birnie, 66th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. A. W. Cameron, 92nd foot, from May 9 to Aug. 5, in extension, on private affairs. Capt. the Hon. C. E. Edwardes, 4th battalion rifle brigade, to port of embarkation, for one month, preparatory to furlough for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. E. Chambers, staff corps, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. H. Whitlock, Madras staff corps, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Major H. Woodhouse, Bengal infantry, to Simla and the adjacent hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Dep. surg. gen. H. M. Cannon, M.B., Indian Medical Service, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, general list, cavalry (attached to the 7th Bengal cavalry), to Bombay instead of to Calcutta, preparatory to furlough. The leave for six months to Mussoorie, to Surg. major (now Dep. surg. gen.) F. F. Allen, C.B., is cancelled at that officer's request. Major F. J. Reen, Bengal staff corps, commandant, 1st Punjab infantry, Punjab frontier force, is permitted to avail himself of the residue of the furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years granted to him. Surg. J. J. Wood, M.B., med. dept., superintendent of vaccination, Ranchee circle, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs, for twenty months, instead of two years, as previously notified. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—Lieut. col. W. T. Fagan, Bengal staff corps, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Rajshahye, Bengal, for two years. Capt. N. F. Parker, general list, infantry, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, for two years. Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. Mills, Bengal staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on urgent private affairs, for six months. The order issued by the Government of Bombay, granting furlough to Europe to the undermentioned officer is confirmed :—Lieut F. J. Alexander, invalid establishment, for three years. Capt. J. Rickie, East Indian Railway volunteer rifle corps, is allowed leave of absence for three months to proceed to England, from March 27. Surg. major J. R. Johnson, medical department, in medical charge 5th Goorkha battalion, Punjab frontier force, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for six months. Capt. C. E. Salkeld, Bengal staff corps, adjutant 2nd Bengal cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for nineteen months, four months, and fifteen days, on private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 28.)

FARMER, H. R., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, and to act as head asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. Gribble on other duty. This cancels the app. published in last *Gazette*.

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(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 4.)

BENSON—GRIBBLE.—Mr. R. S. Benson to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, and to act as head asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. Gribble on other duty, or until further orders.

BROCKMAN, Capt. R. R. E., R.E., to be dist. engr., Tinnevelly.

HARRIS, T. D., exec. engr., 3rd grade, from Malabar to the Ganjam dist. as dist. engr.

MACGREGOR, A., coll. and mag. of Malabar, to be resident of Travancore and Cochin.

MONTGOMERIE, Major, will be considered as having been on duty from March 15; he will at once assume charge of the consulting architect's office.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 30.)

DESBOROUGH, Capt. S. H., R.A., to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major R. C. Smith, or until further orders.

JOHNSON, Lieut. col. W. R., M.S.C., suptg. engr., 2nd grade, and under sec. to the chief comr., Mysore, P.W. Dept., irrigation branch, is apptd. temp. chief engr., 3rd class, and sec. to the chief comr., with effect from March 14, during the absence on six months' furlough of Col. Sankey, or until further orders.

FORBES, G. S., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool, and to act as head asst. in that dist. during the absence of Mr. Crole on furlough. This cancels Mr. Ross's app. in last *Gazette*.

GRIBBLE, J. D. B., to act as coll. and mag. of Cuddapah during the absence of Mr. Daniel on other duty and priv. leave.

JOYES, W. L., to act as Tamil translator to Govt. during the employment of Capt. Wright on other duty.

KENNEY-HERBERT, Capt. A. R., cav. gen. list, to be a dep. asst. qrmr. gen. on the establishment, v. Capt. McLeod, who vacates.

O'GRADY, Capt. the Hon. H. S., of the R.A., to act as his Grace's mil. sec. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Major Hobart, or until further orders.

ROLLAND, Capt. A. T., M.S.C., having completed twenty years' service, to be major from April 4.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, March 21.)

BRIGGS.—Order confd., dated March 18, by the officer comdg. centre dist., directing Major G. Briggs, staff corps, to offic. as deputy judge advocate No. 2 Circle, on the departure of Lieut. col. Wilson, until relieved by Lieut. col. Hand.

MARTIN—NEILD—WRIGHT.—Order confd., dated March 1, by the officer comdg. 45th regt. S.F., app. the following officers to form a committee of paymastership, v. Major and Paymr. W. Banbury, app. paymr. to 2-16th foot:—Major J. J. Martin, president; Capts. H. S. Neild and A. Wright, members; Major Martin to perform the duties of acting paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

ROBINSON, Major H. S., staff corps, from gen. duty, Bellary, to offic. wing officer 23rd N.I.

STEVENSON.—Order confd., dated March 10, by the comdt. 38th N.I., app. Capt. (offic. qrmr.) K. F. Stevenson to offic. as adj., without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. and Adj. F. E. Spry, on leave.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. A. Anderson, infantry general list, adjutant 8th regt. N.I., for two years, to embark from Bombay. Capt. W. D. B. Ketchen, cavalry general list, superintendent, district and central jail, Salem, on furlough for two years, to embark from Madras. Capt. M. H. Wratislaw, infantry general list, adjutant 22nd regt. N.I., for two years, to embark from Bombay. Major G. B. B. Hobart, R.A., military secretary to his Grace the Governor, on furlough on private affairs for four months, and to embark from Madras or Bombay. Lieut. col. H. P. Hawkes, S.C., deputy assistant commissary general, on furlough on private affairs for six months, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 6.)

ANGRIA, J., asst. political agent in charge of Baria, in the Rewa Kanta, resumed charge of his duties on March 21.

BARTON, Lieut. col. L. C., political agent in the Rewa Kanta, delivered over charge of his office to the superint. of police, Rewa Kanta, on March 26.

BURN, R. N., asst. examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, attached to the office of the examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, was relieved of his duties on March 20.

CHARLES—COOKE.—Mr. F. L. Charles relinquished charge of the office of 2nd asst. coll., Nasik, on the 7th inst., and Mr. H. R. Cooke, assumed charge of the same office on the 9th idem.

CODRINGTON—GRANT.—Capt. G. H. T. Codrington and Mr. J. H. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of dist. superint. of police, Sholapur, on March 20.

FINCH, Capt. A. U. H., R.E., received charge of the office of the suptg. engr., Central div., from Major gen. H. W. B. Bell, R.E., on March 29.

GREIG, Lieut. col. I. M., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Dharwar, on March 16.

HEWITT, Rev. J., is app. registrar of marriages for the dist. of Kaira.

MERRIMAN, Col. C. J., R.E., received charge of the office of the chief engr. for irrigation and under sec. to Govt., P.W.D. (irrigation), on March 20.

MOLECEY, G. T., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Kaladgi, on March 14.

WATSON, Major J. W., received charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency from the supt. of police, Rewa Kanta, on the 30th ult.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the services of Mr. Powell having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, the following appointments are made:—

Mr. Elton to command the Indian Govt. steamer *Dalhousie*, v. Mr. Powell.

Mr. Campbell, comdg. the Indian Govt. gunboat *Hugh Rose*, to command the *Quantung*.

Mr. Downing to command the Indian Govt. gunboat *Hugh Rose*.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 6.)

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from April 1:—

Staff Corps—Col. F. Phillips, Col. H. R. Hathway, Lieut. col. W. Waddington, Lieut. col. C. A. Collier, Lieut. col. J. Currie, Lieut. col. E. W. Lyons, and Lieut. col. C. P. Barras.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Poona*, April 1.)

ANCKETILL.—Northern div. order confd., dated March 23, app. Lieut. A. W. Anckетill, 83rd foot, to command the Teethul Sanitarium from March 28.

HOGG—HEATHCOTE—REID.—Col. Hogg, 2nd in com. 27th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 12th regt. N.I., v. Col. Champion, on furl.; Lieut. col. Heathcote, wing officer, to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. Park, who retires from April 3; Major A. T. Reid, offic. wing officer, is confd. in that app., v. Lieut. col. Heathcote.

UTTERSON—SANDWITH—TREVELYAN.—Major A. Utterson, wing officer 15th N.I., offic. as comdt.; Capt. W. F. Sandwith, adj., as 2nd in com.; and Capt. W. R. Trevelyan, 1st wing subaltern, as wing officer; the two latter in addition to their respective duties, from March 18 to March 20.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, April 8.)

BEDFORD, Major J. H., R.E., is placed on general duty, Kirkee.

EYTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 27, app. Lieut. P. Eyton to act as instr. of musketry to 55th foot, in the absence of a qualified officer.

NEWPORT, Major W. N., staff corps, is placed on general duty, Sattara.

PRIDEAUX, Capt. R. A., is confd. in the app. of adjt. to 6th N.I., v. Lieut. Sawyer, transfd. in the Pay Dept.

THORP, Lieut. col. A. J., 2nd in com. 28th N.I.. to offic. as 2nd in com. 21st N.I. (Marine Battalion), v. Lieut. col. Bannerman, on furl.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Poona, March 11.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify, for general information, that a revised Code of Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bombay Presidency has received the sanction of Government, and his Excellency directs the strict observance of these orders by all ranks under his command.

General officers employed on the Staff, and all officers in command, will be held responsible that the instructions which may be issued from time to time in local commands, or to corps, for the general maintenance of discipline, and for the details of interior economy, are in accordance with these regulations, which cancel all previous orders on the subjects to which they refer.

These regulations apply throughout to all officers and soldiers, whether of the British or Indian Armies, serving in the Bombay Presidency, except where otherwise specified, or implied, in the various sections and paragraphs.

Copies of the Code will be supplied under the authority of Government to all corps and departments as public records; and every officer is required to provide himself with a copy.

MEDICAL.

BELL—SYLVESTER.—It is hereby notified that Surg. major G. C. Bell and C. J. Sylvester respectively delivered over and received charge of the civil med. duties of the station of Dharwar on the 8th ult.

CARTER, Surg. major H. V., to act as surg. of the Gokaldas Tejpall Hospital during Surg. major Hewlett's absence.

FERGUSON, Surg., on gen. duty, Belgaum, is app. to act for Surg. J. Raby during his absence on priv. leave.

GILLESPIE, Surg. R., has been app. to the med. charge of the Lawrence Asylum and Civil Estab. at Aboo from Dec. 15.

GREIG, Surg. major J., on being relieved will proceed to Poona and assume med. charge of the 66th regt.

HEWLETT, Surg. major T. G., to act as sanitary comr. during the absence on furl. of Major J. Lumsdaine.

LORD—SMITH.—The undermentioned officers have been allowed to retire from the service from the dates specified:—Surg. major R. G. Lord, Jan. 28; and Surg. major J. Y. Smith, Feb. 21.

MCDONALD, Apoth. J., is app. to the medical charge of the C. in C.'s estab. as a temp. arrangement, v. Hon. surg. McGuirle, who retires on the 22nd inst.

MACKIE, Local Surg. major D., attached to the 7th fusiliers, is app. sec. and statistical officer to the Surg. gen., British Forces, v. Surg. major H. Lamb.

MACKINNON—FASSON.—Dep. surg. gen. D. R. Mackinnon, Poona Circle, and Dep. surg. S. H. Fasson, Presidency Circle, are perm. to exchange appointments.

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MACRI BY, Surg., acted as civil surg. at Jacobabad from Jan. 7 to Jan. 29 last.

MURRAY—COMINS.—The services of Surgs. R. D. Murray and D. W. D. Comins, of the Medical Dept., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

OAKES, Surg. major T., Army Med. Dept., attached to 56th foot, is directed to proceed to England.

PARAKH, Surg. D. N., Indian Med. Dept., passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test.

PARR—GREIG.—Surg. major K. J. Parr, gen. duty, Presidency Circle, is app. to the med. charge of the Ghizree Sanitarium, v. Surg. major J. Greig, whose tenure of the app. has expired.

TOOTELL, Surg., is confd. in the med. charge 30th N.I.

TURNBULL, Surg. major P. S., of the Bombay Medical Dept., is confd. in the appt. of Examiner of Medical Accounts, Bombay, from Feb. 21, v. Surg. major J. Y. Smith, retired.

WATERS, Surg. G., Poona Horse, to offic. in med. charge, v. Surg. Gordon, proceeding on furl.

TO DO DUTY.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Crocodile* on the 7th inst.:—

Surg. major F. Oakes, Surgs. J. G. Leask, W. P. Smith, W. Elgee, and R. Murphy.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Jumna* on the 23rd inst.:—

Surg. major E. J. Boulton, Surg. major E. B. Grant, Surg. G. F. Churchill, Surg. T. White, and Surg. H. Jegoe.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub condr. J. Murray, unattached list, Bengal army, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Mr. W. H. Payne, 3rd class assistant commissioner of Customs and opium, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months from the 10th inst., he is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fourteen days. Rev. A. Polehampton, senior chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years. Rev. A. Robinson, A.M., senior chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months. Mr C. E. Coles, acting second assistant superintendent of police, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from May 4. Rev. A. G. Cane, chaplain of Ahmedabad, is allowed two months' privilege leave from the 18th inst.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. E. S. Skinner, Madras staff corps, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. M. H. Wratislaw, adjutant, 22nd regiment M.N.I., to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Col. T. T. Haggard, R.A., superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, for nineteen months. Capt. H. D. Cathcart, staff corps, for eighteen months. Capt. V. Rivas, Bengal staff corps, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of his own Presidency. Major P. W. Powlett, Bengal staff corps, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major C. W. Yonge, staff corps, for one year and two days, from date of departure in April next. Capt, W. F. F. Walter, V.C., staff corps, 2nd in command, Sawant Wari Local Corps, for one year. Lieut. G. E. Rogers, 3rd hussars, to Cashmere, from date of departure, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. E. J. Singleton, 2nd battalion 15th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, in anticipation of sanction of H.E. the C. in C. in India. Major G. A. Morgan, 55th foot, from April 22 to May 22, 1876, on private affairs in India, in extension of privilege leave. Lieut. col. H. Lock, 108th foot, to Bombay, from March 24 to April 12, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. W. A. Park, 12th regt. N.I., for ten days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Capt. W. H. Yates, qrmr. 7th regt. N.I., to remain at Matheran from March 20 to April 18, in extension. Surg. M. Heffernan, in medical charge of 25th regt. N.L.I., to Bombay, from March 24 to April 22, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. B. W. P. Robertson, E battery 9th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for fifteen days, from date of departure. Lieut. A. F. Makeltar, gunnery instructor 9th brigade R.A., to the Bengal Presidency, for six months, from April 10, on private affairs. Lieut. E. G. Reilly, 2nd batt. 7th foot, for six months, from date of departure to Bombay, to study the native languages. Major A. R. Wilson, wing officer 7th N.I., for ten days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Capt. C. C. Y. Butler, 1st wing subaltern 2nd N.I. (grenadiers), from December 6 to December 21, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Captain C. E. Nuttles, 3rd hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. A. B Captain 108th foot, for nine months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Capt. W. H. Wright, D battery 19th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major E. W. Yonge, staff corps, for fifteen days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. F. H. Forgett, quartermaster 26th N.I., to Bombay, from April 3 to May 2, preparatory to furlough. The leave on private affairs granted to Lieut. W. Gordon, 68th foot, is cancelled. Lieut. F. J. Cullen, 66th foot, to Cashmere, from May 10 to Nov. 10, on private affairs. Lieut. B. C. Graves, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. and Brevet major A. M. Shewell, staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class, for eighteen months.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 25.

Royal Engineers.—Major gen. G. Wynne to be col. comdt., v. Gen. H. Servanté, dec.; Feb. 27. Lieut. gen. H. B. Turner (late Bombay) to be col. comdt., v. Gen. W. Scott, dec.; March 20. Lieut. E. M. Larminie to be capt., v. G. H. L. Pole, dec.; Feb. 23.

BREVET.

Major T. Beckley, royal (late Madras) engrs., retired upon a pension, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col.: Nov. 20, 1875.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on Feb. 26, of Gen. H. Servanté, col. comdt. R.E.:—

Lieut. gen. W. T. Renwick, col. comdt. R.E., to be gen.; Major gen. G. Wynne, R.E., to be lieut. gen.; Feb. 27.

Col. C. Fanshawe, R.E., to be major gen.; June 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Feb. 27.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on March 19, of Gen. W. Scott, col. comdt. royal (late Bombay) engrs.:—

Lieut. gen. Sir A. T. Cotton, K.C.S.I., col. comdt. royal (late Madras) engrs., to be gen.; Major gen. C. A. Orr, col. comdt. royal (late Madras) engrs., to be lieut. gen.; March 20.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., royal (late Bombay) engrs., from the seconded list, to be major gen.; June 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to March 20.

The following officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut. col. to be colonels:—

Lieut. col. J. Goddard, royal (late Madras) engrs.; Lieut. col. L. Russell, royal (late Bengal) engrs.; March 24.

INDIA-OFFICE, APRIL 21.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the half-pay list of the staff corps of the undermentioned officers:—

Capt. R. J. McGhee, Madras staff corps.

Capt. J. McNair, Bengal staff corps.

THE ROYAL TITLE.

The following Proclamation appears in last night's *Gazette:*—

BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to enable her Most Gracious Majesty to make an Addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," which Act recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as his Majesty by his Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint; and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act, and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January, 1801, our present Style and Titles are "Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith;" and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better Government of India, it was enacted that the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company, in trust for us, should become vested in us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by us and in our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of Government so made by means of an addition to be made to our Style and Titles: And which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to us may seem meet; We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and we do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words: "Indiæ Imperatrix." And in the English tongue in these words: "Empress of India."

And our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

And our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current, and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and copper moneys which sha on

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or after this day, be coined by our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and further, that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing our Style, or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively until our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at our Court at Windsor the twenty-eighth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Six, in the thirty-ninth year of our Reign.

God Save the Queen.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BROUGH—At Sialkot, March 20, wife of W. R. C. Brough, Captain R.H.A., son. [son.

CUNNINGHAM—At Roorkee, March 28, wife of Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E., son.

DURAND—At Mehidpore, April 2, wife of Major A. Durand, 10th regt. N.L.I., son.

ELLIS—At Jullunder, March 20, wife of J. A. S. Ellis, Punjab Northern State Railway, son.

FAUNCE—At Bangalore, April 3, wife of Capt. B. Faunce, Madras S.C., daughter.

FELLOWS—At Poona, April 6, wife of Major Fellows, Bombay S.C., son.

FORBES—At Barrackpore, April 2, wife of John C. M. Forbes, daughter.

HAILES—At Bareilly, April 1, wife of Capt. W. Hailes, 37th regt. N.I., daughter.

HALLEN—At Saharunpore, March 28, wife of J. H. B. Hallen, son.

MATHEWS—At Neilgherries, April 1, wife of W. A. Mathews, D.P.W., Cuddapah, daughter.

PAYN—At Kapurthala, March 21, wife of Capt. D. Payn, son.

PEARSE—At Tumkur, March 22, wife of Major C. J. Pearse, dep. comnr., Tumkur district, daughter.

[illegible], daughter.

POWER—At Ghazeepore, March 30, wife of James W. Power, B.C.S., son.

SCOBELL—At Cawnpore, April 3, wife of Rev. J. F. Scobell, son.

SUMMERS—At Calcutta, April 1, wife of A. Summers, daughter.

TREVOR—At Kamptee, April 6, wife of Capt. F. R. Trevor, 35th Regt., M.N.I., son.

WALTER—At Agra, April 1, wife of Capt. C. J. Walter, B.S.C., and adjt., 8th regt. N.I., son.

WARNER—At Bellary, April 1, wife of Capt. W. B. Warner, 4th (Prince of Wales' Own) M.L.C., daughter.

WATSON—At Calcutta, March 29, wife of Thomas Watson, son.

WESTON—At Meerut, April 1, wife of Edwin Weston, son.

MARRIAGES.

ARCHIBALD—FINLAY.—At Calcutta, March 23, Edmund D. Archibald, Professor, Dacca College, to Janet [H., third daughter of R. G. Finlay, Glasgow.

MACKENZIE—KEIGHLY.—At Lahore, Feb. 18, Kenneth Mackenzie to Emily M., daughter of Capt. H. P. Keighly, late 49th Madras N.I.

MCNAIR—DYAS.—At St. Thomas, Bombay, March 28, Lieut. col. J. McNair, Bengal inf., to Catherine L. S., widow of the late Lieut. col. J. W. Dyas, R.E.

SETON—WOOD.—At Sattara, March 15, Capt. W. S. Seton, Bombay rifles, to Eva K., daughter of Col. H. Wood, C.B., comdg. Bombay rifles.

SIMPSON—SPINK.—At Calcutta, March 25, James Simpson, Agent Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to Fanny C., daughter of W. Spink, of Calcutta.

WYER—ROMANES.—At Bombay, March 28, Thomas R. Wyer, B.A., B.C.S., to Katharine A., daughter of Robert Romanes.

DEATHS.

CHILL—At Dehra Doon, April 1, Florence G., child of George Chill, aged 6 months.

COOMBES—At Madras, April 4, Herbert C., son of James Coombes, aged 2 years.

CRIGHTON—At Howrah, April 1, James A. Laing, son of P. Crighton, aged 4 months.

FOULKES—At Madras, April 3, Jessie A., daughter of the Rev. Thomas Foulkes, chaplain of St. John's, Bangalore, aged 4 years.

GALLOWAY—At Lucknow, April 2, Agnes M., infant daughter of Colonel Galloway, aged 6 months.

LACKERSTEEN—At Calcutta, March 31, Bonaventure John, eldest son of the late William R. Lackersteen, aged 35.

LONG—At Moorshedabad, March 25, G. R. Long, C.E.

O'DONAGHUE—At Bombay, April 6, Marie C., child of Charles Donaghue, Preventive Service, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 21 days.

PARKER—At Kasauli, March 28, Harriet A., widow of the late Rev. W. J. Parker, aged 64.

TEMPLE—At Calcutta, April 4, Mabel F. M., only daughter of William Temple, aged 3 weeks.

TEN-BROEKE—At Meerut, March 6, Amy, daughter of A. G. Ten-Broeke, aged 23.

THOMSON—At Bangalore, April 2, Sarah, wife of Robt. Thomson, aged 76.

WHITEHEAD—At Darjeeling, March 30, Gervase P., child of Captain E. Whitehead, 40th regiment, aged 9 months.

Home.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of a baronetcy upon Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

BUST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The bust of the Prince of Wales in the Robes of the Star of India, by Mr. Wood, which was placed upon its pedestal in the Royal Academy, on Monday, is exhibited by command of her Majesty the Queen.

THE INDIAN PRESENTS TO THE PRINCE.—The *Jumna*, Indian troopship, which arrived alongside Portsmouth Dockyard on the 22nd of April, with invalids and time-expired men, brings home another contingent of the gifts presented to the Prince of Wales during his Indian journey. There are large numbers of cases containing botanical specimens collected in India for the Prince by Mr. Mudd. The animals consist of four horses, chiefly hill ponies, several deer, a wild boar, four hairless dogs, a saumur, and several birds. The animals were in charge of Mr. Bartlett, son of Mr. Bartlett, of the Zoological Gardens, and will be removed direct to Sandringham.

THE IND AN DEBT IN ENGLAND.—A Parliamentary return, just issued, "of all loans raised in England under the provisions of any Act of Parliament chargeable on the revenues of India outstanding at the commencement of the half-year ending on the 31st of March, 1876," shows that the total debt in England outstanding on October 1, 1875, was £48,597,033, which had increased on March 31, 1876, to £49,797,033. The amount of debt incurred during the half-year was £1,200,000, in 4 per cent. debentures, terminating on August 16, 1878. A sum of £1,206,298 was also raised temporarily, in consequence of the low rate of exchange tendered for bills on India.

MR. PLIMSOLL AND THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—Mr. Bethune, Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, writes to us:—In the *Daily News* of 26th inst. I observe a report of a speech made by Mr. Plimsoll, at a dinner of Trades Union Delegates, in which, after stating that he would not attack small shipowners merely but the highest, he goes on to say that this Company sold a ship called the *Baltic* which disappeared on the first voyage after she was sold, and that another ship also belonging to this Company was sold to the same man and was lost on her second voyage. I shall feel obliged if you will allow me space to say that these statements, so far as they affect this Company, are incorrect in every particular. This Company never had a vessel called the *Baltic*, and of the only two vessels sold by the Company to which Mr. Plimsoll's remarks can possibly apply, one which was sold in 1870 is still running. The other, which was sold in 1868, was not lost on her second voyage, but six years afterwards, in 1874, was burnt at sea through her cargo of coals igniting. This vessel was not, as Mr. Plimsoll appears to imply, unclassed or disclassed, but was of the highest class, twenty years, in the Liverpool Registry."

PROMOTION TO COLONELCIES.—Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Kay, commanding 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, becomes a colonel in the army from the 1st proximo, on completion of the qualifying service. Colonel M'Kay, who obtained his first commission in August, 1854, from sergeant in the 19th Regiment, has been a most fortunate officer in his promotion, having risen to the command of a regiment of the line, after scarcely seventeen years' service, without purchasing any of his steps. The only other brevet-colonels on the active list of the army who have risen from the ranks are Colonel Edward Seager, Inspecting Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry, who enlisted in 1830, served throughout the Crimean war and Central India campaigns, and is now high on the list for promotion to major-general; and Colonel William Lyons, late Assistant-Adjutant-General for Recruiting in the London District, who took the shilling when a lad, in 1828, and obtained his first commission in 1841. Both officers bear excellent reputations in the service.—The selection of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, K.C.B., for the vacant colonelcy of the 74th Highlanders is due to his long and distinguished career in our army. Although the member for South Shropshire was never previously connected with the 74th Highlanders, yet he fought by its side through the Kaffir campaigns of 1851-53 as an officer in the 43rd Light Infantry. General Herbert was present as an Assistant-Quartermaster-General throughout the Crimean war, was wounded at the Alma, and again before Sebastopol, and took part in the Indian Mutiny with the 82nd Regiment. He has also filled high staff appointments at the Horse Guards and at Aldershot, and has taken an active part in all military debates from the days of his first joining the House of Commons, as member for Ludlow, in February, 1854.

THE GOSPEL IN INDIA.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Thursday at the anniversary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Amongst those present were the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of York, Archdeacon Harrison, the Revs. A. M. Bennett, Dr. Currey, and W. Cadman, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Colonel Dalton, &c. According to the report, which was read by the Rev. W. T. Bullock (secretary), the general fund never before had so large an

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amount of collections, &c., as last year, the gross total being £125,294. 3s. 9d. During the past year 528 missionaries had been engaged in the various fields of labour. It could not be doubted but that the gratifying visit of the Prince of Wales had had the effect of drawing the heart of India nearer to Christian England. Sir Bartle Frere, who was warmly received, wished he could convey to the meeting any portion of the great amount of encouragement which he everywhere saw during his recent tour with the Prince of Wales of the spread of Christianity throughout India. The natives appreciated the general toleration of religion, which was one of the safeguards of missionary enterprise in India. The Archbishop of Canterbury congratulated the meeting on the safe return of Sir Bartle Frere, for such a layman as he, who had given them the benefit of his observations in India, was a great help and prop to the Church of England. He alluded with pleasure to the appointment of Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Sargent as bishops, they having had assigned to them the episcopal charge of two districts comprising the province of Tinnivelly. He trusted that in course of time they would have native bishops of the Church. (Cheers.) Addresses were then delivered by a number of gentlemen, who reviewed the progress of the society, and the proceedings terminated.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—The annual meeting of the shareholders in the above bank was held on April 22. Mr. R. O. Campbell occupied the chair, and there was but a small attendance of shareholders. Mr. R. O. Sawers, the chief manager, read the notice calling the meeting, and presented the report of the directors, which stated that the profits of the half-year ending December last amounted to £10,582, which, with £13,790 brought over from the previous half-year, gave an available balance of £24,373. From this sum the board wrote off £3,755 for bad and doubtful debts, appropriated £11,631 to the payment of a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, leaving £8,986 to be carried to new profit and loss account. The report also said, "The directors think it right to state that no losses have been sustained on the transactions of the half-year under review, but on a revision of the bad and doubtful debt account it has been deemed desirable to make the above-mentioned provision of £3,755, which they consider will practically adjust the outstandings on that account." The Chairman concluded a brief speech by moving the adoption of the report and the accounts. Mr. E. W. Wingrove, the deputy-chairman of the bank, briefly seconded the motion, which was put and carried *nem. dis.*, and the dividend declared. The Chairman said that since the report was issued the board had received many letters from shareholders residing abroad—and, as most present were aware, the majority resided in Calcutta—asking that the dividend should be paid in gold sterling in London instead of in silver in Calcutta as heretofore, and the board had decided to accede to that request. The retiring directors, Messrs. W. S. Fitzwilliam, R. O. Campbell, and J. R. Boyson, were unanimously re-elected, as were also the auditors. A Shareholder inquired whether it would not be well for the board to call a meeting to consider if the time had not come when the bank's operations should cease and the institution be wound up, and the capital invested returned to the shareholders. He was not satisfied with the remarks of the chairman nor the management, because he found that for the eight years and a half that the bank had been in operation the average dividend paid had amounted to only 4¼ per cent. Two other shareholders supported the previous speaker. The Chairman in reply said that latterly times had been against Indian banks, but they could look hopefully to the future.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *April* 24.—THE ROYAL TITLE.—In reply to Mr. FAWCETT, Mr. DISRAELI declined to offer any facilities for a fresh discussion on the Royal Titles Bill, because the question had already been decided by the House, and because, further, one opportunity had already been given to the hon. gentleman for bringing forward a motion on the subject, but that opportunity had not been utilised. Considering that the Government had only two out of the five working Parliamentary nights of the week at their disposal for the prosecution of public business, he did not feel justified in offering any further facilities.—Mr. FAWCETT thereupon gave notice that he would move a direct vote of censure against the Government for advising her Majesty to assume the title of Empress of India, and promised to ask the Prime Minister whether he would give facilities for the prosecution of such a motion as that.

PERAK.—Mr. BOURKE promised Mr. E. NOEL the early production of papers in regard to the Government of Perak.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *April* 25.—COMPLAINTS OF OFFICERS IN INDIA.—Lord G. HAMILTON informed Colonel JERVIS that complaints on the subject of their pay made by Majors Wynch, Ellis, Rawlins, Thornton, Knox, McLeod, Hammond, Royal Artillery, at inspections by general officers in February, 1875, stated by the Madras Government 23rd September, 1875 (Parliamentary Return, East India Office, March 6, 1876), to have been sent to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards, had not yet been received. He would cause inquiry to be made as to whether memorials from officers of the Royal Artillery, complaining of the mode in which the warrant of July 5, 1872, had been carried out by the Government of India, had miscarried.

THE INDIA TARIFF ACT.—Lord G. HAMILTON stated, in answer to Sir G. BALFOUR, that they had received two days ago the last papers connected with the replies of the India Government to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India of the 11th November, 1875, relating to the India Tariff Act; and as soon as the reply of the Secretary of State for India to the reply of the Government of India, now under consideration, had been made he would lay the papers on the table of the House.

THE ROYAL TITLE.—Mr. FAWCETT: I wish to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will afford any facilities for the discussion of the motion, of which notice has already been given, disapproving of the advice to be tendered to her Majesty by her Ministers in reference to the Royal Titles Bill before the Proclamation is issued which will give effect to that Bill?—The Marquis of HARTINGTON said he should like to explain, before the answer was given, that the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government was under a misapprehension in what he had stated yesterday. It was a fact that the notice by the hon. member for Hackney was placed on the paper without consulting him (the noble marquis), and the motion to censure the Government was not therefore supported by the Opposition. After what had occured he should consult his friends as to the desirability of taking steps to facilitate the consideration of the motion of which the hon. member for Hackney gave notice yesterday.—Mr. DISRAELI, the House will, I am sure, understand that because a member of this House proposes a vote of censure against the Government, the latter cannot accept it as a matter of course, because it is quite obvious if that were the case the whole session would be wasted. I was under the apprehension when the circumstances took place, just before the adjournment, to which the noble lord has referred, that he had adopted the vote of censure. After the explanation the noble lord has given, I see I was in error, but the error was one that prevailed on all hands. If a leader of the Opposition gives notice of a vote of censure he does it with a full knowledge of the responsibility he incurs, and in that event her Majesty would not be without counsellors. This does not apply to private members, however. With regard to the question of the hon. member for Hackney, if it were carried it would be a vote of censure on the House of Commons. He seeks to alter a decision which the House arrived at, after full discussion, by a large majority. Under these circumstances, I do not feel justified in giving him any facilities for bringing on his motion.—Mr. FAWCETT denied that the motion, if carried, would be a vote of censure on the House of Commons, as all the Royal Titles Bill did was to entitle her Majesty to assume an addition to the Royal style and title. The motion would censure the conduct of the Government in giving the advice that the new title should be that of Empress.—The SPEAKER called the hon. member to order, stating that, according to the rules of the House, he could not discuss a motion which was not before hon. members.—Mr. FAWCETT said the motion was of great importance, but as the Government had refused to give him a day, he would leave the matter in the hands of those who possessed an authority in the House which he could not claim—an authority which would enable them, if they thought it desirable in the interests of the country, to obtain that consideration for the motion which he had failed to secure. He would give notice that he would leave the motion on the paper until the Royal Proclamation was issued.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, *April* 27.—THE ROYAL STYLE AND TITLES BILL.—The Royal Style and Titles Bill received the Royal Assent in the presence of the Speaker of the House of Commons and one or two members of that House, the Peers being represented by the Lords Commissioners themselves.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *April* 27.—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—The question of the Royal Titles Bill unexpectedly came up again, and led to a prolonged and exciting debate.—Mr. COWEN gave notice of his intention to ask the Marquis of Hartington whether, seeing that the statement made by the Prime Minister to the effect that the proposed addition to the Queen's title would be satisfactory to the people and princes of India had been corrected by information since received, he would now urge the Government to give a day for the discussion of Mr. Fawcett's motion.—Subsequently Mr. C. LEWIS gave notice that he would ask Mr. Lowe, with reference to his speech at Retford, whether he will state to which Ministers of the Crown he referred, when he said that two predecessors of Mr. Disraeli had been asked to propose the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India, and had declined.— The SPEAKER, pointed out that as the question did not refer to any matter that had passed in the House it would not be in order to put it.—Some time later, all the questions being disposed of, Mr. ANDERSON asked Mr. Disraeli whether, in view of Mr. Cowen's pending question to the leader of the Opposition, he would consent to postpone the issue of the proclamation of the new title till Lord Hartington had had an opportunity of replying.—Mr. DISRAELI shortly replied that he had received no notice of the question.—Mr.

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ANDERSON insisted that the question was a simple one, and scarcely needed notice; whereupon Mr. DISRAELI answered that he would not advise the Queen to delay the issue of the proclamation.—Mr. C. LEWIS here found an opportunity of giving in another form notice of his intended question to Mr. Lowe.—Mr. FAWCETT moved the adjournment of the House, and proceeded to refer to Mr. Disraeli's narrative of what had taken place before the adjournment for the recess as "scarcely accurate," adding that "a stronger expression might be used." Mr. Disraeli was, he continued, amid murmurs and renewed cries of "Order!" from the opposite benches, attempting to wriggle out of the question—"he said it advisedly, attempting to wriggle out of it," being afraid to face a vote of censure.—After a brief pause the Marquis of HARTINGTON rose, and observed that he could not say such further communication as he had had with other gentlemen on that side of the House had induced him to believe that it would be expedient that he should urge the Prime Minister to give a day for the discussion of Mr. Fawcett's resolution.—Mr. DISRAELI declared with some warmth that he would undertake that, if Lord Hartington, after the issue of the proclamation, thought fit to bring forward a vote of censure on the Government, he would secure the earliest opportunity for discussing it.—Mr. BRIGHT said Mr. Disraeli was trying to evade the question, which really was not one of a vote of censure. The object of Mr. Fawcett's motion was to give the House a final opportunity of deciding on the merits of the title of Empress, an object which the Ministry had hitherto defeated by pushing forward the measure with a degree of compulsion unusual with regard to any Bill, and dangerous in the case of one affecting such delicate interests.—The House being now fully roused, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER endeavoured to soothe it by showing in detail how deliberate and free from haste had been the progress of the Bill.—Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Mr. MUNDELLA, Lord ELCHO, and Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS continued the debate, which was brought to a conclusion by Mr. FAWCETT withdrawing his motion for the adjournment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *April* 28.—THE BENGAL FAMINE.—Mr. EUSTACE SMITH called attention to the correspondence on the Bengal famine. He proposed the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the circumstances of the disaster and the various systems of relief adopted.—Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, explained the steps taken by the Indian Government in the emergency, and recommended certain general principles for future adoption.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON characterised the motion as a vote of censure, and expressed his belief that the appointment of a committee would not do much pratical good, it being generally allowed that the policy of the Indian Government during the famine was attended with singular success.—Mr. FAWCETT, Mr. GRANT DUFF, and other honourable members spoke during the debate.—On a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 103.

INDIAN LEGISLATION BILL.—Sir W. VERNON HARCOURT, on the 1st of May, will move, on the proposal for going into committee on the Indian Legislation Bill, that the House will upon that day six months resolve itself into the said committee.

India Office.

April 28, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. Anderson, F. Wyer, R. Rust (Pilot Service), G. H. Bayley (Uncov.), G. Pettit (Uncov.), J. P. C. Anderson (Uncov.), H. Hooper (Uncov.), G. Pothecary (Uncov.), J. Snelling (Uncov.), and J. McAndrew (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. D. Horsley.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Elphinston.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr A. A. Wace, 4 mo. and 1 week s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. J. Ware (Uncov.).
Madras Estab.—Mr. H. Lyon (Uncov.).

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

CRASTER—The wife of Major W. R. Craster, R.A., of a daughter, at Northallerton, April 23.
FARRAR—The wife of M. L. Farrar, B.C.S., of a son, at Moorish Castle, Co. Antrim, April 16.
GRANT—The wife of Capt. F. W. S. Grant, 96th Regiment, of a son, still-born, at Colchester, April 25.
LARKEN—The wife of Capt. W. H. Larken, late 47th Regiment, of a son, at Woodbridge, April 23.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—CRAWFORD.—Arthur S. Davis, M.A., Assistant Master in Cheltenham College, to Rose D., daughter of the late Rev. J. R. Crawford, M.A., at Stratford-on-Avon, April 20.
DEWE—WHISH.—The Rev. Francis J. Dewe, B.A., to Frances C., daughter of the Rev. J. C. Whish, M.A., at East Peckham, April 25.
EARLE—HENDERSON.—Major Gen. W. H. S. Earle, Bengal Staff Corps, to Fanny, widow of the late D. H. Henderson, Lieut., Bengal Army, at Paddington, April 20.
ELIOTT—GORDON—Major Gen. William R., Retired List, Bengal, son of the late Sir Daniel Eliott, K.C.S.S., to Frances H., widow of Capt. A. F. J. Gordon, late Madras Staff Corps, at Brighton, April 22.
EMERSON—WATT.—John J. Emerson, LL.D., to Frances M. E., daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Melville F. Watt, Bengal Staff Corps, at Croydon, April 20.
FISHER—THOMPSON.—The Rev. George C., son of William Fisher, late Madras Staff Corps, to Mary P. G., daughter of T. C. Thompson, at Hartfield, Sussex, April 20.
GILLESPIE—PRYCE.—John W. Gillespie, M.D., late of the 5th Fusiliers, a Mauritius C.S., to Caroline, widow of James E. C. Pryce, of Bombay, at Hove, Brighton, April 20.
HILL—BRIGGS.—William G. Hill, F.R.C.S., H.M.S. *Hector*, to Katherine E. H. L., widow of Col. M. T. Briggs, late Bengal Staff Corps, at Brighton, April 22.
MUSGROVE—MURRAY.—William H. F., son of the late Major Gen. John Musgrove, Indian Army, to Margaret F., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Murray, April 25.
OSBORNE—BURTON.—Henry O. Osborne, of the Indian Civil Service, to Julia, daughter of Col. Burton, R.M., at Lewisham, April 20.
SMITH—ENGLAND.—Orlando S. Smith to Theodosia, daughter of Gen. Sir Richard England, K.C.B., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, April 27.

DEATHS.

BOWEN—William H., son of the late Capt. William A. Bowen, H.E.I.C.S., at Hampstead, April 20, aged 51.
DEBNAM—Robert J. Debnam, Major, late 13th Light Infantry, at 15, Kennington-gate, April 18, aged 95.
GLEGG—Cecilia A., daughter of the late Capt. H. O. Glegg, H.E.I.C.S., at Edinburgh, April 22.
LIGHTFOOT—Mary A. R., the wife of Col. J. G. Lightfoot, late R.A., at 16, Greville-place, April 6.
MACKENZIE—Henry P. J., late of the 63rd Light Infantry, son of the late Brigadier Gen. James Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, at St. Malo, France, April 4.
ROE—Lieut. Col. Thomas Roe, late Bombay Army, at Brighton, April 19, aged 87.
SIDNEY—Henry M. Sidney, late Capt. 4th Lancers, at Brighton, April 20, aged 40.
STANSFIELD—Robert J. Stansfield, late Capt. 33th and 12th Regiments, at Kirkham, near York, April 23, aged 38.
WOODWARD—Lieut. Col. James Woodward, late of the 9th Regt. N.I., Madras, at the Hyde, Upton-on-Severn, Feb. 26.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 21. str. Merkara, Calcutta, &c.—22. Forfarshire, Calcutta; Sydney Eggers, Cocanada; Thomas Bell, Manila; Lanarkshire, Calcutta.—23. Simla, Calcutta; Zoila, Calcutta.—24. Kenilworth, Sourabaya; Exporter, Calcutta; Lalla, Bombay; Marie, Cochin; H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay.—25. Lord of the Isles, Manila; Beecroft, Madras; Dunloe, Calcutta.—26. Scots Grey, Maulmain; Lizzie Iredale, Manila.—27. Str. Mandalay, Rangoon; str. Teviot, Calcutta; str. Langshaw, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April 21. Loch Ard, Calcutta.—23. Melpomene, Kurrachee; Dunskeig, Calcutta; Pleiades, Calcutta; Daphne, Calcutta.—26. Copenhagen, Negapatam; str. Tartar, Penang; John Starr, Kurrachee; Majestic, Calcutta; str. Sarpedon, Penang; Baccacia, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Peshawur, April 27.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Onslow Mrs. Madden and child, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Lazarus, Mr. F. S. Coombe, Captain J. Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. Caldcott and two children, Mr. M. Lazarus, and Mr. H. Thomas. For ZANZIBAR—Mr. Mackay, Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. O'Neill, and Sub lieut. Simpson. For PORT SAID.—Mr. R. W. Tweedie. For MALTA.—Mr. W. H. Pim, Mr. Goodbody, Miss Pim, Miss Hogg, Lieut. Hellard, and Sir W. and Lady Verner.
Per str. Travancore, May 5.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Maude, Rev. S. Stoad, Mrs. Filgate, and Mr. T. Elliott.
Per str. Travancore, May 8.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Pierce, Dr. J. Anderson, and Mr. Hawkins. For ZANZIBAR.—Capt. Russell.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Lord Canning, Calcutta to New York, Feb. 29, 35 S., 20 W.
Harkaway, Manila to New York, 31 S., — E.
Idomene, Calcutta to New York, March 27, 2 S., 26 W.
Seawfell, from Colombo, April 8, 21 N., 33 W.
Aphrodita, from Calcutta, April 2, 29 N., 41 W.
Pembrokeshire, for Zanzibar, March 10, 2 S., 27 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Palmyra, from London to Madras, was spoken on March 7, in lat. 4 N., lon. 27 W., with one boat smashed, having experienced bad weather.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. G. Paine, and Mr. Moore.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Chambers, Mrs. E. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Caldecott, and Mr. G. Hardinge.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. — and Mrs. Roberts, and Mrs. Campbell.

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SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Lieut. H. H. Brooke.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Hon. R. Sidney, and Mr. R. C. Bell.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Rev. — and Mrs. Leeper.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Lieut. E. J. Wade, and Mr. P. W. Anton.
BRINDISI to SINGAPORE.—The Bishop of Labuan.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. F. Mather, and Miss Mather.

MAY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Merriman, and Mr. F. Lincoln.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. H. Woodward, and Mr. G. E. Porter.

MAY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. E. Carden, and Mr. H. B. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Street and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. Padbury.

FATAL AFFRAY WITH NATIVES.—The Moradabad correspondent of an Indian paper says :—"I can give you now a more detailed account of the fray between some soldiers and natives. Five soldiers went out shooting to Asophpur ; they shot a peacock. The natives turned out in numbers with latees, and tried to attack the soldiers ; the latter, when hard pressed, in self-defence, fired, killing three and wounding about sixteen or eighteen more. The Europeans retreated to the railway station, followed by the natives. The stationmaster, a Baboo, wanted to leave the former to the mercy of the latter by despatching the train, which was about starting, without them, but the driver and guard stuck to the soldiers. Mr. Payne, the traffic manager at Bareilly, was telegraphed for, and came down with a pilot engine and took the train with the soldiers in it to Bareilly. The train was delayed for two hours. The row was serious, as the natives wanted to tear up the rails. It seems strange that any other person in India can go shooting and knock over as many peafowls as he likes. I have seen dozens shot, and no row is made about it ; but no sooner does a soldier fire at one than he is mobbed, and his life endangered, and he can only escape by the violent remedy resorted to in this case."

ADDRESS TO MRS. PHEAR.—There was an interesting gathering of Hindoo ladies and gentlemen on Thursday last at the residence of Baboo Doorga Mohun Dass, No. 1, South Circular-road, to present Mrs. J. B. Phear with an address from the pupils and ex-pupils of the Hindoo Mohila Bidalaya prior to her leaving India. A few European ladies and gentlemen, consisting of the guest of the evening, Mr. Phear, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, and Mrs. Gibbons, were also present. The number of ladies by far outweighed the number of gentlemen present. Among the native gentlemen we saw there were—Messrs. Mono Mohun Ghose, Anundo Mohun Bose, Sreenath Dutta, and Baboo Protab Chunder Mazoomdar, and a few others. The business commenced at about 9 P.M., with a song sung by some of the ladies. It was an exhortation to the women of India to awake and be up and doing. Then the English translation of the address was read by the Miss Daas, the daughter of Baboo Doorga Mohun Dass. Mrs. A. M. Bose, the lady who composed the address, then followed her to read the original address in Bengali. After the reading of the address, which was very beautifully printed on parchment and in golden letters, it was presented to Mrs. Phear, with a silver plate and a garland. Here the good hostess distributed garlands to other ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Phear, in receiving the address, made a very short but feeling reply. The proceedings of the evening were concluded with a song specially composed for the occasion. There was a good deal of friendly conversation after the refreshments (which consisted of tea, coffee, cakes, &c., as well as various sweetmeats prepared by the ladies themselves) were passed round. Everything went off satisfactorily, under the direction of Mrs. Mono Mohun Ghose and the hostess, assisted by some other young ladies. The party departed, evidently with much satisfaction, at about midnight.—*Indian Daily News*, March 31.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be :—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, May 11.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, May 12.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 3d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	96 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		85½ ¾
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	85½ ¾
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		85½ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1870		
4½ per Cent. of 1872		85½ 86
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		89 ½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 9d.
Madras	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 9d.
Bombay	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 9d.
Colombo	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 9d	1s. 9¼d.
Singapore	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1¼d.
Shanghai	5s. 6¾d.	5s. 7¼d.	5s. 7¾d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 5¼d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106¾ to 106¾
	India 5 per cent.		102¼
	India 4 per cent.		83½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873		
	India Stock. Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		33s. to 39s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (5 per cent.)	100	
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.3.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	115
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114½
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112 to 113
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	111½ to 112½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	113 to 114
	Ditto Debentures (a)		103
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	110½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112½
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	106 to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8½ to 8¾
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16 to 17
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	24½
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	91 to 93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	42 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	6¾
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	20½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2¾ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9¼ to 9¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2¾ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2½ to 3
50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
10	Lebong	all	12¾
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	4¾ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7¾
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106½ to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited)	all	3¾ to 4¼
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	32 to 34
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¾ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, Chief Commissioner of Burma, has arrived in Calcutta.

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C. H. J. COLLINGS, Secretary.

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12 Tea Spoons	... ...	0 12 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon	... ...	0 6 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle	... ...	0 10 0	0 10 0
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	439
Casualties, &c.	442
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Indian Budget...	443
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
On an Overland Trade Route Between India and China	444
The Bengal Famine Debate ...	444
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
Uncovenanted Leave Rules ...	445
A Gold Coinage for India... ...	445
The Need of a Local British Army in India	445
BENGAL:—	
Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India in India and in England	446
Station Talk	447
Miscellaneous	447
Shipping and Commercial ...	448
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	449
Shipping and Commercial ...	449
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	449
Shipping and Commercial ...	450
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	451
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	455
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	457
WAR OFFICE	457
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	458
OFFICIAL PAPERS:—	
The Uncovenanted Leave Rules	458
HOME:—	
The Levee	459
Miscellaneous	459
Imperial Parliament	460
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	461
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	461
Shipping	462
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	462
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	46
ADVERTISEMENTS	463

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 17; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, April 15; Calcutta, April 14.

THE Calcutta papers mention the arrival of Lord Lytton in that city on April 12, and of Sir Frederick Haines a day or two later. The new Viceroy's opening speech to his Council, the gist of which has already appeared in our columns, seems to have given general satisfaction. Lord Northbrook and suite left Calcutta on the morning of April 15, in the *Tenasserim* troop ship, embarking at Prinsep's Ghaut, amidst the greetings of a large and mixed crowd. Nearly his last legislative act was the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. It is said that his Lordship was so perfectly satisfied about its political usefulness or harmlessness that he did not even trouble the Executive Council for an opinion.

AT the meeting of the Viceregal Council on Tuesday, April 11, the Presidency Banks Bill and the Obsolete Enactments Repeal Bill were passed. The presentation of the reports on the Merchant Seamen's Act Amendment Bill, and the Presidency Towns Police Bill, was postponed. Sir H. Norman then expressed the regret of the Council at Lord Northbrook's departure, and his Lordship thanked the Council for the assistance they had given to him, and for their remarks about himself. The Council then adjourned *sine die;* and so ended Lord Northbrook's Indian career.

THE Horse Fair at Rawal Pindi appears to have been a great success. From two to three thousand horses were on the ground, nearly a thousand of whom are believed to have changed hands, at rates that should be satisfactory to the sellers, and encouraging to those who make horse-breeding a business. It will, however, require constant care and pressure to keep up the breed that is best suited for army purposes, and the best method of doing so is still open to question.

THE Rajah of Patiála died, it seems, of epilepsy, brought on from drink, a taste for which his Sikh countrymen have been more or less noted ever since the days of Ranjit Singh. The late Rajah was only twenty-four when he died, after a nominal rule of fourteen years. Patiála, we are told, was well liked by Englishmen for his manly character and liberality, his house being "open" all the year round. Unhappily, he could not control his passion for strong drink, which possessed him at all times and in all places. He also indulged in the most reckless extravagance. His vanity led him to adorn his person at any cost; and his friends had frequent reason to fear that he was determined to throw his patrimony into the lap of Calcutta jewellers. His eldest son, five years old, succeeds to the *gadi*. It was thought that the Government of the State would be placed under a regency with the present Prime Minister as President. Mr. Lepel Griffin left Simla on April 15 for Patiála, where Mr. Gore Ouseley, the Commissioner of Ambála, had been telegraphed to meet him.

AN influential meeting was held at Calcutta on the evening of April 11, under the presidency of Lord Northbrook, when it was resolved to commemorate the services of the late Bishop Milman by raising funds towards the creation of a new Bishopric of Lahor for Northern India.

IT is rumoured at Simla that among the reforms recommended in the Native Army are the following:—Increase of pay to sepoys and native officers, and two more English officers to each regiment. We are also assured that the Viceroy's Council has supported Lord Napier in most of his views.

ANOTHER rising of rayats is reported, this time from Barhampur. The whole of the village turned out to resist the arrest of certain of their number, and one hundred policemen were beaten back. The ringleaders were eventually captured by a strong police force, and order was restored.

THE Punjab Northern State Railway was opened for public traffic, as far as Naurangabad, on the south bank of the river Jhilam, on Monday, the 10th April. There will be only one train a day at present, leaving Lahor at 12 30.

WE regret to learn the sudden death from cholera of Mr. Charles George, R.N., on the 1st April, at Akyab, on the Arakan coast. Mr. George was one of the naval officers who went out to India some two years since for the Indian Marine Survey. At the time of his death he was serving on board the s.s. *Clyde* with Captain Jarrad.

IT is given out in Calcutta that Mr. W. Spink, of the firm of Thacker, Spink and Co., is to be appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council when Mr. Brookes leaves for England. A better selection, remarks the *Englishman*, could not be made. Mr. Spink, besides being one of the oldest residents in Calcutta, has done no little service to Anglo-Indian literature by his skill and discrimination as a publisher.

FROM Sir W. Muir's Financial Statement we learn that the net Army Charges, which in 1867 were £15,344,000, were gradually reduced to £14,217,000 in 1873. During the next two years they were very little higher, but for the present year they are estimated at £15,101,000. On the returns for eight of these years Mr. Kellner, the Military Accountant-General, thus remarks:—

The expenditure of the first four years ended in 1870-71 included a charge of £90,000 for the Hazara Campaign. The expenditure of the next four years included the following extraordinary charges:—

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The Looshai and Duffla Expeditions	£259,000
Camps of Exercise	90,000
Capitalised value of annuities to retired officers ...	195,000
Total...	£544,000

If these extraordinary charges be deducted from the net expenditure of the two periods the remainder will give an average normal expenditure of £15,187,632 per annum for the first four years, and of £14,347,935 for the four years ended in 1874-75, being a reduction of £839,697 per annum.

An examination of the returns of the effective strength of British and Indian troops during the same period brings out the following result :—

	British Troops.	Indian Troops.	Total.
Average effective strength from 1867-68 to 1870-71	56,989 ...	122,270 ...	179,259
Average effective strength from 1871-72 to 1874-75	59,993 ...	119,379 ...	179,372

There were thus 3,000 British troops more, and a like number of Indian troops less, in the later period, the excess being explained by the fact that the effective strength of British troops in the country was considerably below the complement between the years 1867-68 and 1870-71, and the deficiency in the other case by the absorption of supernumerary Native soldiers entertained for the Abyssinian expedition, and by the recent suspension of recruiting operations in the Madras Native Cavalry. If the average annual expenditure be divided by the average effective strength of British and Indian troops during the two periods (assuming that one British soldier is financially equal to two and a-half Indian soldiers), the rate of expenditure for each man will be found to be £143. 4s. for the first four years, and £133. 1s. for the four years ended in 1874-75. And this reduction of expense has been effected simultaneously with considerable improvements in the pay, instruction, and equipment of the soldier.

OUR little difference with the Afridis near Kohát is not quite settled yet. According to recent telegrams two Afridi clans have sent away their families to a place of safety, proclaimed war, and made several raids, in which they attacked a village five miles from Peshawar and carried away 120 head of cattle. Other mountain tribes are said to have joined them. A strong force will be sent from Peshawar, and may enter the Khaibar Pass. Owing to the recent blockade the tribes are short of provisions, but are apparently determined to fight; so that unless strong measures are promptly taken the affair may yet give us much trouble.

AT the latest telegraphic dates the force sent to Bastar was still there, but, as the rayats are dispersing and there is little chance now of a collision, the troops will probably soon return.

A *Times* telegram from Calcutta announces that during the minority of the Maharajah of Patiala the State will be managed by a Council of Regency, consisting of the present Ministers and an European officer. The late Maharajah's ashes have been conveyed with great pomp to Bardwan, to be consigned to the holy waters of the Ganges.

IT is believed that Sir R. Temple will visit Nepal before going to Darjiling. If he does go, we hope that he will succeed in inducing the Nepal Government to withdraw the existing restrictions on Europeans entering the country. At present no Englishman save the Resident can even enter Nepal. This visit, coupled with his previous journeys to Sikhim, seems to show that Sir R. Temple is fully convinced of the weakness of the policy which allows Nepal and China to shut us out from Tibet and the Trans-Himalayan trade.

ACCORDING to a telegram from the *Times* Calcutta Correspondent, the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains an important Minute by Sir R. Temple on the vexed question of the adjustment of rent disputes between landlords and occupancy rayats. The remedy he proposes is briefly this—to ascertain the difference between the average rents of occupancy and non-occupancy rayats in each district, and of this difference to allot a certain share to the occupancy rayat and the remainder to the landlord. In fixing the former's share, regard should be had to the length and character of his possession, but his rent is always to be fixed at least twenty per cent. under that of the non-occupancy rayat. Tenants are also to have full allowance for any improvements they may effect.

WE learn from a recent telegram to the *Times* that the troops sent under Colonel Jebb to escort the Grosvenor Mission have arrived at Bhamo, and will march thence to Manwain, where the Chinese escort stops. Colonel Duncan, the Political Agent at Mandalay, accompanies the troops. The rumour that seventeen men are to be executed for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary is still unconfirmed. The mission is said to be a great success.

FROM the same source we learn that Major Sandeman's expedition has reached Kirta, in the Bolan Pass, where an outbreak of cholera delayed his advance. There were eighty cases, of which thirty were fatal. As the disease is now abating the march towards Khelat will probably soon be resumed. The reception by the Chiefs and the Khan's officers being friendly, the trading caravans were safely escorted into the Pass.

ACCORDING to a Rangoon telegram of May 5, Mr. Grosvenor, with his party, arrived at Talifu on the 12th of April. The British escort left Bhamo on the 3rd of May to meet him.

THE Indian Government steamer *Tenasserim*, with Lord Northbrook on board, arrived at Aden on the morning of May 2. His lordship landed amid salutes from the heavy land batteries and the ships in harbour. The bunders were gaily decorated. Brigadier-General Schneider proceeded to Venice on his way home by the mail steamer of May 1.

IN the beginning of this month Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad, arrived at Naples from Bombay with a retinue of sixty persons in the Rubattino steamer *Asia*. He was received with artillery salutes, and Admiral Delgarretto, accompanied by the British Vice-Consul, went on board the steamer to welcome him. In England he will be all the more welcome, if it be true that he has no intention of urging his master's claims to the restitution of Berar.

SIR SALAR JUNG, who arrived at Rome on the night of May 4, was received by the King the next morning. The audience lasted a quarter of an hour. On alighting at the Quirinal he was received by the Court officials. Sir A. Paget, the British Ambassador, called on him the same day.

SOME Parliamentary papers lately published enable us to see what kind of action was really taken by the India Office with regard to Lord Northbrook's Tariff Act of last year. In his telegram of September 30 Lord Salisbury said :—

Your despatch forwarding Tariff Act received. I cannot assent to the new duty on raw cotton or to the maintenance of duty on manufactured cotton at present rates. But I am sensible of the inconvenience of altering a tariff by correspondence. I think it would tend to a complete understanding between Home and Indian Governments and lead to a better result if personal communication on the matter could be arranged. Do you assent to Sir Louis Mallet being sent out to discuss the whole subject with you? His great experience in these questions would give confidence at home in any settlement arrived at. But the step entirely depends for its beneficial effect on your hearty concurrence. If you are not able to give that concurrence he can do little good in India, and we had better proceed in the ordinary way. But if you concur, the present difficulty will be overcome in the most satisfactory way, and there will be fair hope of arranging a sound system for future legislation.

Replying by telegram on October 7, Lord Northbrook "heartily concurred" with the proposal concerning Sir Louis Mallet. Three members of the Indian Council recorded their dissent from the previous telegram, which had not passed through Council without undergoing certain modifications. Sir Erskine Perry describes the telegram as—

A violation of the fundamental principle of good government for India that fiscal measures should originate with the local authorities there. The Government of India is necessarily despotic, and the useful function of the Home Government is, by careful revision of all measures originated there, to prevent the usual concomitants of despotism—such as caprice, hastiness, injustice—from springing up. If the telegraphic wire is to convey peremptory orders during the concoction of measures in India, it will greatly enhance the difficulties of government in that country, and will increase the repugnance of statesmen of mark to accept the office of Governor-General.

He also held it premature to send a despatch disapproving of the Tariff Act, before the Council knew for certain what had been done in India through other channels than the newspapers alone. Sir Henry Montgomery writing to the same effect, adds the expression of his belief that the Council of India ought not to delegate its authority to "any individual officer, however able."

IN a minute on the same subject General Strachey assents to the views of the Secretary of State respecting the import duty on cotton, but sees nothing in the circumstances of the case before him to lead him to think that the regular system under which such matters are dealt with by the Secretary of State in Council should be departed from. Sir Robert Montgomery, who, in Lord Salisbury's absence, took the chair as Vice-President of the Council when the draft telegram was

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discussed and modified, maintains in a later minute his right to lay before Council the amendments actually adopted in the telegram as sent out. In a final minute Lord Salisbury observes that he was at a distance from London when the telegram was sent to the Council, nor was he aware that they had not had the opportunity of reading the papers. "The Council altered the telegram by striking out two or three words which might seem to commit them to the opinion on the details of the tariff which I had formed, and in which at a subsequent period they concurred. It is necessary also to observe that the language of Sir Erskine Perry has no relation to the words of the telegram. He objects to 'conveying by the telegraphic wire peremptory orders during the concoction of measures in India.' The telegram conveyed no orders of any kind, peremptory or otherwise, and related to no measures that were being concocted in India at the time."

IN the House of Commons the other day Sir G. Balfour asked for certain papers which would throw a curious light on the questions lately raised concerning the Indian Cotton Tariff. It is all very well for English economists to urge the repeal of all duties on Manchester cotton goods; but is there nothing in our own customs tariff which calls at least as loudly for removal in the interests of India? Sir G. Balfour's request evidently pointed to one glaring departure from free-trade principles in the shape of a heavy import duty on gold and silver plate, to the extent of nearly 25 per cent. on the former and of over 30 per cent. on silver. We should like to know what so warm an admirer of Cobden as Sir Louis Mallet thinks about this happy illustration of his master's principles. Perfect freedom of exchange, exemplified by a protective duty compared with which the Indian cotton duties are as nothing. It is true that silver spoons and golden ornaments are not quite such necessaries of life as shirts; but relief to industry and freedom of exchange are the nominal rallying-cries of Manchester, and on these grounds we fail, with the *Pioneer*, to see why "the gold and silver chasers of Kashmir, the filagree workers of Orissa, the 'Swami' jewellers of Trichinopoly, and the silver embossers of Kutch, should not have a very strong and pointed plea put in on their behalf." If this absurdly high duty on silver plate were removed, the increased demand for such specimens of Indian industry might even go some way towards reversing the downward movement in the value of silver.

THE discussion which Mr. Eustace Smith started yesterday week on the subject of the Bengal Famine ended, as one might have expected, in mere talk. Nearly all the speakers however agreed on certain points which seemed to justify the motion for an inquiry, and the motion itself was supported on various grounds by those independent members for India, Sir G. Campbell, Sir G. Balfour, and Mr. Fawcett. Even Lord G. Hamilton virtually acknowledged the need for an inquiry, which for obvious reasons he refused to concede. Mr. Grant Duff, although he opposed the demand for a Committee in this country, because most of the witnesses were out in India, was none the less glad that the discussion had taken place, and hoped that in future more heed would be paid to the Indian authorities, who might have to deal with similar famines. We hope so too, for it is certain that pressure from this country largely increased the burden placed on the shoulders of the Indian Government. Sir G. Campbell now tells us that at least half the actual outlay could have been saved, had his own advice been followed. Mr. E. Smith reckons the outlay, as it ought to have been, at two millions; the author of the "Black Pamphlet" put it at one million; and Mr. W. Hunter forecast it at half a million. At the highest estimate therefore India has paid too much by four or five millions.

THAT a new novel by the author of "The Battle of Dorking" and "A True Reformer" would please and interest a large circle of readers was a thing of course. "The Dilemma," which first appeared in *Blackwood*, is in one respect at least a decided improvement on "A True Reformer." Instead of a novel tailing off into a treatise, it is a novel and nothing else; a novel with a story full of interest, enhanced by a bright, eloquent, and graceful style, and by frequent passages of life-like portraiture, telling pathos, and playful humour. The minor characters are excellently drawn and nicely discriminated, from Mrs. Polwheedle and Captain Sparrow to Ensign Spragge and the Rev. Mr. Morgan. There is enough of incident and adventure throughout the book to keep the reader's attention from flagging, and his sympathy with the hero from growing cold. Yorke himself belongs to the best type of Company's officers; and his Colonel, Falkland, shows himself from the first a noble gentleman and an accomplished soldier, of whose love any heroine might well be proud. Two of the three volumes are wholly taken up with life in India, the life of cantonments in the days before the Mutiny, and the stirring life which English men and women had to lead during the fiery trial which brought all their highest energies into victorious play. And very skilfully are both kinds of lives pourtrayed, alike in their nobler and meaner aspects, by one who had only to draw upon his own memory and observation for most of the pictures thus wrought out. The sudden outburst of the Mutiny awakes the garrison of Mustaphabad from their ordinary cares and bickerings to the imminence of a life and death struggle against fearful odds; and the defence of the Residency is told with a vivid clearness and simple force which an eye-witness could hardly have surpassed. But there is, we think, a little too much of the subsequent fighting and marching about the country to please any one who regards a novel as a work of art, and believes in the maxim "ne quid nimis." If not quite irrelevant, the latter half of the second volume does little to help the story. In the third volume the hero returns to England and the quiet life of a country town, followed by a visit to the country-house of a retired tradesman with marriageable daughters. Here again we have some clever scenes and sketches of character, which serve as an amusing foil to the excitement of the Mutiny adventures, and give us a little breathing-time before the final catastrophe overwhelms us with its strange and tragical surprises. It was surely a needless piece of cruelty to bring Falkland to life again merely for the purpose of finding a short cut out of the difficulties which beset the heroine. And we must own that poor Olivia gets more than her share of the sorrow and suffering which a heroine of romance is expected to undergo. Few gleams of passing happiness are allowed to light up her path, and her hasty marriage with Kirke seems hardly consistent with the sort of heroine designed by the author. Perhaps the weakest point in the book is the lack of dramatic distinctness in the portraiture of the leading characters. Neither Yorke nor Olivia stand out half so clearly from the canvas as the figures of which they form the central theme.

Odds and Ends.

THE REV. W. D. COWLEY has been appointed Chaplain of Masuri.

SURGEON J. CLEGHORN is appointed Civil Surgeon of Naini Tal.

CAPTAIN C. A. BAYLAY goes as Officiating Political Agent to Jaipur.

MR. C. GRANT officiates as Commissioner of Jabalpur during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Low.

DR. NORMAN CHEVERS retires on a pension of £456 per annum.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEDLER officiates as Commandant of the 4th Regiment Haidarabad Contingent.

A HISTORY OF BURMA, from the earliest date to the end of the second Burmese war, is being compiled by a competent scholar from Burmese historical works.

DURING the week ended the 18th March there were 269 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 31·20 per 1,000. There were seventy-seven deaths from cholera.

THE Buffs and Gurkhas from Perak have returned to Calcutta. The former have left for Cawnpore.

THE REV. M. S. LAING goes as Chaplain to Marri, and the Rev. W. C. Bromehead to Rawal Pindi.

THE captain of the *Orestes* has been sentenced to have his certificate suspended for six months.

MR. S. BRANSON officiates as First Judge of the Small Cause Court at Madras.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. T. NORGATE and Major E. A. C. Lambert, Cantonment Magistrates in the Punjab, are going on furlough.

PROFESSOR W. GRIFFITHS acts as Principal of the Hughli College in the place of the late Mr. Thwaytes.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. J. COWIE is gazetted Principal Medical Storekeeper in Calcutta.

MR. S. O. B. RIDSDALE is to be appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the place of Mr. Lutman Johnson, who is to be appointed a Deputy Commissioner.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR was to go on leave on the 11th of April.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. JOHNSON officiates temporarily as Chief Engineer in Maisur.

CAPTAIN J. W. MACDONALD acts temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Chindwara.

IT is proposed to start a daily paper at Lahor.

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PLOUGHING is delayed in many districts in Bengal owing to the want of rain.

IN the Bengal Council, on Saturday, April 1, the clauses of the Bengal Municipal Bill were further settled, and the clauses of the Possessory Titles Registration Bill.

LORD NORTHBROOK opened the Calcutta National Exhibition of Arts on Thursday, April 6.

SIXTEEN officers retired on the 1st April under the Field Officers' Retirement Scheme.

DR. W. T. MARTIN has been appointed Surgeon to the Governor of Madras.

A COTTON spinning and weaving mill is to be established at Multan.

CAPTAIN E. SHAW officiates as Superintendent of Kurg in the place of Major H. G. Thomson.

MR. H. B. MEDLICOTT is appointed Superintendent of the Geological Survey, vice Dr. T. Oldham, resigned.

MR. WELLS, Chief Officer of the *Nemesis*, is to be Superintendent of the Maulmain Jail.

COLONEL J. E. GASTRELL, for many years Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, goes back to military duty, owing to reductions in the Survey Department.

THE Panjab Northern State Railway, between the Chenab and Jhelam rivers, is to be opened for traffic after official inspection by Colonel Pollard.

MR. W. C. BENETT, Manager of Encumbered Estates in Gonda, is going on furlough for two years.

CAPTAIN A. MURRAY officiates as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh during the temporary absence of Captain Erskine.

SIR SALAR JANG'S visit to Europe is said to be entirely unconnected with the cession of the Berars.

THE REV. A. N. WILSON is appointed Resident Clergyman in Kashmir for this season.

TEA manufacture had begun in Kumaon, but would not be general till nearly the end of April.

IT is reported that Sir H. Davies is to continue as Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab for another year.

CAPTAIN F. F. J. TOKE officiates as Second in Command of the 9th N.I.

MAJOR C. B. MATHEWS officiates as Cantonment Magistrate at Agra during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Prinsep.

THE harvest in the North-Western Provinces, where completed, has been very good.

THE MAHARAJA OF BANARAS has submitted a memorial to Government asking to be recognised as a feudatory chief.

RAIN is much wanted in most parts of Assam, though in Kachar and Lakhimpur the tea prospects are favourable.

THE Trades Association have memorialised the Government of India against the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

THE thanks of the Viceroy have been given to Brigadier Ross and the troops of the Perak Expedition.

THE Special Stud Commission has been dissolved, and a new department, called the Army Remount Department, of which Sir Sam Browne is director, has been created.

THE past and present students of the Hughli College have resolved to raise a memorial to the late Mr. Thwaytes, who had been Principal of the College for many years.

THE HON. H. L. DAMPIER goes on furlough for one year.

MR. F. H. MCLAUGHLIN officiates as Judge of Jessor, and Mr. A. Mackenzie as Magistrate of Murshidabad.

CAPTAIN PYE, Manager of the Rajputana State Railway, has fallen from an engine, and sustained severe injuries on the head.

A NATIVE Civilian, Babu Anandaram Barua, is compiling an English and Sanskrit Dictionary, of which Professor Max Müller has given a very favourable opinion.

MAJOR A. A. DAVIDSON, of the Madras Staff Corps, acts as Commandant of the Nair Brigade.

THE steamer *Queen Margaret* got ashore on the Eastern Gut when proceeding up the Hughli, but has since got off, and arrived at Calcutta.

MR. J. C. MACGREGOR acts as Official Trustee of the High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. F. J. Fergusson.

A LIGHTHOUSE is to be erected at Mattam, on the Madras Coast.

TEA has been successfully grown in the Arakan Hills.

THE following is the result of the opium sale, held at the Government Sale-room, Calcutta, on Thursday, April 6:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Proceeds.
Behar	... 2,235	... Rs. 1,280	... Rs. 1,275	... Rs. 28,51,925-0-0
Benares	... 1,685	... 1,255	... 1,245	... 21,06,775-0-0

COURTS-MARTIALS.—At a European General Court-Martial, held at Camp Ahmedabad, on Monday, the sixth day of March, Driver Richard Drew, 4th brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Ahmedabad, on or about Feb. 8, struck with his clenched fist Corporal John Arber, F battery 4th brigade Royal Artillery, the said Corporal John Arber being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2nd. Having, at Ahmedabad, on or about Feb. 8, been drunk. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years. The sentence was confirmed. With the sanction of Government, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India. The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power, under the orders of the brigadier general commanding the Bombay District, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.—At a European General Court-Martial, held at Camp Ahmedabad, on Tuesday, the seventh day of March, Gunner Patrick Lenahan, 4th brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Ahmedabad, on or about February 9, struck with his clenched fist Corporal Henry Cutress, 4th brigade Royal Artillery, the said Corporal Henry Cutress being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2nd. Insubordination, in having, at Ahmedabad, on or about Feb. 9, used threatening language to Sergeant William Wheeler, 4th brigade Royal Artillery, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "You —— old ——, I will swing for some of you yet." 3rd. Having, at Ahmedabad, on or about Feb. 9, been drunk. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years. The sentence was confirmed. With the sanction of Government the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India. The prisoner will be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort, and handed over to the civil power, under the orders of the brigr. gen. commanding the Bombay District, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.—At a European General Court-Martial, held at Camp Ahmedabad, on March 15, Driver Thomas Ryan, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. Having, at Ahmedabad, at or about five o'clock P.M., on the 8th day of February, failed to appear at picket mounting parade, the place of parade appointed by his commanding officer. 2nd. Having, at Ahmedabad, on or about the 8th day of February, made away with the following articles of his kit, viz., one flannel vest, two white shirts, two pairs drawers, three pairs white trowsers, three white jackets, one towel, two pairs socks, one pair gloves. 3rd. Having, at Ahmedabad, on or about the 8th day of February, lost, by neglect, the following articles of his kit, viz., one flannel vest, two white shirts, two pairs drawers, three pairs white trousers, three white jackets, one towel, two pairs socks, one pair gloves. 4th. Having, at Ahmedabad, on or about the 8th day of February, sold the following articles of his kit, viz., one flannel vest, two white shirts, two pairs drawers, three pairs white trowsers, three white jackets, one towel, two pairs socks, one pair gloves. 5th. Insubordination, in having, at Ahmedabad, on or about the 21st day of February, when brought before a regimental court-martial on the preceding charges, and in answer to a question put by the President, used insubordinate language to Major F. W. Ward, his superior officer, and President of the said Court, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I object to be tried by a regimental court-martial; you can put it where the monkey, &c.; I can't soldier any longer." Finding. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first, second, and fifth charges; and not guilty of the third and fourth charges. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days (672), and to be put under stoppages until he shall have made good the articles of his kit. The above sentence was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Col. E. H. Couchman, R.A., Assistant Adjutant General, Madras, at Genoa, on his way home from India, April 26, in his 54th year. Lieut. Walter Palk, R.H.A., third son of Sir Lawrence and Lady Palk, at Umballa, Central India, on May 1, of fever, in his 27th year. Col. C. R. Raitt, 60th Regiment, at Lymington. Capt. C. Sparling, late 15th Regiment of Hussars, at Pellon-park, Shropshire, April 30, aged 64. Lieut. and Quartermaster C. Wooden, V.C., late 104th Fusiliers, at Dover, April 24, aged 50. Capt. A. H. F. Campbell, late 56th Regiment, at North Camp, Aldershot, April 29. Lieut. col. R. J. Brown, late of the 14th Hussars, at 34, Curzon-street, April 23. Surg. A. A. Stewart, M.D., attached to H.M.'s 48th Regiment, at Calicut [killed by a fall from his horse].

BENGAL.—Mr. Charles George, R.N., s s. *Clyde*, and of the Indian Marine Survey, at Akyab, April 1 [from cholera]. Crawford Campbell, Esq., C.E., Engineer in Chief, P.W.D., India, at Naples, April 10. Lieut. gen. C. S. Reid, Royal Bengal Artillery, at Barrackpore, April 9. Major C. Shuttleworth, Bengal staff corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Nusseerabad, at Meerut, March 30. Mr G. A. Watters, Assistant Conservator of Forests, at Prome, British Burmah, April 5.

MADRAS.—Capt. Morant, an officer in the Nizam's service, at Shahabad, April 2 [by suicide]. Capt. W. Douglas, Madras staff corps, in the Punjab, March 16, aged 37. Surg. major R. P. Linton, late of the Madras Army. [He was killed in St. James's-street, London, by a runaway horse and brougham on April 29.]

BOMBAY.—Lieut. E. Bell, formerly Bombay Grenadiers.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Mirzapore, May 15.—From BOMBAY.—Rev. and Mrs. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Matter, Mrs. Palmer, and Mr. Duest. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Barkley, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson and three children, Mr. Percy, Mr. and Mrs. Taveney and child, Mr. Westland, Rev. and Mrs. Westcombe, Mr. E. Sherwin, Mr. Lacey, Major Garton, Mr. Ogbourne, Mrs. Foster and two children, Mrs. Anderson, Col. Agnew, Mrs. and two Misses Thwaites, Dr. Hoskyns, Mrs. Grunley and two children, Mrs. Steveus and child, Mrs. Thompson and child, Dr. Harvey, Miss Curtis, Col. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Coppinger, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewin and three children. From MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Ketchon, Mr. Gibson, and Major Hills. From SINGAPORE.—The Hon. Mr. Shelford, Dr. Bowall, Assistant Commissary Rinner, and Mr. Hullett. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. Stewart. From ADEN.—Mrs. Grant.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, May 3.—From BOMBAY.—Major Vibart, Professor Oxenham, Mr. Chantre, Mr. S. Currie, Major Blair, Mr. and Mrs. White, Capt. G. Niggins, Capt. Oldham, Mr. W. Hoyd, Col. Watkins, Hon. Mr. Brooke, Mr. E. Ridges, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Martyn, Capt. Oldham, R.E., Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Aitkin, Major Lambert, and Lieut. col. Griffin. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Miss Innes, and Capt. Lewin. From MADRAS.—Mr. Arbuthnot. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Daunay and the Rev. Mr. Rolland.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Pera, May 6.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Saunders, Mr. Latham, Mr. Tye, Lieut. col. Baldwin, Surg. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Col. Beynon, Mr. Weiber, Mr. Potts, and Mr. Mitchell. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gordon, Mr. Nosworthy, and Mr., Mrs. and Miss Begg. From MADRAS.—Mr. Rhode and Major Hill. From GALLE.—Mr. Beven. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Plumme. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Greenfield, Mr. Roghe, Mr. Mullur, Mr. Mitchell, Rev. and Mrs. Pennycook, Sir D. Gooch, Mr. G. Stretchly, Mr. Arkwright, nad Rev. H. Dudding and son.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The unavoidable pressure on our space compels us to postpone some of our letters, but they shall appear in our next issue.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, May 6, 1876.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

SIR W. MUIR'S Budget statement shows some very satisfactory results for the past year, 1875-76. It must, of course, be remembered that his "regular estimate" gives only the actual figures for ten months; those for the remaining two being still to adjust. But there is no reason to suppose that the complete returns will differ for the worse from the estimates now published. It is likely indeed that the actual surplus for the last year on ordinary income and outlay will be yet larger than the £1,903,000 set down in the regular estimate. Under the head of Income the improvement on the original or Budget Estimate embraces every item except Land Revenue, Law and Justice, Interest, Public Works Ordinary, and Irrigation. From Opium the gain amounts to nearly £400,000, although in the Budget Estimate the net receipt from opium was raised a quarter of a million above the estimates of previous years; while "a deficient stock in Malwa and some combination there for a time to stop the export of Opium have militated against the revenue."

The expected gain from Customs, though not in itself large, shows how little that source of revenue has so far been affected by the recent changes in the Tariff. The receipts from Salt, too, are higher by £78,000 than the original estimates, and on Army accounts the increase amounts to £104,000. The ordinary outlay has exceeded the first estimates by £430,000, the bulk of which was owing to increased charges for Administration, Marine, Superannuation Allowances, Provincial Allotments, Public Works Ordinary, State Railways, and Loss by Exchange. On the other hand, there was a saving of £84,000 on Opium, and of £581,000 on Guaranteed Railway Interest. Of the latter sum, however, £330,000, spent on repairs of damages caused by floods, were merely charged against Capital instead of Revenue. The remainder was a real growth of revenue, due partly to the normal increase of traffic, and partly to the increase of passenger traffic caused by the visit of the Prince of Wales.

Coming to the Budget Estimates for the current year, Sir W. Muir tells us how those estimates have been modified by the causes which have lately conspired to lower the exchange value of the rupee. But for this untoward circumstance the general growth of the revenue would have enabled him to estimate for a surplus of more than a million sterling, instead of only £144,000. The net receipts from opium are estimated at six millions, or half a million below the average of the last eight years. "Looking to the past," says Sir W. Muir, "there is every reason to anticipate that even this estimate will be exceeded; but as we are taking a quarter of a million more than we did last year, the excess on the estimate, whatever it may turn out, will of course be, by so much, less." The steady growth of the excise revenue emboldens him to estimate for a further increase of £35,000, which will no doubt be more than realised. A becoming caution, in view of the uncertain working of the new tariff and of the derangements arising from the fall in the value of silver, impels him on the other hand to reduce the estimate for Customs by £85,000 below the receipts of the past year. From Salt he expects a revenue of £6,300,000, an excess of only £14,000 over the latest receipts, which were better than the previous estimates by £60,000. The net receipts from the Post-office are expected to show a small decrease, owing to the intended reduction of the overland postage from eight to six annas. Under the head of Stamps Sir William estimates for an increase warranted by the steady growth of that branch of income from year to year. Of the remaining items the most noticeable is State Railways, which in 1874-75 yielded a gross income of £130,986. Last year's receipts rose to £277,000, and for the current year they are estimated at £415,000. Putting the charges at £297,000, we may expect from this source a net return of no less than £118,000. On the whole, the gross income estimated for the present year is better than that of the past by £660,000; or, if we deduct the increase taken on the opium estimate, by £510,000.

The Budget Estimates of ordinary expenditure show a a total increase of £592,000 on the regular estimates for 1875-76. This includes an increase of £654,000 on Army Charges alone, a part of which must be ascribed to home charges and supplies for the British troops. A good deal, however, is merely nominal,—payments expected to occur in 1875-76 having been postponed to 1876-77. Marine, on the other hand, and the allotments for Provincial Services show a saving of £80,000 and £84,000 respectively. The saving of £107,000 under the head of Administration is ascribed to a smaller demand for stationery, and also to the transfer of the Indian Museum in London to "Minor Departments." In the cost of Superannuation and other allowances, there is an estimated decrease of £148,000, to be set against the somewhat larger reduction in the receipts under the same head. With regard to the ordinary outlay on Public Works, the Government "have been obliged, with much regret, to reduce the grant by £122,000 from the amount assigned in 1875-76 for Military Works and other buildings; hence the improvement under this head." With the rapid extension of State Railways, and the opening of new lengths for traffic, increased establishments and working charges become necessary; and these are represented by the enhanced charge of £76,000. But it seems certain that this enhancement will be amply recouped by a growing revenue.

We note that the net charge for interest will be very much the same as in 1874-75, although the receipts were in that year swollen by increased traffic in grain on account of the famine. Compared with 1875-76, however, there is an increase of net charge for interest, amounting to £258,000, which arises from the transfer in 1875-76 of a large sum from Revenue to Capital, as already explained. The following are the estimated net traffic receipts, compared with those of the two previous years; and when —says Sir W. Muir—we take into account the special receipts of the Railways in 1874-75 owing to the famine, and in 1875-76 in consequence of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the prospect may be held encouraging:—

	£
1874-75 Actual Accounts	3,449,322
1875-76 Regular estimates (less £330,000)	3,355,000
1876-77 Budget estimates	3,470,000

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The extraordinary outlay on Public Works is reduced this year to £3,759,000. Thus the total estimated outlay amounts to £54,095,000, leaving a net surplus of £144,000 on an estimated income of £50,480,000, or, if Extraordinary Public Works are included, a net deficit of £3,615,000. To quote, in conclusion, Sir W. Muir's own words on the subject, the financial position of the Indian Government may be thus defined:—

Owing to our great remittances to England, the future of our finance and the success even of the present budget, will essentially depend upon the course of exchange, seeing that at the point to which the rates have become depressed the variation of even a farthing involves a gain or loss of nearly two hundred thousand pounds. But the future is enveloped in obscurity. While things remain in the uncertainty which now prevails, it has been deemed sufficient to frame the present budget so that it shall provide equilibrium between expenditure and income; and for the rest, until the problem of the eventual value of silver shall further unfold itself, to economise expenditure, develop every improvable source of revenue, and avoid fresh liabilities. It is at the least satisfactory to know that this misfortune coming upon us as it has so suddenly and from so unexpected a quarter, finds all the springs of our revenue sound and prosperous;—a conclusion fully established by the present budget.

Correspondence.

ON AN OVERLAND TRADE ROUTE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I thought I had written quite enough upon the above route, but circumstances have of late occurred which oblige me to write a little more. My position has hitherto been that of a finger-post, with "The Trade Route to China" inscribed upon it; but the effacing fingers of Time, and the not over-clean hands of some passers-by, have rendered it necessary to renew the inscription. For forty years I have been doing my best, both orally and through the Press, to advocate the formation of a trunk road between the navigable branches of the Brahmaputra, the Irrawaddy, and the Yang-tsi-Kiang, *via* Munnipur, Bhamo, Talifu, &c.; and now that the grand scheme seems likely to be realised, various names have been put forward to deprive me, if possible, of the credit of being the original projector, the only reward I have sought for all my trouble.

So long ago as 1836, in my "Topography of Assam," written whilst on duty in that province, and published by order of the Bengal Government, I pointed out at page 12 the great importance of such a road. In 1860 I read a long paper before the Royal Geographical Society on the same subject, which was published *in extenso* in Colburn's *United Service Magazine* for May, 1861. In 1873 I read a similar paper before the British Association at Bradford, and sent the manuscript to the Secretary of State for India, who ordered it to be printed, and "that copies be transmitted to the Government of India, some placed for reference among the records of the Office, and some supplied to other departments of her Majesty's Government."

Notwithstanding, a new map of the North-east frontier of Bengal was about a year ago published by Mr. Ogilvy Hay, containing all the proposed overland routes, with the names of their proposers; the route so long advocated by me was also there, but without my name, and "The Government of India Route" was printed in its stead!

About the same time the name of General Babbage was adduced as the original proposer of the Mannipur route, and sundry other claimants have since appeared dimly represented by initials. Very recently a bulky volume, written by Dr. Anderson, on a section of the route (Bhamo to Momein), has been published, assigning the discovery of the Mannipur route to a Baron Otto de Grange, a name I have never heard of or seen in print before. Who the mysterious Baron was, or in what capacity he was acting, the author does not mention, further than that he made the proposition in 1848.

If Dr. Anderson did not know what I had done to forward the two expeditions of 1868 and 1875, with both of which he served, he might have known it; and if he did know it, it was invidious and disingenuous to withhold my name from the map and the text of his book, when he was so particular in mentioning every one else who had written upon the subject.

I have thus, as briefly as possible, stated my own claims, and leave it to an impartial public to draw their own conclusions.

Junior United Service Club, 1st May, 1876.

JOHN MCCOSH, M.D., Late Bengal Army.

THE BENGAL FAMINE DEBATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Although Mr. Eustace Smith's motion for an inquiry into the circumstances of the Bengal famine was rejected by Parliament, he has done good service to India, as the debate on the occasion served clearly to establish some important facts, that many were interested in concealing, and that the public in England had hitherto accepted only with doubt and uncertainty. Those facts are that the information upon which the Government obtained the authority of Parliament to borrow ten millions was inaccurate in the extreme; that the expenditure incurred for relieving the distress was unnecessarily heavy, and that the relief measures adopted were not only open to the charge of reckless extravagance, but were of a demoralising nature.

Until these facts were denounced, it could scarcely be expected that greater care in estimating the danger and extent of famine, and more economy and judgment in the expenditure of public money than had characterised the action of the Government in 1873-74, would be exercised on the next occasion; and unless such care and economy be adopted in future it is difficult to see, with the embarrassed finances of India and its ever increasing debt, how the administration of the country can be satisfactorily carried on, and its army provided for, if eight millions sterling have to be spent in feeding a section of the people whenever the food crops suffer any serious injury from drought or floods—a contingency which, in so vast an extent of territory, might occur every other year.

Mr. Smith stated that, having been in India in 1874, and travelled over a considerable portion of the country said to have been visited by famine, he had met with a number of persons, including some high officials, who said that there never had been anything but what might be called a considerable scarcity. After going into particulars on the food supply of the country and the relief measures devised, Mr. Smith added:—"Looking at all the circumstances, I have no doubt that an expenditure of about two millions would have met the exigencies of the occasion, as effectually as did the system which has been adopted."

Sir George Campbell seconded the motion, because he considered an inquiry necessary, owing to the correspondence between the Government and the Indian authorities, on the subject of the famine relief, having ended without the enunciation of any general principle by the Secretary of State for guidance in future cases. While maintaining that there had been grave reasons for apprehending that the famine might have had much wider limits than it actually assumed (an opinion to which, however, he had already committed himself when he held the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), Sir George Campbell admitted that the expense for relief had been excessive, observing that public opinion at home was, perhaps, after all, most to blame in the matter; and he pertinently remarked that if the disbursements, on account of the Bengal famine, had been paid by the country, the Government would doubtless not have had the smallest hesitation in granting the inquiry.

Mr. Onslow thought that Mr. Eustace Smith had done good service by bringing forward the question of famine expenditure, because it would, he said, convince the people of India that the House took great interest in all that affected their welfare. Dr. Ward and Sir George Balfour followed, speaking strongly in favour of the inquiry, not for the purpose (as the latter observed) of imputing blame to men who were surrounded with difficulties at a most critical period, but with the view of devising means to prevent the recurrence of famine. Mr. Fawcett strongly supported the appointment of the committee asked for, and Mr. Grant Duff said that he was very glad that the discussion had been raised, as he thought that it would do good when the next famine occurred in India, adding that he sincerely hoped that the Indian authorities would be listened to more than they had been on this occasion, evidently intimating thereby that the home authorities had been chiefly to blame for the wrong done in 1874.

After this charge brought against the India Office, and a similar charge distinctly implied in Mr. Fawcett's speech, and in Sir George Campbell's allusion to the influence which English public opinion had exercised over the expenditure in-

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curred in India, it could not be expected that the majority which the Government commands in the House of Commons would have consented to the investigation asked for, unless the Government could clear itself of the charges brought against it. Lord George Hamilton's opposition to the motion must therefore be accepted as an indication that the course pursued with regard to the Bengal famine, could not be justified. In the face of the evidence that already existed in this country the Under Secretary could scarcely deny that mistakes had been committed; he accordingly admitted that preparations (*i.e.*, expenditure) had been *somewhat* in excess of the necessity—in other words, that unnecessary expenses had been incurred, but said that "it was owing to circumstances which no one could have foreseen," and he opposed the motion on the ground that, owing to the different conditions under which different parts of India were placed, the lesson to be derived from the inquiry might prove useless on the next occasion, if a famine should arise in a province differently conditioned from Bengal. A weaker argument could scarcely have been adduced, seeing that, until the investigation has taken place, it is impossible to say whether the errors committed are chargeable to local conditions, to the shortcomings of officials, to the dishonesty of subordinates, or to the injudicious directions of the authorities. Besides, the next famine might occur under conditions sufficiently analogous to those of 1873-74 to render the lesson of the highest value. Another statement of the Under Secretary betrayed the lameness of his case. Referring to the inquiry that had been granted in the matter of the Abyssinian war, he said that "there the estimates had been largely exceeded, while here there is no such excess." It is true that the original estimate for "famine relief" was £6,500,000, and that the disbursements charged under *that* head amounted to £6,588,000, but this sum did not include the large expenditure incurred on relief works.

Under all these circumstances it is much to be regretted that the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances of the alleged Bengal famine was not obtained. At the same time, we may rest assured that a great advantage has been gained by the discussion, induced by Mr. Eustace Smith's motion, and that more circumspection will be exercised on the next occasion when a scarcity in India will call for relief at the hands of the Government.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, DELTA.

May 2, 1876.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

UNCOVENANTED LEAVE RULES.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the despatch of the Secretary of State, published in a recent *Gazette of India*, involves the following remarkable decision. No one but a native of India shall be appointed to any office in the service of Government in India unless he is appointed in England, or with the sanction of the Secretary of State. If any person is appointed to such office in breach of this rule, he shall be entitled to leave at less frequent intervals, for shorter periods, and on smaller allowances, than if he had been appointed in England, or with the sanction of the Secretary of State; in short, he shall in respect of leave be treated as if he were a native of India. The policy of Lord Salisbury seems to be to restrict the patronage of the Government in India. So long as it is confined to the appointment of natives of India, well and good; but if anyone else of higher qualifications, and therefore presumably of the higher emoluments, is to be employed in the service of Government, the India-office sniffs a job, claims a monopoly of jobbery, and inflicts a penalty for the breach of such monopoly. Now there are in this country a large number of offices, and, indeed, classes of offices for which the natives are not generally qualified, and there are persons in the country who are well qualified to fill these offices which lie out of the line of members of the covenanted civil service. These persons are Englishmen, and their habits of life and their necessities as to relaxation from work are those of Englishmen. Many have been born and bred in India, and others have come to India, not in the service of Government. They are frequently the sons of English officers. If any of these gentlemen are appointed to the offices in question, they must suffer disabilities in respect of leave unless their appointment is sanctioned by the Secretary of State. We venture to say that the India-office will fail in its object. The dispensers of patronage in India will continue to appoint these gentlemen to offices for which they are qualified without first submitting their nominations for the sanction of the Secretary of State. The only result will be a large body of discontented public servants who will never be brought to understand the justice of their being treated less favourably in respect to leave than those persons whose appointments were made or sanctioned in England.

A GOLD COINAGE FOR INDIA.

The *Pioneer* thinks that public opinion in England,—as some extracts we gave from the home papers when the last mail came in will have shown,—has too hurriedly pronounced in favour of a gold coinage for India as the remedy for the depreciation in the value of silver. We say too hurriedly without meaning to imply that the gold coinage may not be a necessity in the future, still less from any dislike to the idea; but people who lightly talk of changing the standard in the same way that they would recommend quinine as a cure for fever cannot possibly have arrived at their conclusions in any legitimate way. They cannot have grasped the problem or realised its magnitude. Supposing a gold coinage were to be introduced and the Government to have acquired an adequate stock of that metal,—a very large supposition,—and to have coined a quantity of sovereigns, is anybody with ten rupees to be empowered to claim a sovereign in exchange? If not, the holders of rupees would hardly benefit by the grand remedy as they hope. Would all contracts relating to payments now made in rupees be converted by a decree of the Legislature into contracts relating to pounds? If so, what would be the loss that the country represented by the Government would have to bear? We have heard an estimate to the effect that sixty million pounds' worth of gold would be required to change the Indian coinage. Of course, the amount is altogether conjectural, but that conjecture is at all events founded on a large knowledge of Indian finance. Take it as a basis of some rough calculations. Say the Government goes into the world's market to buy (with rupees) sixty millions of gold. With the rupee at 1s. 8d. it would have to give (roughly) a sixth more for this amount than it would receive back from its own subjects. There would be ten millions sterling absolutely lost by the country on the transaction—ten millions which special taxation would have to provide. Really, of course the loss would be much greater, because such an operation would enhance the value of gold all over the world, and depreciate that of silver more than ever. The result of course would be very pleasant when it was done for everyone in India who is paid by salary, and quite independently of that, trade would be guarded from some dangers which threaten it at present, while the rupee is steadily declining in value. But the country at large—would it gain or lose? The cultivator would not find himself getting such good prices for his produce in the new as in the old coinage. Probably he would greatly lament the change. But of course he would profit on the other side of the account in his purchases, though he would not realise this so clearly. However, the wealth of the country has really incurred that loss of ten millions—on the estimate taken above—already, and the truth, looking at the matter economically, is that the purchase of gold would merely register it, and bring it unequivocally to public notice. The practical introduction of the coinage, if it were ever introduced, would have to be faciliated by paper, we suspect. A vast issue of notes temporarily inconvertible would seem almost inevitable. And then some most interesting problems would arise, as the complete resumption of specie payments came into play. But one remarkable consideration must not be overlooked. The benefits of the change would come into force almost directly it was known with certainty that the Government meant to carry it out, even though its completion might take time. Meanwhile, the strongest argument in favour of gold turns on the home expenditure of the Indian Government. To lay down its fifteen millions this year, it has to lose one other million outright. But if silver goes on falling in value, it might conceivably come to pass that the home expenditure in pounds would swallow up the whole Indian revenue in rupees. If the rupee came to be worth a quarter of its original value only to lay down fifteen millions at home, the Government would have to find sixty crores of rupees. That may be an extreme hypothesis, but it may also be that the first loss on adopting gold would be a small matter compared to the ultimate loss incurred by adhering to silver.

THE NEED OF A LOCAL BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the question of most urgent interest to India is not to be found in Mr. Hardy's Budget statement at all; but in the answer he gave to Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons on the 17th February, when he stated that "no decision had yet been arrived at regarding an arrangement by which adequate provision for the military requirements of India might be combined with short service in the army at home." Now, this is the very question that above all other affects Indian finance and military efficiency,—a question that must not be delayed or slurred over,—a question that ought to be discussed, and a decision arrived at as early as possible; and it is with great regret we find that Mr. Hardy never as much as alluded to it, never stated it to be under his consideration, and seemed to be unconscious of its vast importance. Under the head of military intelligence in the *Pioneer* of 29th March our readers may have observed it stated that upwards

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of 500 men of the 34th Regiment, lately arrived from England, were enlisted for short service, that their time expires next year, and that they will have to be sent back to England after a year's service in India. This statement may have been exaggerated, but it seems not unlikely to be true. Calculate the cost of these men's passage home, and the passage out of the men to replace them; the Indian Government for one year's service of 500 men will have to pay the passage money of 1,500 men. And what will be the state of the 34th Regiment next year; will they be fit to go on service with 500 unacclimatised and undisciplined recruits in their ranks? And such, or nearly such, would in course of time be the condition of every battalion. Is this a state of matters to be ignored and slurred over, postponed for consideration from year to year, considered unworthy even of reference in the Secretary of State's speech on the army estimates? This subject, though passed over in silence by Mr. Hardy, has been repeatedly mooted, both at home and in India; but it appears probable that as long as India is prepared quietly to submit to the inconvenience and expense of continual reliefs, the Home Government will rest content, and let matters take their course. Yet the remedy is not so difficult to devise. Mr. Holms never uttered a truer word than when he said that the varieties of Home, Colonial, and Indian service, were in themselves incentives to recruiting, if men were encouraged to select particular service according to their tastes. In wars, or cases of emergency, British soldiers must of course be, and always are, prepared to serve wherever duty may call them; but in the ordinary reliefs in time of peace there could be no objection to make India a country for special voluntary service, every soldier so volunteering binding himself to serve for a certain number of years from date of embarkation, irrespective of the time he had already served; and on a regiment being ordered to India all men unwilling to submit to these terms could be transferred to their linked battalion. With periodical service in hill stations, the health of soldiers would suffer little in eight or ten, or even more, years of Indian service; and a system of this kind, utilising the right of transfer between linked battalions, might perhaps be found equally applicable to Colonial service. The objections at home to such a scheme are, that it would diminish the strength of the army reserve, and be an approach to lengthened service for pension. But in many respects the best remedy for the existing evil would be the reintroduction of an entirely local European army for India. We have advocated the expediency of this measure on other grounds; we have shown the facility with which it could be raised, and the popularity of such a service with many classes who hesitate to join the army at home. The Empress of India should have a British force pertaining to the Indian Empire, the guarantee of British influence in Asia. We believe that few in this country doubt the expediency of such a restoration of a European army in India; but, if matters go on for some years in their present train, it will no longer be a question of expediency, but one of *necessity*, to save India from financial embarrassments and military inefficiency.

DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

The Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the depreciation of silver met on Monday; Mr. Goschen in the chair.

Mr. Mackenzie stated that he had been a merchant in India. There was a comparatively small amount of gold in circulation among the peasantry, because their transactions were so small that gold did not enter into them. The value of the houses and furniture in the peasant's house was very small, but the intrinsic value of the ornaments of the peasantry was often very large. The silver arrived at Calcutta in bars, where a small charge was made by the Government for coining it. The silver he received as rent while in business and through the circulation in the district would have been insufficient for use unless there had been a supply from Calcutta; there would without that supply have been a depreciation in the price of silver and an increase in the price of commodities. He had studied the balance of trade between England and India, and in the ordinary sense of the word it had been nearly always in favour of India. There had been a great absorption of silver for ornament and domestic use and by hoarding, consequently a large amount remained in the provinces. Government had coined fifty-eight millions in value in the last ten years, which had been rapidly absorbed for the above purposes. There was a consequent difficulty to meet circulation. The future prospect of the price of silver would depend on internal and external causes, and consequent rate of exchange. This had varied from 1835 to date, in series of ten years, from 16 to 20 per cent.

Some further evidence was taken, and the Committee again adjourned.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following were the exports of Bullion to the East by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, at the dates mentioned:—From Southampton, per *Peshawur*, April 27—Silver, to Bombay, 86,950. Per *Hyduspes*, May 4—Silver, to Bombay, £68,800; to Calcutta, £254,900. We subjoin the export of specie by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales:—From Marseilles, per *Scamandre*, April 20—Gold, to Alexandria, £9,513. Per *L'Anadyr*, April 23—Gold, to Aden, £500; Silver, to Pondicherry, £860; silver, to Madras, £1,540.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

ESTIMATES, 1876-77.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£
I. Land Revenue ...	21,296,793	21,379,000	21,372,000	21,381,000
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States	724,972	700,000	723,000	700,000
III. Forest	583,281	572,000	624,000	600,000
IV. Excise on Spirit and Drugs	2,346,143	2,370,000	2,488,000	2,525,000
V. Assessed Taxes ...	2,747	—	—	—
VI. Customs	2,678,479	2,670,000	2,705,000	2,620,000
VII. Salt	6,227,301	6,208,000	6,286,000	6,300,000
VIII. Opium	8,556,629	8,050,000	8,449,000	8,200,000
IX. Stamps	2,758,042	2,784,000	2,815,000	2,837,000
X. Mint	159,021	72,000	106,000	124,000
XI. Post Office	739,400	735,000	759,000	778,000
XII. Telegraph	286,479	290,000	303,000	290,000
XIII. Law and Justice ...	321,798	319,000	316,000	316,000
XIV. Marine	298,525	197,000	203,000	198,000
XV. Interest	543,319	572,000	558,000	508,000
XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	698,641	634,000	750,000	594,000
XVII. Gain by Exchange on transactions with London	395,335	325,000	374,000	347,000
XVIII. Miscellaneous ...	278,144	180,000	272,000	259,000
Total	48,895,049	48,057,000	49,103,000	48,577,000
Army...	988,845	907,000	1,011,000	878,000
Public Works, Ordinary ...	78,549	94,000	71,000	83,000
Irrigation	476,748	532,000	529,000	527,000
State Railways	130,986	230,000	277,000	415,000
Grand Total ...	50,570,177	49,820,000	50,991,000	50,480,000
Deficit, including P.W. Extraordinary, but excluding Famine Charges	1,692,576	—	2,240,000	3,615,000
Deficit, including P.W. Extraordinary, and Famine Charges	3,930,436	3,794,000	2,896,000	3,615,000
EXPENDITURE.				
CIVIL.	£	£	£	£
1. Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	5,032,486	5,208,000	5,173,000	5,360,000
2. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	379,568	376,000	391,000	390,000
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	319,916	300,000	282,000	300,000
4. Land Revenue	2,457,808	2,480,000	2,502,000	2,473,000
5. Forest	423,267	405,000	424,000	417,000
6. Excise on Spirit and Drugs	87,351	86,000	85,000	87,000
7. Assessed Taxes	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
8. Customs	184,172	179,000	187,000	189,000
9. Salt	462,168	498,000	514,000	526,000
10. Opium	2,341,546	2,300,000	2,216,000	2,200,000
11. Stamps	125,451	123,000	106,000	103,000
12. Mint	131,093	90,000	107,000	94,000
13. Post Office	807,596	816,000	817,000	843,000
14. Telegraph	432,029	484,000	493,000	488,000
15. Administration	1,605,469	1,615,000	1,702,000	1,595,000
16. Minor Departments ...	320,541	299,000	309,000	287,000
17. Law and Justice ...	2,298,180	2,340,000	2,335,000	2,367,000
18. Marine	590,046	589,000	656,000	576,000
19. Ecclesiastical	161,724	161,000	160,000	162,000
20. Medical	181,579	180,000	182,000	184,000
21. Political Agencies ...	404,223	336,000	432,000	349,000
22. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,738,368	1,695,000	1,705,000	1,696,000
23. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	216,704	221,000	223,000	223,000
24. Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances	1,779,956	1,816,000	1,944,000	1,796,000
25. Loss by Exchange on transactions with London	897,878	1,390,000	1,425,000	2,332,000
26. Miscellaneous	122,037	77,000	189,000	78,000
27. Allotment for Provincial Services	5,148,774	5,059,000	5,144,000	5,060,000
Famine Relief	2,237,860	—	656,000	—
Total Civil ...	30,887,761	29,123,000	30,359,000	30,175,000

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EXPENDITURE. (*Continued*).	Accounts, 1874-75.	Budget Estimates, 1875-76.	Regular Estimates, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.
	£	£	£	£
Army...	15,375,192	15,683,000	15,325,000	15,979,000
Public Works, Ordinary ...	2,504,255	2,654,000	2,742,000	2,532,000
State Railways	183,883	180,000	221,000	297,000
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways) ...	55,394	91,000	95,000	93,000
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts	1,244,562	1,583,000	1,002,000	1,260,000
Total Ordinary ...	50,251,047	49,314,000	49,744,000	50,336,000
Public Works, Extraordinary	4,249,566	4,300,000	4,143,000	3,759,000
Grand Total ...	54,500,613	53,614,000	53,887,000	54,095,000
Surplus, excluding P.W. Extraordinary, but including Famine Charges... ...	319,130	506,000	1,247,000	144,000
Surplus, excluding P.W., Extraordinary, and Famine Charges	2,556,990	506,000	1,903,000	144,000
Gross Guaranteed Interest...	4,693,884	4,725,000	4,687,000	4,730,000
Net Traffic Receipts... ...	3,449,322	3,142,000	3,685,000	3,470,000
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts	1,244,562	1,583,000	1,002,000	1,260,000

STATION TALK.

LAHOR, *April* 3.—There is still some small-pox at Lahor, and careful people are having themselves vaccinated; but few Europeans have been attacked, the disease being almost entirely confined to the city, where, I am happy to say, it is now daily decreasing. It has been brought forward as an accusation against Montaigne that when he was Mayor of Bordeaux he did not take up his abode in the town during a severe outbreak of the plague, but made such arrangements as were necessary from a safe distance. Similarly, the local paper finds fault with Dr. de Renzy for not taking up a position in Lahor, with a view of combating the present, and I trust I may say the late, outbreak of small-pox. The author of the "Essais" and our Sanitary Commissioner can make pretty much the same answer to their accusers, namely, that they were better employed elsewhere. But the official position of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab is a peculiarly difficult one. He has "responsibility without authority." Were he to take a house in the most unhealthy part of the city during an outbreak of cholera or small-pox and walk about the most infected streets all day he could do but little. The Civil Surgeon would probably resent his interference, and would certainly not obey his orders. Indeed, if he presumed to give any, he would most probably be reported to the Surgeon-General of the "Circle," who would indignantly remind him that he had no authority within *iláqua*, and would "bring the matter under the notice of the Local Government" on principle. As a matter of fact, the Sanitary Commissioner has, for many weeks past, been engaged upon a most interesting work. He has been engaged in touring about the Cis-Indus districts of the Punjab, and has visited almost every town of any importance, on a species of pilgrimage or crusade (for it is a holy war) against dirt, the parent of disease. He has composed a small pamphlet containing the most elementary rules of cleanliness, which has been translated, not only into *Urdu*, but into *Hindi* and *Gurmukhi* (Punjabi), and of which over two-and-twenty thousand copies have already been distributed. At every place, while there was a Municipal or District Committee, Dr. de Renzy called them together and read his pamphlet to them, with the addition of experiment and ocular chemical proof of the effect of human occupation upon the quality of the water in the neighbourhood. The natives have shown considerable interest in these "readings," which must be entirely novel to them, and I trust they may profit by what they hear and see. India is no doubt an ultra Conservative country, and results are slow to be perceived; but it is hardly possible to imagine a more practical way of teaching the natives of this province the great sanitary lessons we wish them to learn by the personal intercourse and the practical illustrations which form so important a part of Dr. de Renzy's scheme. It is the old story of difference between the horse being brought to water and being made to drink. Anyone can write a pamphlet, but to make ignorant, superstitious, and *dustoor*-ridden natives "read, learn, and inwardly digest it" is a very different matter. Lieutenant-general Sir Charles Reid, K C.B, was succeeded on the 1st of the month in charge of the Meean Meer division by Major-general Donald Stewart, C B., after having held the command for the last three years. He was chiefly distinguished for the attention he devoted to the transfer of troops and warlike *matériel*, and for his successful experiment connected with the rapid embarkation of artillery in trains, to which I have more than once alluded. One such experiment was witnessed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the morning of his departure from the Punjab.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

CHOLERA and small-pox are both prevalent in the Central Provinces.

Miscellaneous.

DR. LEITNER.—The members of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* on the 30th March presented an address of welcome to their late President, Dr. Leitner. The meeting was numerously attended, and some other important business was transacted.

SCHOOL OF ART.—It is rumoured that three additional branches of study, viz., oil-painting, steel engraving, and photographing, will be introduced into the School of Industrial Art at Calcutta, and that a competent teacher will be entertained for the purpose.

THE MINT.—Mr. F. W. Peterson, of the Calcutta Mint, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master at the Bombay Mint; but who is to act in the place of Captain Robinson, Deputy Assay Master at Calcutta, who has just proceeded on furlough, is not yet known.

SANITATION FOR SIMLA.—The Simla correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes that the large sanitary scheme for Simla, which was sent to the Secretary of State some months ago, has been approved by him, and may be expected to be soon carried out.

THE TRADE ROUTE THROUGH KULU.—A correspondent at Kulu writes to the Agra paper that since the Maharaja of Kashmir has abolished transit dues the Yarkandi merchants have quite abandoned the Kulu route, and Yarkand products are cheaper in Amritsar than in Kulu.

ENGLISH BEGGAR CHILDREN.—Relative to a paragraph that recently appeared in the local columns of the *Lucknow Times*, to the effect that two children of European parentage had been begging in the bazaars of the town and cantonments, our contemporary has been informed that no end of inquiries were made by the police on the subject in the localities referred to, but that no trace of them can be discovered.

HOLKAR AND SIR H. DURAND.—In this month's number of the *Calcutta Review* we understand an article appears written by Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., entitled "Central India in 1857." It will no doubt go deeply into that part of Sir John Kaye's last volume which treats of Sir Henry Durand, and will probably take a view of that subject which will be very welcome in India. It will also be read with interest as a contribution to the history of the Mutiny compiled from entirely new and original sources.—*Pioneer*.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. BADHAM.—A letter from Masuri to the *Delhi Gazette* says:—A melancholy accident has befallen Mr. Badham, of the firm of Badham and Co., lately arrived up here. It appears he was riding a horse in company with a friend, whose horse turned round and kicked the animal Mr. Badham was upon; the animal fell upon him, breaking Mr. Badham's thigh. He was progressing favourably under medical treatment, when he unexpectedly and suddenly died of apoplexy.

DEPARTURE OF LORD NORTHBROOK.—Lord Northbrook left Calcutta for England on the morning of Saturday, April 15, and Canon Duckworth, who was sufficiently recovered to proceed on his journey home, accompanied his Lordship in the *Tenasserim*. A public meeting held at Calcutta on Saturday, April 8, consisting mostly of natives, voted that Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty should be commemorated by a bronze statue. A member of the Indian League had something to say in opposition to this proposal, but the meeting refused to hear him. Three native gentlemen offered to subscribe Rs. 17,000.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO LORD NAPIER.—The following letter has been addressed by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief to Mr. Bullen Smith:—

Calcutta, March 31.

My dear Mr. Bullen Smith,—I have received from Colonel Dillon your letter of the 27th March, conveying a record of a public meeting held on the 16th inst., at which it was proposed to connect my name with this city by the erection of a memorial.

I beg the favour of you, as chairman of the meeting, to receive and convey to all who were so good as to interest themselves in the proposal, my sincere and earnest acknowledgments for their favourable opinion, and my deep sense of the great honour conferred upon me.—I remain, my dear Mr. Bullen Smith, yours very truly (Sd.) NAPIER of MAGDALA.

LITERARY.—The *Indian Mirror* informs us that Babu Anundram Burooah, of the Bengal Civil Service, is engaged in the compilation of a practical English Sanskrit Dictionary. Its object is not simply to give Sanskrit equivalents for English words, but also to show how these words are employed in combination with other words. It is expected that the work will be complete in two octavo volumes of about 800 pages each. The first volume of his work will be out probably in November next, and the second in the beginning of 1878. Professor Max Müller has written to Mr. Burooah that "the work, if carried out in the same manner as the specimen (first sixty-four pages), will prove very useful, and reflect great credit on native scholarship." "Your work," he continues, "is evidently not simply a Sanskrit English Dictionary mechanically invented, but you have treated each word independently, and by giving the nearest approach to each English word in Sanskrit you have shown your familiarity with the idioms of both languages. The passages from Sanskrit writers, illustrative of the employment of Sanskrit words, are extremely useful, and give to your work a really scholar-like character."

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ARRIVAL OF THE NEW VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.—Precisely at six o'clock on the evening of April 10 Lord Lytton and suite arrived at the Howrah Station by special train. His Lordship was there met by Colonel Earle, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, by whom the Secretaries to Government were introduced, as also Sir Stuart Hogg and the Hon. Mr. Bullen Smith. After shaking hands with almost everybody present, Lord Lytton passed through the station to the compounds, where a guard of honour of the 46th Native Infantry presented arms. His Lordship and Colonel Earle drove off in the Viceroy's first carriage, preceded by the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers, and followed by the other carriages, in which were the Secretaries to Government. As soon as the *cortège* came up to the Hughli Bridge a Royal salute was fired from Fort William, and the party proceeded along the Strand-road down to Chandpal Ghat, and turning down Esplanade-row and Government-place, entered Government House by the north or principal entrance. In Government House the guard of honour was composed of the Volunteer Rifles and a European Regiment. On arrival at the grand stairs, Lord Lytton was received by Sir Richard Temple and staff, and was conducted by the Lieutenant-Governor to the top of the stairs, where he was met by Lord Northbrook, attended by the members of his staff and the Members of the Supreme Council. His Excellency the Viceroy then conducted Lord Lytton to the Throne-room, and shortly afterwards Lord Lytton, accompanied by the Members of Council, proceeded to the Council Chamber, where his Lordship's Commission from her Majesty was read out by the Home Secretary. After a Royal salute had announced the assumption of office by the new Viceroy, his Excellency proceeded to address the Council.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 7. Str. Viceroy, London; str. Manitoban, Liverpool; Frank Flint, Melbourne.—9. Str. Africa, Bombay.—10. Str. Tenedos, London.—12. Str. Scotia, Camorta; Whittington, Liverpool.—13. Str. Busheer, Rangoon; Jules Rose, Bourbon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Viceroy.—Major Robertson, Miss Nesbitt, Mr. Cox, Miss Simpson.

Per Manitoban.—Rev. D. Rose, Mr. J. B. Clark, Mr. J. L. Beazle, Mr. Alex. Forsyth.

Per Frank Flint.—Mr. Ratsey, Mr. McBride and child.

Per Africa.—Messrs. R. G. McDonald, Millet, Tomuene, and L. Febre, Mrs. Gyer.

Per Scotia.—Mr. G. C. and Mrs. Sconce and two children, Surgeon O'Connor, Commis. Staff serg. Boyd, Mr. Sherman, Mrs. Radford and child.

Per Busheer.—Mr. G. Keith, Col. Brown, Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

Per Jules Rose.—Miss A. Georges.

Per Zambesi.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. C. Stares, Mr. C. M. Lushington. Sub Lieuts. Exham, Cruickshank, Geoghegan, Medhurst, Capper, Delamain, Ansley, E. H. R. Carnac, R. Walton, G. R. Conran, Duncan, Lumsden, and Hervey, Capt. E. S. Parker, Mr. McMaster, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. J. Brooksby and son. From BRINDISI.—Capt. Grant, Miss Robinson, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Gen. Sir F. and Mrs. Haines, Lieut. col. Gough, Mr. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Scott. From VENICE.—Captain Meiklejohn, Mr. Abramovitz, Sub lieut. Beech, Mr. G. Blascheck. From SUEZ.—Capts. R. M. Taylor and C. A. Albert. From ADEN.—Surg. Waters.

DEPARTURES.

April 6. Amyone, Melbourne.—7. Mirzapore, Southampton; Glengyle, Bombay.—8. Consair, Bombay; Madura, Bombay; War Spirit, Dundee; Jaffna, Akyab.—9. Monte Moro, Bombay.—10. City of Manchester, London; Hartfell, London; Rajmahal, Liverpool; Golden City, Dundee; Ganges, Mauritius.—11. Burmah, Singapore; Mahratta, Akyab; Eldorado, London; Sarah Hignett, New York; Night Hawk, False Point.—12. Meinam, Galle; Abercarne, Demerara.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mahratta.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. F. Higgins, Mrs. E. T. Critchly.

Per str. Burmah.—For RANGOON.—Mr. S. Figdor, Mr. and two Misses Jebb, Mr. W. P. Alexander, Mrs Quinlivan and four children.

Per str. City of Manchester.—For LONDON.—Mr. Fink and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Johnson and four children, Mrs. Herbert and three children, Mr. Tween, Col., Mrs., and Miss Gastrell and two children, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Cock, Mr. and Mrs. Lowis, Mrs. Milne and three children, Mrs. Kenny, Mr. A. A. McClary, Col. Auldjo, and Mr. Fergusson.

Per str. Meinam.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Luke, Mrs. Bloch, Mrs. Phear and infant, Mr. Saulolle, Col. Christopher, Capt. Falle, Mr. A. Cochrane, Mr. J. Betsehart, Mr. and Mrs. Dampier, Miss Dampier, Mr. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Vlasto and two children, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. W. P. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Linde and child, Mr. H. W. Johnston, Dr. Naylor, Rev. Father Saulnier, Rev. Father Mercier, Mr. A. Knech, Mr. Harraden, Mr. Colombino, Mr. Magri, Mr. Percalini, Mr. Piva, Mr. Tossani. For MADRAS.—M. de St. Hilaire, M. de Closet, Mr. Branson, Mr. Seton. For GALLE.—Hon. J. B. Phear, Mr. A. G. Morgan. For SINGAPORE.—Dr. and Mrs. Palmer, Capt. J. Miller.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 14, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	99 4 to 99 8
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	99 8 to 100 12
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 0 to 102 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9⅛d. to 1s. 9 3-16d.
Bills with Docks.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9⅜d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)	10 ...	95 to 97
Assam Tea Company	20 ...	580 to 590
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1395 to 1400
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1300 to 1325
Coal Company	1440 ...	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	130 to 132
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	150 to 160
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or	218 ... 270 to 272
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or	218 ... 258 to 260
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	170 to 175
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 181
Howrah Docking Company	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	475 to 480
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6½ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½ ...	106 to 108
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Simla Bank	500 ...	510 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 130
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

DEATH OF MR. BOODLE.—Mr. Boodle, lately Officiating Locomotive Superintendent of the Madras Railway Company, who left Madras in bad health to proceed to England, died a few days ago at Galle.

MAJOR HOBART.—Major Bertie Hobart, R.A., Military Secretary to his Grace the Governor, leaves Madras on four months' leave to Europe, and Captain the Hon. Hardress Standish O'Grady, R.A., will act for him during his absence.

SCARLET FEVER AT SIKANDARABAD.—Scarlet fever has broken out in the 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment at Sikandarabad. Three men were recently attacked, one of whom died. The disease first made its appearance on board ship during the passage from England. A few men and children had to be left behind at Bombay.

THE GOVERNMENT.—The members of the Madras Government have left the Presidency to join his Grace the Governor on the hills, and the offices have also been removed, and the capital is bemoaning the absence of the Government, and the dulness of the season. Ooty, on the other hand, is rejoicing, and the gay season there has now fairly set in.—*Madras Times*, April 15.

BURMESE TOBACCO.—We read that Captain E. A. Campbell, of the Invalid Pension Establishment, who has latterly been successfully engaged in improving the manufacture of cigars at Dindigul, has disposed of his business in that locality, and is about to proceed to Burmah, under an engagement with the Government of India, in view to conducting operations in that quarter for the better outturn of the tobacco grown in it.

SICKNESS IN BRITISH BURMAH.—Burmah is not very healthy just now. Cattle disease is reported in parts of the Pegu Division. The disease has also appeared at Thonkwa and Mobyah. Cholera is prevalent in the Arakan Division, and has again made its appearance in Bassein town. It still exists in Prome, and some sporadic cases are reported from Thayetmyo. Small-pox has been "raging" in Prome, 235 cases having occurred there between the 1st February and 9th March. Thayetmyo and Bassein are also afflicted with it. The state of public health in Rangoon, Henzadah, and Shwegyeen is reported good.

COSTS OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—The cost of the Prince of Wales' visit to this Presidency promises to lead to some edifying results. Madras, it seems, has expended sixty thousand rupees more than Bengal on account of the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Government of India have called upon the Local Government to explain the cause of such an excess. Not only is such an explanation to be afforded, but vouchers are to be submitted in support of the charges incurred. It would seem that Madras has been either more loyal or more extravagant than Bengal. Which it is, the Government of India will perhaps decide.

A QUESTION OF BOUNDARY.—A boundary dispute of some importance is pending between the Madras and Mysor Governments, the *Bangalor Spectator* states, involving a large tract of forest. The State forests of Mysor run into those of the Madras Presidency on the Malabar frontier, and both Governments lay claim to a belt of jungle on the borders. To settle matters, Commissioners are to be appointed by both Governments, who will demarcate the boundaries of each and adjust the matter now at issue. The adjusting Commissioners, on the part of the Mysor Government, are to be Colonel Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, and Captain Van Someren, Conservator of Forests.

THE KAREN CHRISTIANS.—Colonel McMahon, in his new work on the Karen Tribes of Burmah, tells an odd story. He says that the Karens are great drunkards; but among the converts to Christianity

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teetotalism is universally enforced. Of course, wine is allowed when the Holy Communion is administered; yet even then the strong native arrack will not serve, some foreign liquor of some sort being considered indispensable. Colonel McMahon once presented the native pastor of a hill-village with six bottles of port for sacramental purposes, and this he did on hearing that Bass's pale ale was being made use of in default of wine, the preacher on each occasion solemnly uncorking and pouring out the frothing beer—who does not know how beer will froth in a warm climate—in the presence of his communicants, and then passing the beverage round in tumblers.

DISTURBANCES IN BASTAR.—The latest tidings from Major Balmer, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, state that he is all right, with about two hundred constables and a number of naiks. He is surrounded by about 20,000 ryots, but there is no probability of a fight. The people have been much worried by a rascally Dewan, and are determined to get rid of him. Major Balmer considers they are open to reason, and remain quiet until the arrival of the Commissioner. The rising being not against the Rajah, but against the Dewan, leads to the expectation that a change of ministry may be all that is needed. On the other hand, the police superintendent at Bastar reports, under date the 1st inst., that the rebels are collecting round him in large numbers, and show hostile feelings against his police force. No shots have been exchanged as yet. As the number of the "rebels" exceeds 30,000, the need is felt of the military reinforcements, which started yesterday from Vizagapatam for the scene of the disturbance.—*Madras Mail.*

THE LATE RESIDENT AT HAIDARABAD.—The *Bangalor Examiner*, writing of Mr. Saunders, late Resident at Haidarabad, says:—"It is somewhat premature to say that the Government of India have cancelled Mr. Saunders's resignation at the instance of the Marquis of Salisbury. The fact is, that though Mr. Saunders tendered his resignation, it has never been formally accepted, and what is still more odd, his leave has never been gazetted. The position remains then as thus. Mr. Saunders, in the first place, was requested for certain weighty reasons of State to exchange with Sir Richard Meade. Mr. Saunders, not quite seeing the thing in its proper light, declined, sent in an application for leave, and posted home to see Lord Salisbury. His appeal against Lord Northbrook's action was presented to the India-office direct, but Lord Salisbury, being a great stickler for forms, refused to receive it, except through the Government of India. The appeal has accordingly had to find its way back to Calcutta, and in all probability by this time it is on its way home again to the Secretary of State, who, receiving it through the usual channels, will then dispose of it in the usual manner."

THE DEATH OF DR. STEWART.—A correspondent writes to us as follows regarding this sad event:—Surgeon A. A. Stewart, M.D., met with a frightfully sudden death the other day at Calicut, where he was in charge of the Detachment of H.M.'s 48th Regiment, from Cannanore. Dr. Stewart was out riding with Captain Lynch and Lieutenant Bennet, of the 48th Regiment, a few miles along the road out of Calicut, when his horse apparently shied, fell, and threw him heavily, and he died on the ground in great agony in about half an hour, notwithstanding the earnest and unremitting attention that he received at the hands of Captain Lynch. Lieutenant Bennet had at once started off for medical assistance and a dooly, but death had terminated the unfortunate doctor's sufferings before such assistance could arrive. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that four ribs had been broken and the liver ruptured. It is conjectured that the deceased was thrown against the fourth mile stone, near which he lay. Surgeon C. J. L. Bushe, M.B., doing duty with the 45th Foot at Bangalore, was promptly warned by telegram from the Surgeon-General B.M.S. at Madras to proceed immediately to Calicut, and take charge of the detachment, vice Stewart deceased. Dr. Stewart was generally a great favourite with all the officers and men with whom he was brought into contact, whether officially or socially.—*Madras Times*, April 12.

THE SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN MORANT.—A correspondent writes to us from Vellore:—I saw in your last issue a report of the suicide of a European at Vellore. The following, as far as I know, is a correct report of the facts:—Captain Morant, late of the 1st Royals and Nizam's Service, was *en route* to Vellore, when, between the Sholingur and Arcot Stations, he threw himself out of the railway carriage. It so happened that he did not injure himself much by the fall. He was picked up, and finally brought to the Vellore Railway Station. Although very violent during the night of Saturday, no proper steps seem to have been taken by the railway officials to bring the matter to the notice of the authorities at Vellore until the next morning, when, it is stated, the station-master wrote to the town sub-magistrate, requesting him to send a European constable to the station. The sub-magistrate addressed the European police inspector of Vellore, it is said, on the subject, but that official did not consider that he had anything to do with it; and so time passed, and the unfortunate gentleman put an end to himself by cutting his throat with a razor at about half-past 8 o'clock A.M. on Sunday. There was an inquest held by the officers of the Vellore station, and the remains of the deceased were buried in the new cemetery in Vellore on Monday morning. In the absence of the chaplain the burial service was read by Mr. Irvine, the Judge of the Small Cause Court. The property of the deceased officer is now in charge of the head assistant collector of the district. It is reported that the deceased officer has left two children at Saugur, and that he had lost his wife very recently.—*Madras Times.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 6. Kingdom of Saxony, London; Jubilee, Kurrachee.—8. Str. Goa, Bombay and Southern Ports.—10. Str. Kurrachee, Cocanada; str. Mirzapore, Calcutta.—11. Str. Khedive, Suez, Aden, and Galle; str. Socotro, Calcutta and Northern Ports; Alumbagh, Galle.—12. Str. Oriental, Rangoon and Northern Ports.—13. Henry Miller, Masulipatam; Nourmahal, Cape Town; Lallah Rookh, Mauritius; Muzuffer, Moulmein; David Brown, Boston.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Goa.—From GALLE.—Mr. Huson. From NEGAPATAM.—Master H. Grant.

Per str. Kurrachee.—From MASULIPATAM.—Mr. E. J. Tydeman.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Galloway and infant, Col. Agnews, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. McClay, and Mr. Sinclair. For GALLE.—Mr. Spencer and Mr. Holmes. For BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, and Mr. Frederick. For VENICE.—Mr. C. Gordon, Mr. Hosworth, Mr. and Mrs. Begg, and Miss Begg. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Lewin, Mr. C. L. Davis, Dr. Oldham, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. Collingswood, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Tawney and infant, Mr. Westland, Mr. Shearin, Mr. Lacey, Major Garton, Mr. Ozbourne, Mrs. Foster and two children, Mr. Anderson, Col. Agnew, Mrs. and two Misses Thwaites, Miss Ryland, Dr. Hoskins, Miss Innes, Mrs. Grinley and two children. Mrs. Stevens and child, Mrs. Thompson and child, Dr. W. Harvey, Mr. Percy, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Rivers, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hamer, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. R. Scott, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. G. Hicklehon, Miss Croites, Miss McGlenis, Col. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Coppinger, Mr. and Mrs. Lewin and three children, Mrs. Strachan, and Mr. P. Celville.

Per str. Khedive.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Battersby, Capt. Newbigging, Mr. Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, Miss Pears, and Miss Miller. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Carmichael, Mr. McIvor, and Mr. Dunbrake. From VENICE.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Nation and infant, and Mr. Wickeler. From BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood and infant. From HONG KONG.—For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Robillard. From BOMBAY.—Mr. C. E. Nixon. From GALLE.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. Greatlee and Mrs. McNevin.

Per str. Socotra.—From GOPALPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and two infants. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Madde. From COCONADA.—Mr. H. B. Rust, Mrs. Gusell, Mrs. Marshall and two children, Mr. Palman, and Mrs. Atkinson. From MASULIPATAM.—Mr. R. B. False.

Per str. Oriental.—From MASULIPATAM.—Mrs. Sharp and child, and Miss Wilkins. From RANGOON.—Mrs. Dayell and three children, Lieut. T. Gordon, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Nicholls.

DEPARTURES.

April 6. Str. Truedos, Calcutta.—10. Str. Goa, Calcutta and Northern Ports.—11. Str. Mirzapore, Galle, Aden, and Suez; str. Kurrachee, Negapatam and Pondicherry.—12. Str. Socotra, Bombay and Southern Ports; Mary M. Bird, London; str. Khedive, Calcutta; str. Ægean, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Goa.—From MADRAS.—For MASULIPATAM.—Capt. J. H. Taylor. For BIMLIPATAM.—Mrs. Elsworthy and two children, and Mrs. L. Eyre and three children. For FALSE POINT.—Surg. G. T. Thomas.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Ketchen and two children, Rev. F. G. Lys, Mr. H. E. Gibson, and Major W. Hill. For VENICE.—Mr. J. Rohde. For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. Arbuthnot.

Per str. Khedive.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Melhuish and two children.

Per str. Socotra.—From MADRAS.—For COLOMBO.—Capt. O'Brien.

Per str. Kurrachee.—From MADRAS.—For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. A. J. Liantier.

Commercial.

Madras, April 15, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 9 3-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight...	1s. 9⅜d. to 1s. 9 7-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
" " at 3 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
" " at sight	1s. 10⅛d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	22 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	... 9¾ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	... Nominal.
4½ per cent.	1870	... 101¼
4 per cent.	1832-33	... }
Ditto	1835-36	... } 100
Ditto	1842-43	... }
Ditto	1854-55	... }
Ditto	1872	... 3½ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-13-6

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Ligh Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

AN ODD RUMOUR.—A singular rumour comes to us from Baroda. The 9th Regiment have heard on the very best authority (of course) that they are one of a number of regiments that are to form a force for Egypt. The object of sending an army from India to Egypt would be probably merely as a demonstration to enforce the payment to England of Egypt Turkish tribute. We are afraid, however, that the news is too good to be true for the 9th.

PRESENTATION TO LADY SOUTER.—On April 1 a deputation from the European members of the Police Force waited on Lady Souter, and presented her with a large sized and very well executed portrait

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in oil of Sir Frank Souter, who has been at their head for the last ten years. An address on vellum accompanied the gift, to which Lady Souter in reply made a short but appropriate speech, thanking the deputation warmly for their handsome and most gratifying present, and also for the highly complimentary letter accompanying it, which she said will be deeply prized by her and her children.

SIR L. PELLY.—Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly has come out to India for a few months, at the request of Lord Lytton, to aid his Excellency with his advice as to the possible reorganisation of the frontier districts and the redistribution of political authority along the mountain border of Sind and the Punjab. It is an odd thing for a Viceroy, who is supposed to have a Council to advise him on all financial and political questions, thus to bring out an officer whose authority apparently will be superior to theirs; but so many queer things happen in India now-a-days that it may, perhaps, be the intention of Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton to do away with the Executive Council of the Viceroy altogether. Sir Lewis Pelly, however, knows a good deal about the frontier.

SUPERSESSION.—We mentioned a few days ago that no regimental officer senior to Major Sandeman was to be allowed to go with the Force detailed to escort that officer through the Bolan Pass. This order was naturally felt as a particular hardship by the Major commanding the wing of Jacob's Rifles going with Major Sandeman, as it condemned him to be left behind while his own men went to the front. The case of this officer was, we hear, referred to the Government of India, which has sent telegraphic instructions confirming the supersession of the Major, and decreeing that Capt. Humfrey shall command the wing, and the Adjutant accompany it as acting wing subaltern. A wing of the regiment, therefore, remains at Jacobabad under two Majors, one of whom must act as Adjutant. This is a pleasant way of treating regimental officers.

DEPARTURE OF LORD NAPIER.—Lord Napier of Magdala left Bombay on Monday, the 10th April, embarking in the s.s. *Ettore*, and not in the *Orontes*, as was expected. His departure was marked by the display of due honours, and the leave-taking was characterised by many expressions of genuine regret. Before his departure his Excellency published his farewell order, in which he refers to various improvements that have been effected in the armies during the period of his command, gives some good advice to officers of regiments, and expresses his indebtedness to all those who have aided him during his command with their opinions or suggestions for the benefit of the army. The order is, on the whole, a rather self-laudatory and rose-coloured one, and concludes as follows:—"I part from the army with which I have been intimately associated during my military career with the deepest regret. Its general conduct has been admirable. Its honour, its well-being, and its success will ever be most dear to me."

RETIREMENTS OF COLONELS.—The last *Government Gazette* published gives us a list of seven officers of the Bombay Army who retire from the 1st inst. under the new scheme. Their names will be perused with considerable disappointment by regimental officers, for only one regimental appointment becomes vacant, and that is a second-in-commandship. The simplest way to explain this will be to take the names of those retiring in rotation. First comes Colonel F. Phillips, who is Collector and Magistrate of Hyderabad, Scinde, Colonel Hathway, Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, is next; then Lieutenant-Colonel W. Waddington, of the Revenue Survey; and fourth comes Lieutenant-Colonel Collier, who is residing in Europe on the allowance of £365 per annum. So it will be seen that the retirement of these four gentlemen leaves those officers serving with regiments in exactly the same position as they were before. The fifth on the list is Lieutenant-Colonel Currie, second in command of the 15th N.I., whose place will be filled up by Major Utterson, now acting for him. The sixth is Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, who is merely acting for Colonel Rice as second in command of the 20th N.I., and who therefore makes no permanent vacancy. Last on the list is Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Barras, the well-known Superintendent of Police on the B.B. and C.I. Railway. Only these names are down at present, and, as we remarked before, regimental officers will not view the list with any great satisfaction. One appointment out of seven retirements is barely three out of the whole twenty, if the others are to be similar to these, and three steps will do next to nothing to lessen the existing stagnation.—*Times of India*, April 17.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 10. Str. Commilla, Kurrachee.—11. Str. Patna, Calcutta.—12. Brittania, Kurrachee; str. Strathleven, Glasgow; str. Malwa, Southampton.—13. Str. Odessa, Odessa; str. Jupiter, Trieste; str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Tuscany, Glasgow.—14. Str. Boadicia, North Shields.—15. Sulina, Calcutta.—16. Str. Koina, Bussorah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malwa.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. A. McWebster, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mrs. Murray and child, Mr. B. H. B. Powell, Mr. W. Crowther, Mr. T. Scott, Mr. Coller, Mr. H. Ainsworth, Capt. Preston, Capt. M. Young, Lieut. Fanshawe, Lieut. Tippenge, Lieut. Blest, and Sub lieut. Ravenshaw. From BRINDISI.—Dr. McCarthy, Mr. McNabb, Mr. J. Dawson, Lieut. Langton, Mr. H. S. Boys, and Mr. Anjalke. From SUEZ.—Mr. Jose Mendez. From ADEN.—Mr. Filgate.

DEPARTURES.

April 10. Str. Siam, Aden, Suez, &c.; str. Vingorla, K. and Kattywar Coast; str. Ettore, Trieste, &c.; str. Azoff, Marseilles, via Canal.—11. Centaure, False Point.—12. Charles H. Southard, Madras.—13. Caroline, Colombo, via Tuticorin; str. Romulus, Port Said.—14. Str. Commilla, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; Arabella, Boston.—15. Str. Arabia, Genoa, &c.; str. Xantho, London and Havre; str. Patna, Coasts and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Siam.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. Reilly, Mr. P. Hodgkinson, Major and Mrs. Hawthorn, Mr. Wardle, Mrs. and Miss Carpenter and three children.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Assam.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Mallet, Mrs. J. Rowland and child, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon and three children, Mrs. W. H. G. Palmer, Rev. P. M. and Mrs. Buck, Lieut. col. P. D. Griffin, Mrs. Ducat, Mr. S. C. Currie, Mr. W. C. L. Floyd, Col. J. Walker, R.E., Mr. and Mrs. H. F. White, Capt. Oldham, R.E., Mr. F. O'Callaghan, Hon. T. W. Brookes, Capt. A. J. Oldham, Mr. G. V. Martyn, Major C. S. Blair, Mr. Chantre, Capt. F. E. Wiggins, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Webb, Mr. E. B. Ridges, Mr. P. Wagstaff, Mr. H. Atkin, Mr. P. Egerton, Mr. F. Nicolls, and Mr. T. D. Mitchell. For VENICE.—Col. W. H. Beynon, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Robertson, Gen. and Mrs. Litchfield, Mr. J. E. Plumer, Surgeon W. R. Gordon, Mr. E. Tye, Lieut. col. Baldwin, Mr. Weber, Mr. A. C. Pott, and Mr. A. H. Anderson. For SUEZ.—Major E. A. C. Lambert, Hon. A. D. Ryder. For MALTA.—Mr. J. Crawford. For ADEN.—Mr. F. S. Latham and friend, Mr. E. Stone, Major G. R. Goodfellow.

Commercial.

Bombay, April 17, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	... 1s. 9 1-16d.
4 ditto	ditto	... 1s. 9¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto	ditto	... 1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	98
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3150
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1403 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1065
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2535 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3150
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share cld
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1500
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1140
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	265
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200
Masagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	705
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	515
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	765
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1080
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan...	Rs. 99
,, , Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan, 1835-36 ... . }	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43 ... ... }	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55 ... ... }	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 100
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 102½
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 18-2
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	18-3
Ditto Pekin	18 0

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-7 &
Spanish Dollars	per 100 290
Mexican Dollars	Do. 293
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 224
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas...	106-5
Sycee Silver	109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR will retire at the expiration of his three months' leave, and it is expected that Mr. Whitley Stokes will be appointed a Judge of the High Court.

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Bombay Army Head-quarters will be established at Mahableshwar on April 17.

Only emergent correspondence to be addressed to Mahableshwar.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. B. Ferries, substantive *pro tem* second in command of the Kolhapur infantry and *ex officio* assistant to the political agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, privilege leave for two months; Lieut. Ferris availed himself of the above leave on the 1st inst. Major F. J. T. Ross, first class deputy collector in Sind, subsidiary leave for thirty days, from May 4. The Hon. Mr. Justice West, judge of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, for eight months, from May 2. Mr. W. H. Havelock, revenue and police commissioner, Southern division, having returned to the Presidency on the 23rd ult., the unexpired portion of the furlough for seventeen months is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for eighteen days.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 8.)

BURN-MURDOCH—STEPHENSON—BYRNE.—Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, having reported his arrival at Dinapore on Feb. 13, is posted as 2nd asst. to the Engr. in Chief. Mr. C. A. Stephenson, asst. traffic supt., having reported his arrival at Dinapore on March 1, took over charge of the open line of the Tirhoot State Railway from Mr. C. J. Keene, asst. traffic. supt., on the 4th inst. Mr. E. Byrne, exec. engr., 2nd grade, having reported his arrival at Dinapore on March 18, is posted to the Kosee Extension Surveys.

CLERK, F. B., asst. supt., Mysore Revenue, is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, from Nov. 26.

COOKE, Lieut. C. B., posted at Bhamo, is confd. in the app. of political agent of the 3rd grade, from Jan. 28.

DONALD—SINGH.—Mr. W. Donald is app. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., and Mr. D. K. Singh as asst. acct. gen., Madras.

FRASER.—From the date on which Major Grant resumed his appt. as 1st asst. to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Lieut. E. A. Fraser, offieg. polit. asst., 3rd class, is posted to Rajpootana as asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen.

GRANT, Lieut. J., supt., Dhari batt., Kattywar, to offic. as asst. agent to Gov. gen., Baroda, v. Capt. Jackson, from date of taking charge.

HILL, Capt. A., R.E., having reported his arrival, is app. to the P.W.D. as an exec. engr., 4th grade, and is posted to the mily. works branch.

JOHNSTON, W. M., asst. traffic supt., is posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

PETERSON, F. W., F.C.S., is app. to offic. as dep. assay master, Bombay Mint.

WALKER, F. B., exec. engr., Survey div., Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, returned to duty on March 10 from the priv. leave granted to him.

WARDEN, H. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transf. to the Tirhoot State Railway.

WHEELER, J. T., reported his return from furl. on March 23.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. to fill existing vacancies, from the dates specified:—

Col. F. T. Haig, R.E., chief engr., 2nd class, to be offieg. chief engr., 1st class, from Feb. 8, v. Col. Greathed, priv. leave.

Col F. W. Peile, R.E., chief engr., 3rd class, to be offieg. chief engr., 2nd class, from Feb. 8, v. Col. Greathed, on priv. leave.

Mr. T. W. Armstrong, chief engr., 3rd class, to be offieg. chief engr., 2nd class, from Feb. 24, v. Col. Gulliver, on priv. leave.

Lieut. col. H. A., Brownlow, R.E., superintg. engr., 1st grade, to be offieg. chief engr., 3rd class, from Feb. 24, v. Col. Gulliver, on priv. leave.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. of suptg. engrs. in the Military Works Branch, from the dates specified:—

Lieut. col. D. Limond, R.E., tempy. superintg. engr., 1st grade, to be perm. superintg. engr., 1st grade, from Nov. 4, 1875, v. Col. Oliphant, prom. to chief engr.

Col. J. J. Hume, S.C., superintg. engr., 3rd grade, to be perm. suptg. engr., 2nd grade, from Nov. 4, last.

Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, exec. engr., 1st grade, to be perm. superintg. engr., 3rd grade, from Nov. 4, 1875.

Lieut. col. Æ. Perkins, R.E., superintg. engr., 3rd grade, to be perm. superintg. engr., 2nd grade, from March 11, v. Col. Layard, who vacates appt. on obtaining col.'s. allowance.

Major W. R. Tucker, R.E., tempy. engr., 3rd grade, to be perm. suptg. engr., 3rd grade, from March 11.

Col. J. J. Hume, staff corps, superintg. engr., 2nd grade, to be tempy. superintg. engr., 1st grade, from March 3, v. Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, on leave.

Mr. R. Tyndall, tempy. engr., 3rd grade, to be tempy. superintg. engr., 2nd grade, from March 3.

Mr. R. Tyndall, tempy. superintg. engr., 2nd grade, reverted to the rank of tempy. superintg. engr., 3rd grade, from Nov. 4, 1875, consequent on the perm. prom. of Col. J. J. Hume, staff corps.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 5.)

Mr. J. F. Stevens, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Cuttack, on leave, is app. to act until further orders as dist. and sessions judge of Moorshedabad.

The services of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, offieg. asst. secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. J. Elliott, M.A., who has been app. to the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service, is also app. to be meteorological reporter to the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from the 24th ult., v. Mr. W. G. Wilson, dec.

Mr. H. Bell, supt. and remembrancer of legal affairs, is app. to be president of the Central Examination Committee for the first half-yearly departmental examination of assts. and others of 1876.

Mr. A. Mackenzie is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Wavell, or until further orders, and will act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls.

The following officers are app. to act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls., with effect from the dates mentioned against their names, viz.:—

Mr. R. H. Wilson, offieg. mag. and coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs, from the 1st ult., the date on which Mr. F. Wyer made over charge of his duties as offieg. mag. and coll. of Fureedpore.

Mr. A. Weekes, offieg. mag. and coll. of Fureedpore, from the 8th ult., the date on which Mr. L. L. B. King made over charge of his duties as offieg. mag. and coll. of Maldah.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Moorshedabad, is app. to act temp., until further orders, as dist. and sessions judge of Jessore.

Mr. A. T. Maclean, dist. and sessions judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is app., under Section 3 of Act. X. of 1870, to perform the functions of a judge in the town of Calcutta for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquisition under the provisions of that Act.

Mr. O. B. Wood is app. to act, until further orders, as an asst. supt. of police.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, offieg. dist. supt. of police, Jessore, is app. to be dist. supt. of police, Rajshahye.

Mr. S. J. Kilby, asst. supt. of police, on special duty in the Patna div., is app. to act, until further orders, as dist. supt. of police, Jessore.

Mr. H. Bayley, offieg. asst. supt. of police, Gya, is posted to the Mudhoobunnee div. of Durbanghia dist.

Mr. C. B. Clarke, M.A., insp. of schools, Bajshahye circle, is prom. to the 1st class of the Bengal Educational Service, v. Mr. R. Thwaytes, dec.

The mag. of Pooree is app., under Sec. 3, Act IV. of 1875, to be the officer for the port of Pooree, who will receive notice of accidents to ships for communication to the local Govt.

Mr. R. Carstairs, asst. mag. and coll., is app. to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee of Tipperah, v. Mr. T. Smith, sub engr., transfd.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 12.)

Mr. J. Nugent, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Seetamurhee div. of the Mozufferpore dist., is vested with the powers of a coll. under Part IV., Act X. (B.C.) of 1871.

Major R. C. Money, deputy comr., Julpigoree, is app. as manager of the Durbhunga Estate during the absence on leave of Col. J. Burn, or until further orders.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, joint mag. and deputy coll., Jessore, is app. tempy. to be a deputy comr., 3rd grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Major R. C. Money, or until further orders, and is posted to Julpigoree.

Mr. M. Finucane, B.A., asst. mag. and coll., is app. to be asst. settlement officer in Durbhunga, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Rampore Hat div. of the Moorshedabad dist., is transfd. to the Sudder station of that dist.

Mr. J. D. Gael, asst. mag. and coll., Moorshedabad, is app. to have charge of the Rampore Hat div. of that dist.

Mr. A. W. Paul, B.A., asst. comr., Darjeeling, is app. to act in the first grade of asst. comrs.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, asst. mag. and coll., is app. to act as asst. comr. of the second grade, and is posted to Manbhoom.

Mr. J. Posford, offieg. joint mag. and deputy coll., in charge of the Goalundo div. of the Fureedpore dist., is transfd. to the Nuddea dist., and is posted to Kishnagur.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, deputy mag. and deputy coll., in charge of the Gobindpore div. of the Manbhoom dist., is app. to have charge of the Goalundo div. of the Freedpore dist.

Mr. J. Ellison, surveyor, attached to the Soonderbuns Comr.'s Office, is vested temp. with the powers of a dep. coll.

With the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy of Gov. gen., the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to re-appoint Sir S. S. Hogg, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut. gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William, with effect from March 26.

Mr. H. S. Thompson, sub registrar of Colgong, in Bhagulpore, is app. to act as special sub registrar of Monghyr during the absence, on leave of Syed A. Q. Khan, or until further orders.

Dr. C. Naylor is app. temp. to be med. officer in charge of the Chitpore Examining Ward during the absence on leave of Dr. G. R. Naylor, or until further orders.

Surg. Gopal Chunder Roy is app. to have temp. med. charge of the civil station of Ranchee from the date on which he may relieve Dr. C. Lloyd.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary at Dinagepore.

The services of Asst. apothy. P. McKey, attached to the Presy. Gen. Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Marine Dept.

Mr. A. Mears, dist. traffic supt., Sahibgunge, is app. to be a municipal comr. for the town of Sahibgunge, v. Mr. Hudson, transfd.

Mr. R. L. Hennessey, asst. dist. supt. of police, Gorakhpur, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Ghazipur, during the absence on leave of Local lieut. R. J. Young.

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NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, March 25.)

Mr. J. S. Porter, settlement officer, 2nd grade, Jhansi, is apptd. to offic. as dep. comr., Jhansi, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Col. J. Davidson.

Surg. J. Cleghorn, junior civil surg., Allahabad, to be civil surg. of Naini Tal from the date of taking charge.

Surg. D. Wilkie to be confd. in his appt. as junior civil surg., Allahabad, v. Surg. J. Cleghorn.

The Rev. W. D. Cowley, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, to be chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra, v. the Rev. A. Robinson.

During the absence of Mr. J. S. Mackintosh on priv. leave:—

Mr. R. Smeaton, offieg. under sec. to Govt., to offic. as jun. sec.; Mr. A. Macmillan, offieg. 1st asst. sec., to offic. as under sec.; Mr. E. Stack, 2nd asst. sec., to offic. as 1st asst. sec.; and Mr. T. W. Holderness, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as 2nd asst. sec.

From Feb. 8, the date on which Mr. E. Colvin made over charge of the Moradabad dist.:—

Mr. P. Whalley, offieg. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll.; and Mr. J. Quinn, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

From Feb. 10, the date on which Mr. H. G. Ross made over charge of the Dehra Dun dist. to Mr. Barstow:—

Mr. J. Smith, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. W. Irvine, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From Feb. 17, the date on which Mr. C. W. Moore made over charge of the Bareilly dist. to Mr. J. Quinn:—

Mr. G. S. D. Dale, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. J. Kennedy, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. C. J. Sheridan, exec. engr., 4th grade, is posted to the charge of the Ghazipur dist., Benares provincial div., v. Babu Khetternath Bose.

The undermentioned asst. engrs., transfd. from the Punjab to the irrigation branch of the P.W. Dept. of the N.W. Provs., are posted as follows:—

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, B.A., 2nd grade, to the Kasganj div., Lower Ganges Canal.

Mr. T. W. Scott, 2nd grade, to 1st circle, irrigation works, N.W. Provs.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, April 1.)

H.E. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following apps.:—

Mr. S. M. Moens, joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Jaunpur, v. Mr. G. E. Watson, transfd. to Agra.

Major G. W. C. Plowden, offieg. cant. mag., 1st class, is confd. in that class.

Major C. R. Matthews, cant. mag., Bareilly, to offic. as cant. mag. of Agra during the absence of Lieut. col. H. A. Prinsep, or until further orders.

With reference to notific. No. 40c, dated Jan. 22, Rev. J. W. Adams acted as 2nd chaplain of Meerut from Jan. 26 to Feb. 16.

Rev. A. L. Mitchell, chaplain of Fatehgurh, to offic. as chaplain of Meerut, with effect from the date of taking charge from Rev. D. P. Williams, pending the return from priv. leave of Rev. J. W. Adams.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the following transfer:—

Mr. G. E. Watson, mag. and coll., Jaunpur, to Agra, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Simson, or until further orders.

In continuation of notification No. 45A, dated March 15, Mr. C. H. DeMello, headmaster, Zilla School (Hume's High School), Etawah, to offic. as asst. insp., 2nd circle, Dept. Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces, during the absence on deputation of Mr. E. H. H. Goulding, or until further orders.

Mr. H. O. Budden, headmaster, Zilla School, Shahjahanpur, to offic. as headmaster, Zilla (Hume's High School), Etawah, v. Mr. C. H. DeMello.

Insp. G. E. Whiteside to hold charge of the current duties of dist. supt. of police, Jalaun, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. C. E. Yeatman, or until further orders.

Surg. A. Wood, civil surg., from Bijnor to Gorakhpur, during the absence on furl. of Surg. major C. Prentis, or until further orders.

H.H. has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officer with the powers specified:—

Under Section 13, Act XIX. of 1873, Mr. C. H. Roberts, extra asst. comr., Lalitpur, to be an asst. coll. of the 2nd class, and to be invested with the powers of an asst. coll., 2nd class, under Section 97, Act XVIII. of 1873.

Mr. E. Colvin, mag. and coll. of Moradabad, was placed on special duty for the revision of the assessments of Paganas, Jahanabad, and Philibit, of the Bareilly dist., from Jan. 4 to Feb. 4, both days inclusive.

With reference to G.O. No. 444E, dated 18th inst., Mr. C. Innes, exec. engr., 3rd grade, made over charge of the Ganges Navigation Works div. on the 20th inst. to Mr. C. J. Sheriden, exec. engr., 4th grade.

Sergt. J. Warburton, R.A., is transfd. to the Unattached List, with effect from Sept. 1.

Mr. W. Smart, asst. engr., 1st grade, returned on the 24th inst. from the priv. leave granted to him in notification No. 38E, dated Jan. 7, and is posted to the charge of the Fatehpur dist., Allahabad Prov. div.

The following changes are made in the staff of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, consequent on the departure on leave of Major A. M. Lang, R.E.:—

Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E., 1st asst. principal, to offic. as principal.

Lieut. D. Gregson, R.E., 2nd asst. principal, to offic. as 1st asst. principal.

Lieut. S. McM. Maycock, R.E., 3rd asst. principal, to offic. as 2nd asst. principal.

Lieut. J. T. Maxwell, R.E., in transfer to these provinces (*vide* Govt. of India Notification No. 135, dated March 16), to offic. as 3rd asst. principal.

Mr. C. W. Palmer, sub asst. conservator, returned on the 20th ult. from the two months' priv. leave granted to him in Notific. No. 297F, dated Dec. 14.

With reference to Notific. No. c29E, dated Feb. 4, Mr. A. Grant, exec. engr., 4th grade, made over, and Mr. A. W. Brind, exec. engr., 1st grade, received charge of the Deoband Branch Ganges Canal, on March 15.

Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., asst. comr., Raipur, is app. to offic. as judge Small Cause Court, Nagpur, during the absence on leave of Major Wakefield, or until further orders.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, March 30.)

Surg. W. Battersby, 5th Punjab inf., offic. as civil surg. of Abbottabad, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 last, during the abs. of Surg. major J. R. Johnson, 5th Gorkha regt., on priv. leave.

Mr. J. R. Maconachie, asst. comr., Shahpur, offic. as dep. comr., Shahpur, for two days, viz., the 25th and 26th March.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Regtl. order, dated Feb. 26, directing Capt. J. Finnis, qrmr. 3rd Punjab inf., to offic. as wing officer, with effect from Dec. 7 last, the date of the return of Capt. C. K. McKinnon, wing officer, who offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

Regtl. order, dated March 10, making the following tempy. arrangements, from the date of departure of Major F. H. Jenkins, comdt. Corps of Guides, on leave, preparatory to furl., until further orders.

Major R. B. P. Campbell, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.

Capt. G. Stewart, comdt. of cav. and squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer.

Capt. W. Battye, adjt., to offic. as comdt. of cav. and squadron officer.

Capt. A. G. Hammond, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer.

Capt. A. J. Nicholson, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer.

Lieut. F. D. Battye, squadron subaltern and offic. 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties as squadron subaltern.

Lieut. M. C. C. Collis, wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

Mr. L. Heath, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the office of superint. engr., Western Jumna Canal, to the Delhi div., which he joined on March 7.

Capt. E. C. Corbyn, judicial asst., Umballa, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Shahpur, with effect from March 27, v. Col. H. A. Dwyer, proceeding on furl.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 18.)

Col. J. B. Dennys, offieg. comr., Nagpur div., having returned from the two months' priv. leave granted to him, received charge of his office from Col. F. L. Maguiac, offieg. comr., on the 11th inst.

Col. F. L. Maguiac, depy. comr., received charge of the Nagpur dist. from Capt. J. W. Macdougall, offieg. dep. comr., on the 11th inst.

Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., asst. comr., having reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 15th inst. from the privilege leave granted to him, is tempy. posted to the Nagpur dist.

Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, P.W.D., tempy. employed at present in the Kanhan div., buildings and roads branch, is retransfd. to the Railway branch, Central Provinces, for employment on the Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, March 25.)

Capt. J. W. MacDougall, asst. comr., Nagpur, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Chhindwara, until the arrival of Col. J. C. Wood, dep. comr.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., asst. comr., Jubbulpore, officted. as cant. mag., Jubbulpore, in addition to his other duties, from Dec. 22 to Jan. 7, both days inclusive.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., offieg. judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, made over charge of his office to Capt. T. W. Hogg, offieg. cant. mag., Jubbulpore, on the 16th inst.

Mr. H. E. Stanbrough, extra asst. comr., Raipur, and Kashi Pershad, offieg. tahsildar of Dhamtari, to be mags. of 2nd class in the Raipur odist.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, offieg. dep. comr., Chhindwara, is transfd. to Sironcha.

Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, dep. comr., Sironcha, on being relieved by Mr. MacGeorge, is transfd. to Chhindwara.

Mr. MacGeorge assumed charge of the Upper Godavari dist. from Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, dep. coll., on the 17th inst.

Capt. J. W. MacDougall, asst. comr., Nagpur, app. to offic. temp. as dep. comr. of Chhindwara, made over charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 18th inst.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 1.)

Capt. J. W. Macdougall, asst. comr., app. to offic. temp. as dep. comr. of Chindwara, reported his arrival, and assumed charge of that dist. from Lieut. col. C. B. Lucie Smith, dep. comr., on the 22nd ult.

Capt. T. W. Hogg, offic. judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, made over charge of the office of the judge, Small Cause Court, to Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., on the 27th ult.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, March 18.)

Rev. J. Kemp is app. to offic. as minister of Silchar, with effect from Feb. 10.

Mr. P. T. Carnegy, dep. comr., 4th grade, is app. to the charge of the political agency of the Naga hills.

Mr. W. Shakespear, asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, to have charge of the Cachar Forest div.

Mr. A. J. Mein, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to have charge of the Gauhati Forest div.

Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to have charge of the Tezpur div.

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Mr. D'Arcy will continue on special duty in the Eastern Duars until the end of the present season.

Lieut. M. A. Gray, offieg. asst. comr., Darrang, is app., under Act II. of 1869, to be a justice of the peace within the territories forming the prov. of Assam.

Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, asst. comr., 1st grade, Sylhet, is vested with the additional powers of a mag., 1st grade, specified under Clause A of Sec. 27 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. A. Percy, acct., 3rd grade, attached to the central office of accounts, is allowed leave on m.c. for twelve months, under Sec. 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, offieg. dist. superint., of police, who has been transfd. under orders of the chief comr., from Goalpara to Sibsagar, assumed charge of office in the latter dist. from Mr. H. A. Coombs, dist. superint. of police, on the afternoon of Feb. 5.

Mr. R. Lea, extra asst. comr., assumed charge, on the afternoon of Jan. 20, of the Sibsagar sub registry office, from Lieut. M. A. Gray offieg. asst. comr.

(*Assam Gazette*, March 25.)

Mr. G. J. Cawley, asst. supt. of police, was in charge of the office of the dep. comr. of Garo Kills, from Jan. 4 to 11, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. Vernon, exec. engr., 3rd grade, who was granted priv. leave for three months, *vide* orders Nos. 85 and 94, dated respectively Nov. 27 and Dec. 20, returned from leave and took over charge of the Upper Assam div. from Mr. C. H. Ringwood on the forenoon of the 13th inst.

Major A. E. Campbell, dep. comr., on return from furl., assumed charge of office at Sibsagar from Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, offieg. dep. comr., on the forenoon of March 11.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, April 8.)

BATES, Capt. and Brevet major C. E., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com., Bhopal batt., from date of receiving charge, during the absence on furl. of Capt. Peart.

DUNDAS.—The grant of furl. to Europe on private affairs to Lieut. R. B. Dundas is cancelled at his own request.

RAMSDEN—SMITH.—Capt. W. C. Ramsden, qrmr., to be adjt. Punjab frontier force, v. Capt. C. B. Norman, who vacates the app. on prom. to that rank. Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, 2nd wing subalt., to be qrmr., v. Capt. Ramsden.

RIVAZ.—That part of G.G.O. appg. Capt. V. Rivaz to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties as adjt. of the 4th Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force, is cancelled.

ROBERTS, Capt. A. W., gen. list, cav., political asst., 1st class, asst. agent to the Gov. gen., Rajpootana, is allowed an extension of furl. on private affairs for six months.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

(*Gazette of India*, April. 1.)

The Stud dept., as at present constituted, is abolished, and the following appts. are made in the Army Remount dept., subject to the approval of the Sec. of India :—

Major gen. Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., to be director of Army Remount operations.

Col. B. Parrott, staff corps, and Lieut. col. H. C. Smith, staff corps, to be supts. of Reserve Remount depots.

Major T. F. C. Rochfort, late 4th European L.C., and Capt. L. F. Jamieson, staff corps, to be asst. supts. of Reserve Remount depots.

Staff vet. surg. W. Thacker to be remount agent at the Presidency.

Vet. surgs. G. Kettlewell and E. J. Batt to be vet. surgs. in charge of Reserve Remount depots.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieut. col., from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Major G. A. Prendergast, from March 20.

Major T. G. Ross, from March 20.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are promoted to the rank of capt., from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Lieut. R. J. Waller, from March 22.

Lieut. E. C. Elliston, from March 22.

The services of Capt. and Brevet major C. E. Bates, Bengal staff corps, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps with effect from the date specified :—

Lieut. H. C. Lamb, 26th foot, offic. 2nd squad. subaltern, 4th Bengal cav., July 21, 1874.

Lieut. F. Mardall, 1st batt. 21st foot, offic. 2nd squad. subaltern, 3rd Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, Sept. 30, 1874.

Lieut. and Brev. capt. T. O. Wingate, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is promoted to the rank of capt., from March 19.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following app. :—

Major gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., Bengal staff corps, chief comr. of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, and superint. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to the div. staff of the army, from April 1, in succession to Lieut. gen. Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., whose term of service on the staff will expire on that date.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on March 6 :—

Private G. Miller, 54th foot; Private T. Cunningham, 59th foot; T Clark, 59th foot; Surg. T. Mullans, M.D., 63rd foot; and Apoth T. F. Mathews, sub. med. dept.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. in the Punjab frontier force :—

Major R. B. P. P. Campbell, 2nd in com. and wing officer, corps of guides (Queen's Own), to offic. as comdt. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Major F. H. Jenkins.

Capt. G. Stewart, comdt. of cav. and squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Major Campbell.

Capt. W. Battye, adjt., to offic. as comdt. of cav. and squadron officer, v. Capt. Stewart.

Capt. A. G. Hammond, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. R. C. Hutchinson.

Lieut. F. D. Battye, squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. Battye.

Capt. A. J. Nicholson, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. Hammond.

Capt. A. N. Sandlands, qrmr. and offieg. adjt. 6th Punjab inf., to revert to his substantive app. as qrmr., and to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his duties as qrmr.

Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, 1st wing subalt. and offieg. qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his duties as 1st wing subalt.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The following proms. are made in the Hyderabad contingent :—

Lieut. col. J. P. Pedler, 2nd in com. 3rd inf., and offieg. 2nd in com. 5th inf., to offic. as comdt. 4th inf. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. W. Weldon.

Capt. J. J. Kennedy, adjt., 2nd inf., to offic. as 2nd in com. 5th inf., v. Lieut. col. Pedler.

Lieut. J. N. S. Kirkwood, wing subalt. 1st inf., to offic. as adjt. 2nd inf., v. Capt. Kennedy.

Lieut. col. J. W. Hoggan, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer, 25th (Punjab) N.I., is perm. to proceed to Europe on furl. on private affairs for one year and six months.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, March 18 to March 24.)

ATKINS—MILEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 2, making the following apps. in the 18th N.I., consequent on the departure of Major L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, wing officer and offieg. 2nd in com., on leave, preparatory to furlough :—Capt. G. Atkins, 1st wing sub. and offieg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his duties as 1st wing sub.; and Lieut. J. A. Miley, adj., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

BARNES—STRONG—BARROW—BURLTON-BENNET.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Feb. 28, making the following apps. in the 10th Bengal lancers, consequent on the return from furlough of Col. C. H. Palliser, C.B., comdt. :—Major O. Barnes, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Capt. S. D. Barrow, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. A. Burlton-Bennet to offic. as 1st squad. sub.

BROWNE.—Meerut div. order confd., dated March 5, directing Brig. gen. H. R. Browne, comdg. Agra brig., to assume command of the div., consequent on the departure on preparatory leave of Major gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B.

BUSHMAN.—Subathu station order confd., dated Feb. 21, app. Lieut. C. A. Bushman, 73rd foot, to offic. as station staff officer, from the 22nd idem, v. Capt. and local major A. H. Sharp, proceeding to England.

GRIFFIN — WORSLEY — THOMSON — MORE-MOLYNEUX—WINGATE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 2, making the following apps. in the 36th N.I., from the 3rd idem, consequent on Col. P. G. Scot, comdt., being on the sick list beyond thirty days :—Lieut. col. R. D. Griffin, offic. 2nd in comd. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Major R. Worsley, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer; Lieut. T. G. Thomson, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. G. Wingate, offic. 1st wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

HILL.—Dehra Dun station order confd., dated Feb. 29, app. Lieut. W. Hill, 2nd Goorkha regt., to be station staff officer, v. Capt. S. E. Becher, offic. wing officer, 2nd Goorkhas.

LOWTHER—STEVENS.—Jubbulpore station order confd., dated March 14, directing Col. W. H. Lowther, Bengal inf., to assume comd. of the station, consequent on the departure of Brig. gen. R. Hume, C.B., on inspection duty; and Capt. H. C. Stevens, 3rd Madras L.C., to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt. H. G. Waterfield, brig. major, on duty with the brig. gen.

MACINTYRE—BATTYE—BECHER—HILL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 28, making the following apps. in the 2nd Goorkhas, consequent on the departure of Col. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., comdt., to assume comd. of the Mooltan brig. :—Lieut. col. D. Macintyre, V.C., 2nd in comd., to offic. as 2nd in command; Capt. S. E. Becher, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; and Lieut. W. Hill, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

OSBORN—GRAHAM—ARMSTRONG—MONEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 11, making the following apps. in the 5th Bengal cav., consequent on the departure of Col. C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., comdt., on preparatory leave to Bombay, to appear before a medical board :—Major H. R. Osborn, 2nd in comd., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. R. B. Graham, 3rd squadron officer and offic. 2nd squadron officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.; Lieut. M. Armstrong, 2nd squadron subaltern, to offic. as 2nd squadron officer, in addition to his duties as offic. adjt.; and Lieut. G. A. Money, offic. 2nd squadron subaltern, and offic. 1st squadron subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squadron officer, in addition to his other duties.

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MORTON—FRASER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 28, making the following offic. apps. in the 40th N.I., from April 15, 1875, v. Lieut. col. E. H. Scott, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, proceeded on leave:—Capt. H. Morton, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer; and Capt. J. Fraser, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties. This cancels regtl. order, dated May 4.

ROBERTS.—Presidency dist. order confd, dated Feb. 22, directing Lieut. C. Roberts, 72nd foot, to perform the duties of station staff officer at Fort William during the absence of the brig. major on inspection duty at Barrackpore. Dated Feb. 22, directing Lieut. C. Roberts, offieg. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to perform the duties of station staff officer at Fort William, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure of the brigade major to Dum Dum on inspection duty.

ROBERTSON.—Regtl. order confd,, dated Feb. 21, app. Capt. D. H. Robertson, 1st squad. sub. 9th Bengal N.I., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in add. to his other duties, from the 12th idem. v. Capt. D. T. H. Sampson, proceeded on furl.

RUSSELL—BIEBER—LANE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 15, app. the following committee of paymastership (13th Hussars) from the 9th idem, consequent on the death of Paymr. J. FitzGerald:—Capt. and brevet lieut. col. B. C. Russell, C.B., to be president; Capt. M. Bieber and Lieut. H. F. Lane, to be members; Lieut. Lane to act as paymr., on the responsibility of the committee.

SALKELD—MICHELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 1, making the following apps. in the 16th N.I., consequent on the departure, on furl. to Europe, of Major W. G. Cubitt, V.C., wing officer:—Capt. R. H. Salkeld to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his duties as 1st wing sub.; and Capt. J. W. A. Michell, attached, to offic. as adj.

SWINHOE.—Mean Meer brig. order confd., dated March 9, directing Col. F. W. Swinhoe, R.A., to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of Lieut. gen. Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., on inspection duty.

TOKE—PRICE—WOODHOUSE—WELLER—RAVENSHAW.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated March 6, making the following apps., consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. T. E. Webster, 2nd in com. and wing officer 9th N.I., on leave to Bombay, to appear before a medical board:—Capt. F. F. J. Toke, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Capt. R. A. Price, adj., to offic. as wing officer; Lieut. H. O. Woodhouse, qrmr., to offic. as adj.; Lieut. A. T. Weller, 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr.; and Lieut. C W. Ravenshaw, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as 1st wing sub., in add. to his other duties.

WALKER.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 25, app. Capt. P. Walker to be interpreter to 34th foot, as a tempy. arrangement, from Nov. 2, 1875.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, April 8.)

BROWNE, Capt. W. H., staff corps, lately employed in the P.W.D., is att. to the 20th N.I. for duty.

CHALMERS, Capt. J., unattached, late barrackmaster at Delhi, is, at his own request, app. to do duty at the Dalhousie convalescent depot.

HODGSON, Capt. B. P., Bengal staff corps, recently returned from furl., is attached to the 34th N.I. for duty, from Feb. 26.

OSBORNE, Capt. J. H. W., of the late 44th N.I., recently employed in the Revenue Survey Dept., and placed at the disposal of the C. in C. on return from furl., is attached to the 31st N.I. for duty.

WRIGHT—Capt. W. H., D baty. 19th brig. R.A., is directed to proc. from Cawnpore to Fyzabad, and rejoin his baty.

MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Surg. major W. E., in med. charge, Bhopal batt. and Sehore polit. agency, returned on Feb. 29 from the priv. leave granted him.

ALLEN, Dep. surg. gen. F. F., C.B., is posted to the Dacca circle as a tempy. arrangement.

BARCLAY—EADES.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated Feb. 11, directing Surg. A. Barclay, M.B., to relieve Surg. L. E. Eades of the med. charge of the 9th N.I. from March 11; dated Feb. 15, directing Surg. L. E. Eades, 17th N.I., to receive med. charge of the 9th N.I. from Surg. A. Barclay, M.B., pending the arrival of a med. officer from Calcutta.

BELLEW—HYNES.—Surg. major P. F. Bellew, dep. assay master, is apptd. to offic. as assay master, and Mr. L. G. Hynes, asst. to the mint master, is apptd. to offic. as dep. assay master of the Bombay Mint, during Surg. major Graham's absence.

BELLEW, Surg. major H. W., C.S.I., Bengal med. estab., to offic. as residency surg., Nipal, from Feb. 1.

BOOKEY, Surg. J. T. B., offieg. in med. charge 6th Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force, is confd. in that appt., v. Surg. A. Stephen, apptd. permanently to the Civil Dept.

CALDECOTT, Surg. R., offieg. in med. charge of the 2nd regt. Central India horse, to the med. charge of the 1st regt., Central India horse, from the date of receiving charge, v. Surg. R. Harvey.

CHEVERS, Surg. major N., M.D., Medical Dept., is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum from March 31.

COWIE.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Surg. major A. J. Cowie, M.D., in medical charge 37th The Meerut) N.I., to offic. as principal medical storekeeper to Govt. at the Presidency during the period Surg. major J. Elliott, M.D., may offic. as surg. to the Presidency General Hospital.

CUNNINGHAM.—The services of Surg. major R. W. Cunningham, in med. charge of the Meywar Bheel corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

EADES, Surg. L. E., received med. charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, Morar Cantonment Magistracy and Jail, from Surg. major Barnard on Nov. 11, 1875.

FITZGERALD.—Shahjahanpur station order confd., dated Feb. 24, appg. Surg. major E. Fitzgerald to the med. charge of the left half batt. 28th Punjab N.I., from the 19th idem.

GIBSON—COSTELLO.—Peshawar dist. order confirmed, dated Feb. 28, app. Surg. G. J. Gibson, doing duty with 1-17th foot, station staff surg., from Feb. 27, v. Surg. J. McConaghey, M.D. Dated March 2, app. Surg, major C. P. Costello to the offieg. med. charge of the 20th Punjab N.I.

GLOVER, Vet. surg. B. L., R.A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Fyzabad, for duty with the R.A.

GRIBBON, Surg. major G. C., M.B., 1st batt. 25th regt., to rank as surg. major from April 20, 1871.

GRIFFITH—SHARDON.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated Feb. 28, directing the following medical arrangements:—Surg. G. Griffith to the med. charge of the 31st N.I.; and Surg. major T. G. Shardon, on being relieved of the med. charge of the 31st N.I., to proceed to Agra, for med. charge of the 9th N.I.

HALLEN—BOYD.—Inspg. Vet. Surg. J. H. B. Hallen, Bombay Establishment, will be employed under the Govt. of India as gen. supt. of horse breeding operations. Vet. surg. W. Boyd to be asst. supt. of horse breeding operations.

HARVEY.—The services of Surg. R. Harvey, in med. charge of the 1st regt., Central India horse, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

INNES, Surg. gen. J. H. K., C.B., app. to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival at Bombay on March 24, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, v. Surg. gen. S. Currie, M.D., C.B., transferred to the Home Estab.

IRWIN.—Sialkot brig. order confirmed, dated Jan. 31, app. Surg. major C. G. Irwin, M.B., to the med. charge of the brig. staff, with effect from the date of departure of Surg. major H. Potter, M.D., 17th Bengal cav.

MCCONAGHEY, Surg. J., M.D., to offic. as civil med. officer of Gonda in Oudh during the absence on furl. of Surg. P. J. Heffernan.

MORICE, Surg. major J. C., in joint med. charge of Simla, will take over charge of the head quarters staff and establishments at the station, from Surg. major P. W. Sutherland, from March 1 inclusive.

RINGER, Surg. major T., M.D., in med. charge 7th Bengal cav., to offic. in med. charge of 4th Goorkha regt., during the absence on furl. of Surg. major Chesnaye.

ROE.—Rawal Pindi brig. order confirmed, dated Feb. 5, directing Surg. W. A. C. Roe, 21st Punjab N.I., to assume med. charge of the 14th Bengal lancers, in add. to his other duties, v. Surg. G. Watson, M.D.

SMITH, Surg. major W. C., M.D., of the med. dept., in med. charge 27th Punjab regt. N.I., is allowed an extension of leave to Dec. 23 last, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furl. to Europe granted to him.

SUTHERLAND—The services of Surg. major P. W. Sutherland, Medical Dept., in joint med. charge of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

SUTHERLAND.—The services of Surg. major P. W. Sutherland, in joint med. charge of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept. from the date of his being relieved of such charge by Surg. R. Harvey.

WILLIAMS.—The services of Surg. A. H. Williams, M.B., of the med. dept., late offic. civil surg., Almorah, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., from Feb. 16.

MEERUT DIVISION ORDERS.

Meerut div. order, dated Feb. 26, directing the following medical arrangements, is confirmed:—

Surg. J. A. Smith to remain at Meerut, on the expiration of his leave, for the purpose of accompanying a detachment of invalids proc. to Allahabad.

Surg. major H. Harrison to take over medical charge of the detachment 2nd batt. 60th Royal rifles at Fategarh, from Feb. 12.

Surg. H. Charlesworth to do duty with the 2nd batt. 60th rifles.

Surg. T. J. P. Holmes, M.B., to do duty with the 2nd batt. 60th rifles from the date of his arrival at Meerut, and to give over charge of B baty. 8th brig. R.A., to Surg. major M. Quinlan.

Surg. major M. Quinlan to make over charge of B baty. 8th brig. R.A., to Surg. major T. H. White, M.D., and assume med. charge of the 2nd batt. 60th rifles.

Surg. major E. J. Boulton, doing duty 2nd batt. 60th rifles, to assume med. charge of the party of invalids leaving Meerut, and to proc. with them to England.

REWARDS FOR SERVICES.—In recognition of the good services rendered to Government by Shadhun Chunder, honorary extra assistant commissioner in Assam, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction. Babu Durga Narayan Banerjee, inspector on the Bengal Postal Establishment, has had also conferred upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

DISTINCTIONS TO NATIVES.—In recognition of the services rendered to Government by Raj Kunhya Lal, executive engineer in the P. W. Department of the Punjab, the Viceroy and Governor-general is pleased to confer on him the title of "Bahadoor" as a personal distinction. The Viceroy and Governor-general is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction:—Muhammad Ibad-ulla, Anwar-ul-Din, Abdul Ali, Shadi sons of the late Rashed-ul-Dowla, Bahadoor of the Carnatic family. Muhammad Abdul Brri, Shadi grandson of the late Rashed-ul-Dowla, Bahadoor of the Carnatic family.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. V. Rivaz, 4th Sikh infantry, to Bombay, for thirty days, from 8th inst., or such subsequent

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date as he may avail himself of it. Capt. J. B. Watts, 5th Punjab cavalry, on private affairs, from May 10 to Nov. 10, to visit Kashmir. Capt. C. K. McKinnon, 3rd Punjab infantry, on private affairs, from May 10 (or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it) to Nov. 10, to visit Murree and Kashmir. Capt. H. S. Gough, 10th hussars, from date of embarkation. Sub Lieut. E. T. Rose, 10th hussars, from March 12 to July 15, on private affairs. Qrmr. R. Teevan, 11th hussars, to Bombay, from April 1 to April 30, pending retirement from the service. Lieut. col. H. C. Wilkinson, 16th lancers, to sea, for three months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. col. A. H. Lindsay, R.A., to Cashmere and hills north of Dehra, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major A. Dixon, R.A., to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. C. F. Hadden, R.A., to Ceylon, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Sub Lieut. G. H. Chippindall, 1-3rd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. S. B. Astley, 1-11th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, and thence to England for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. A. H. Brittain, 2-12th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. J. Singleton, 2-15th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. and local capt. W. Watson, 34th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. B. T. G. Montgomery, 2-60th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. col. F. W. Graham, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. E. W. Chalmers, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal infantry, to Simla and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. A. P. Broome, gen. list, inf., attached to the 31st N.I., to Calcutta and Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. The furlough granted to Lieut. col. and brevet col. F. H. Hanmer, Bengal staff corps [since deceased], is cancelled. Lieut. col. J. J. H. Gordon, Bengal staff corps, commandant 29th (Punjab) N.I., for one year, one month, and ten days, on private affairs. Capt. H.C. Marsh, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron officer 18th Bengal cavalry, for one year, on private affairs. Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, gen. list, infantry, quartermaster 40th (Shahjehampore) N.I., for twenty months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and brevet col. G. R. Westmacott, Bengal staff corps, commandant 2nd cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for two years, on private affairs. Capt. J. M. Trotter, gen. list, infantry, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Allahabad division, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. C. Young, gen. list, inf., quartermaster 5th Punjab infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for six months, on private affairs. Major G. V. Fosbery, V.C., Bengal staff corps, wing officer 35th (Mynpoorie) N.I., for twenty months, on private affairs. Surg. major L. E. Dickson, M.D., medical dept., for two years, on private affairs. The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—Granting Capt. J. T. Cummins, Madras staff corps, adjutant 4th cavy., Hyderabad Contingent, to Bombay, for thirty days, from March 24, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe. Col. W. F. Stephens, Bengal cavalry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside in Australia. Col. J. M. Earle, Bengal infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside in England. Lieut. col. and brevet col. E. Thompson, Bombay staff corps, 1st assistant agent Governor general for Central India, officiating agent Governor general at Moorshedabad, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. col. and brevet col. A. T. Armstrong, staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service from April 1. Lieut. gen. Sir C. Reid, K.C.B., Bengal staff corps, on private affairs for two years. Capt. A. J. Tell Welchman, general list, infantry, for two years. Lieut. R. J. Bellew-Morgan, Bengal staff corps, assistant engineer, P.W.D., for two years.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave) in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. C. A. Kelly, C.S., reported his departure from India on March 27. Mr. H. J. Reynolds, officiating secretary to the Government of Bengal, for one month from Feb. 22. Mr. H. Beveridge, C.S., an extension of four months, by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. Mr. A. B. Falcon, officiating district and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, for one month. The Hon. H. L. Dampier, C.S., for one year, together with the usual subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 26th ult. Mr. C. H. Tawney, professor, Presidency College, for eighteen months, with effect from the 6th ult., or such later date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Tawney is also allowed three days' subsidiary leave. In supersession of Notific. No. 399A., dated March 24, Mr. F. Giles, asst. magistrate and collector, Allahabad, for twelve months, with effect from April 8, together with the usual subsidiary leave. In continuation of Notific. No. 291A., dated March 11, the Rev. A. Robinson, chaplain of Mussooree and Debra, for eighteen months, with effect from March 28, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. H. B. Webster, magistrate and collector, Meerut, six months on private affairs, with effect from April 15, together with the usual subsidiary leave. The Rev. J. W. Adams, privilege leave for three months, with effect from Feb. 16. In continuation of Notific. No. 444E., dated 18th inst., Mr. C. Innes, executive engineer, 3rd grade, for twelve months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. R. N. Hodges, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Fatehpur district, Allahabad Provincial division, three months' special leave to study the native languages, and three months privilege leave in continuation thereof, with effect from April 17. Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. J. D. Gash, temporary supervisor, 1st grade, Meerut district, Meerut Provincial Division, with effect from April 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Privilege leave for three months is granted to Major A. M. Lang, R.E., principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. J. P. Arbuthnott, assistant engineer, 1st division, Agra Canal, availed himself on March 13, of the special leave granted him in notification, dated Feb. 8. Mr. O. Philpott, executive engineer, 4th grade, Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from March 21. Lieut. F. V. Corbett, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted the usual leave preparatory to furlough, with effect from April 7 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. J. O. Lowder, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Cawnpore division, Ganges Canal, with effect from April 15, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it. One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. M. Craggs, 1st class apothecary, in civil medical charge of the Chanda district, from March 20, or the date on which he may avail himself of it. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. J. McKee, assistant conservator of forests, from the 1st April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. W. Chisholm, officiating inspector-general of police, privilege leave for three months, from April 15, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Major T. Wakefield, judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, privilege leave for three months, from April 15, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Surgeon major W. B. Beatson, M.D., civil surgeon, Nagpur, having obtained eight months' furlough, subsidiary leave is granted to him. Mr. Leeds, deputy conservator of forests, availed himself of the leave granted to him, dated April 15, on the same date. Mr. H. Hooper, executive engineer, 1st grade, for two years, from April 27. Mr. J. R. Baillie, assistant commissioner, Lahore, subsidiary leave for fifteen days, from April 1, preparatory to retiring from the Bengal Civil Service. Mr. W. Jenkins, assistant commissioner, Mianwali, Bannu district, for one month, with effect from March 18. Mr. G. Knox, deputy commissioner, Rohtak, reported his departure from Calcutta on Feb. 26, on the furlough granted to him dated Nov. 20, 1875. Mr. J. McAndrew, district superintendent of police, Punjab, reported his departure from the Sandheads on March 10. Mr. W. Andrews, executive engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Special Survey division, Derajat circle, one month's subsidiary leave on full pay, prior to proceeding on furlough. Mr. J. L. McAlpine, for two years; also the usual subsidiary leave, on full pay. Mr. G. A. Grierson, assistant magistrate and collector, Rungpore, for twenty-one days, to enable him to attend the high proficiency examination in Sanskrit to be held in Calcutta in July. In supersession of the orders of the 4th inst., granting to Mr. A. B. Falcon, officiating district and sessions judge, Moorshedabad, special leave for one month, that officer is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. R. Cornish, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Nuddea, for one year, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Capt. T. H. Lewin, deputy commissioner, Cooch Behar, subsidiary leave for twenty-one days, preparatory to furlough. Surg. major W. J. Palmer, second surgeon and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College Hospital, and medical inspector of emigrants, for one month, with effect from March 11. Dr. G. R. Naylor, medical officer in charge of the Chitpore Examining Ward, has leave for nine months. Lieut. col. W. T. Fagan, district superintendent of police, Rajshahye, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from April 1, or any subsequent date within a week thereof, to enable him to proceed to England on furlough. The Rev. P. J. Jarbo, chaplain, St. James's, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Sec. 12, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code, from April 30, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. J. Money, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on March 24. Privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days granted to Col. F. J. Davies, executive engineer, Barrackpore division, is cancelled at that officer's request. The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. R. J. Bailey, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is hereby cancelled. Major A. Le Messurier, R.E., deputy consulting engineer for guaranteed railways, Sind, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 4.)

BOILEAU, E. H., probationary asst., to act as dep. conservator of forests, 4th class, during the absence of Capt. C. Walker, on leave, or until further orders, to have effect from the 4th inst.

DALYELL—BALLARD.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on Mr. G. Banbury's retirement:—Hon. R. A. Dalyell, 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, to be 2nd member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. G. A. Ballard, resident of Travancore and Cochin, to be 3rd member of the Board of Revenue.

FARMER—CROLE.—Mr. H. R. Farmer, at his own request, to continue to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kurnool during the absence of Mr. Crole, on leave, or until further orders.

FORBES, G. S., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the govr. of Fort. St. George, in Ganjam, and to act as senior asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. Grahame, on other duty, or until further orders.

GLENNY, W. H., head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Malabar, but to continue to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of the Tinnevelly dist. during the absence of Mr. Comyn, on leave, or until further orders.

LEEMING, Rev. W., having reported his return from furl. and arrival at Madras on April 2, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled. The Rev. W. Leeming to act as chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, with charge of Palaveram, during the absence of the Rev. W. W. G. Cooper, on priv. leave, or until further orders.

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MALTBY, T. J., to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., and to act as head asst. in that dist. during the employment of Mr. Roupell on other duty, or until further orders.

MOBERLY, Col. F. J., R.E., is transfd. from the Tinnevelly to the Chingleput dist.

SPEDDING, J. B., asst. to the coll. and mag. of North Arcot, to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist., but to continue to act as dep. director of revenue settlement during the employment of Mr Goodrich, on other duty, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. G. J. Turner, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the South Canara to the Kistna dist.

Mr. W. M. Montserratt, asst. engr., 1st grade, from the Cuddapah to the South Canara dist, v. Mr. Turner.

Capt. R. F. Morris, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, from the North Arcot to the Cuddapah dist., v. Mr. Montserratt.

Lieut. E. W. Cotter, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Nellore to the Trichinopoly dist, v. Mr. Wybrow.

To join at the public expense.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 11.)

COTTER.—The transfer of Lieut. Cotter, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Nellore to the Trichinopoly dist., notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 28th March, is hereby cancelled.

SIMPSON, Lieut. C. H., H.M.'s 18th hussars (probationer for the Madras S.C.), to act as adjt. of his Grace the Gov.'s Body Guard during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. C. W. Campbell, or until further orders.

STAFFORD, Lieut. col. P. P. L., staff corps, is permitted to retire—ordinary pension £191. 12s., extra annuity £230. 9s., to be paid in England.

TWYNAM, Capt. F. R., R.A., comy. of ord., 3rd class, to act in the 2nd class, during the absence on furlough of Major R. C. Smith, or until further orders.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from April 4:—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) F. Applegath, staff corps, ordinary pension £365, capitalised value of annuity £4,353, to be paid in England.

Lieut. col. H. M. Norris, inf., ordinary pension £365, extra annuity £291. 1s., to be paid in England.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, March 31.)

ADDISON—PRICKETT.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, through the C. in C. in India, that an exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieut. A. D. Addison, D battery 9th brigade, and Lieut. W. R. Prickett, E battery 16th brigade R.A. Lieut. Addison is accordingly directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, to join his new battery.

BRUCE.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Mysore div., dated March 23, directing Col. Bruce, C.B., R.H.A., to assume com. of Bangalore during the absence of Major gen. Elmhirst, C.B., proceeding to Wellington on a tour of inspection.

HEWITT.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. R.H.A., British Burmah div., dated March 13, app. Lieut. J. R. S. O. Hewitt, No. 5 baty. 5th brigade R.A., acting adjt. to the R.A. in the div., v. Lieut. Alves, relieved.

HUNT.—Order confd., dated March 20, by the officer comdg. Seetabuldee, apptg. Capt. S. L. Hunt, 8th regt. N.I., station staff officer, Seetabuldee, v. Capt. A. Anderson, 8th regt. N.I., proceeded on sick leave. Order confd., dated March 20, by the comdt. 8th regt. N.I., apptg. Capt. S. L. Hunt to offi. as adjt., without prejudice to his other duties as qrmr., during the absence on sick leave of Capt. and adjt. A. Anderson, or until further orders.

KEITH.—Order confd., dated March 28, by the officer comdg. Ceded dists., apptg. Capt. G. S. Keith, 21st regt. N.I., to take over charge of the Pensioners and Family Certificate Holders, as a tempy. measure, from the 25th inst., without prejudice to his other duties, v. Major H. S. Robinson, staff corps, proceeded to join the 33rd regt. N.I.

PLOWDEN, Lieut. col. F. D., inf., from gen. duty, Rangoon, to gen. duty, Jubbulpore.

RAMSAY.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 167th regt., dated March 9, app. Lieut. R. G. W. Ramsay, acting adjt., from March 4, during the absence of Lieut. and adjt. Jackson, detailed for special escort duty in Burmah.

WILLIAMS—WILKINSON.—Order confd., dated March 15, by the comdt. 2nd regt. N.I., making the following appts., v. Lieut. col. A. Jenkins, proceeded on furl. to Europe on March 3:—Major S. H. Williams, offieg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer; Capt. A. F. Wilkinson, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties.

WYNTER.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. 16th (Queen's) lancers, dated Oct. 19, app. Lieut. W. R. Wynter, acting interp. to the regt., v. Campbell, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

ALLEN—The following order is confd., dated Jan. 1, by the officer comdg. troops, Port Blair and Nicobars, app. Lieut. Allen, H.M.'s 1-21st fusiliers, station staff officer, from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. Huyne, 15th regt. N.I., ordered to head-quarters, Moulmein.

BUTLER.—The services of Surg. W. J. Butler, Indian Med. Dept. are, at his own request, replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

CLERY, Surg. J. A., M.B., from doing duty depot, Poonamallee, to doing duty, Wellington depot.

COGAN, Surg. M., from on arrival from England, to gen. duty, Presidency circle, to travel expeditiously on duty, at the public expense.

COMYN, Surg. major J. S., M.B., from gen. duty, Burmah circle, to med. charge R.A., Rangoon, as a tempy. measure.

DICKINSON.—Order confd., dated Feb. 28, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, app. Major Dickinson, staff corps, to the charge of pensioners and payments, and president of the Station Prize Committee, v. Major Van Homrigh, staff corps, relieved.

GOOD, Surg. major J., from med. charge 43rd Light Infantry, to med. charge B-20th R.A., on being relieved by Surg. major Johnston.

HARVEY, Hon. surg. R., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and asst. to the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, to act as chemical examiner as a temp. measure, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Surg. Macrae, obtained leave to Europe.

HUME.—Subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, the services of Surg. T. Hume, are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment, temporarily, with the 6th inf., Hyderabad Contingent.

JOHNSON, Surg. W. E., M.D., from attached 35th N.I., to 16th regt. N.I.

KIRWAN, Surg. A., from med. charge R.A., Rangoon, to doing duty 1-21st fusiliers, Rangoon.

LEVINGE, Surg. E., from Hyderabad subsidiary force, to attachment 29th N.I., v. Surg. A. N. R. Harrison, on other duty.

LLOYD, Surg. C., M.D., from attached 33rd regt. N.I., to 31st regt. N.I., v. Surg. McClorg. To stand fast until relieved.

MARTIN.—His Grace the Gov. is pleased to app. Surg. major W. T. Martin, British med. service, to be surg. on his Grace's personal staff.

MOORE.—Order confd., dated Feb. 29, by the officer comdg. R.A., Mount, nominating Lieut. G. R. Moore, R.A., to perform the duties of comsy. of ordnance, Mount, during the abs. on duty of Capt. F. R. Twynam, R.A.

O'NEILL, Surg. C. J., from doing duty 67th foot, to med. charge, R.A., Tonghoo.

RICHARD.—Order confirmed, dated Nov. 19 last, by the officer comdg. British Burmah div., on the recommendation of the dep. surg. gen., British Burmah div., and with the concurrence of the principal med. officer, British Medical Service, 2nd class Asst. Apothecary B. F. Prichard, British Medical Service, doing duty R.A., Rangoon, will proc. in med. charge of the company sappers and miners proceeding to the Straits.

ROSS, Surg. R. E., from Presy. div. to attached 35th regt. N.I.

SANDERSON, Surg. major A., M.D., M.A., is ordered to the Mysore div.

SMITH, Surg. C. C. H., M.D., from doing duty 76th regt., to doing duty 16th lancers.

SMITH.—Order confirmed, dated March 6, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Asst. Apothecary Smith, of the R.A., to proc. in med. charge of convalescents for Wellington and Poonamallee; on completion of the duty, to return expeditiously at the public expense.

TURNER, Surg. R., M.D., from med. charge, R.A., Tonghoo, to doing duty 67th foot.

WILKINS.—The services of Surg. J. T. H. Wilkins, Indian Medical Dept., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Public Dept.

WYLLY, Lieut., 109th foot, to the Madras staff corps; that officer is app 2nd wing subaltern 8th regt. N.I.

MEDICAL CHARGE OF H.M.'s EUROPEAN REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

Surg. major J. Davidge from d.d. R.A., St. Thomas Mount, to med. charge R.A., Nagpore force.

Surg. major J. Sparrow, 89th foot, from on arrival from England, to med. charge 89th regt., Theytmo. To proceed by steamer leaving Madras March 20.

Surg. J. Candy, M.D., from on arrival from England to gen. duty, Secunderabad.

Surg. J. Maturin, from on arrival from England, to d.d. depot, Poonamallee.

Surg. R. H. Gardner, M.B., from d.d. R.A., St. Thomas Mount, to d.d. 67th regt., Fort St. George. To travel expeditiously on duty at the public expense.

Surg. P. H. Benson, from d.d. R.A., Bangalore, to be under the orders of the Surg. gen., Indian med. dept.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, acting district and sessions judge of Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months, from May 14. Mr. G. T. Egan, assistant superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, proceeded to England on April 5 on the leave granted to him in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th idem. The Rev. J. P. Lang, joint chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras, privilege leave for two months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. A. T. Baldwin, wing officer, 25th regiment N.I., for thirty days, from April 1, or date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Capt. E. S. Skinner, adjutant 31st regiment L.I., for thirty days, from March 10, or date of departure, to Bombay. Dep. surg. gen. W. Williamson, Hyderabad subsidiary force, from April 15, or date of departure, for sixty days, on privilege leave. Asst. apothecary C. Jordan, from Feb. 12 to March 13, to Nagpur. Major H. P. Lane, 20th brigade R.A., to Bombay. Capt. F. Sedley, 48th foot, from March 14, or date of departure, to Bombay. Col. W. Crewe, for six months, from April 10, or date of departure, to Bangalore, Shevaroys, and Neilgherries, on private affairs. Col. J. Elphinstone, staff corps, deputy assistant commissary general, on private affairs, for two

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years, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. Col. A. Drury, staff corps, agent for remounts, privilege leave from April 14, or date of departure, until May 31, Vet. surg. Adams performing the duties of the appointment on Col. Drury's responsibility. Surg. R. V. Power, B.A., M.D., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 13th N.I., on private affairs, for two years, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 6.)

COTTON, Lieut. A. E. O., R.E., is reapp. to the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade.

FFENNELL—LEWIS.—The Rev. W. J. Ffennell, B.A., to be chaplain of Baroda; and the Rev. A. G. Lewis to act as garrison chaplain at the Presidency, during the absence on furlough of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin.

GRANT, H. M., asst. superint. Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, has been perm. by the Sec. of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PAYNE, W. H., acted as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs and opium from Feb. 10 to March 28.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 13.)

BAINES, Mr. J. A., to be supernumy. asst. coll. of Nassick.

DRUITT, G., to be supernumy. asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur until further orders.

FOXTON, W., to be judge of the court of Small Causes at Kurrachee.

GELL, H. C., to act as 2nd asst. dist. supt. of police in the Khandesh dist. until further orders.

MCIVER, C., to be dist. supt. of police in the Sholapur dist.

YATES, F. B., to act as asst. dist. supt. of police in the Panch Mahal dist. during the absence of Lieut. Dickson, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H.E. in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions from March 30, in succession to Major gen. H. W. B. Bell, R.E., who has resigned his appointment in the P.W.D.:—

Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., to be superint. engr., 1st circle.
Col. R. S. Sellon, R.E., to be superint. engr., 3rd grade.
Lieut. col. D. Thomson, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade.
Major W. Manson, R.E., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. H. M. Thompson to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. C. T. Burke to be exec. engr., 4th grade.
Lieut. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

To fill the vacancies caused by the above permanent promotions, the following temporary promotions are also made from the same date:—

Col. H. St. C. Wilkins, R.E., A.D.C. to the Queen, to be superint. engr., 1st grade.
Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E., to be superint. engr., 2nd grade.
Major A. T. Mander, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade.
Capt. E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade.
Mr. H. G. Palliser to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.
Mr. J. Young to be exec. engr., 4th grade.
Mr. Gungadhur Ramcrushna Kirani to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 13.)

ANDERSON.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major H. S. Anderson, staff corps, April 6.

FULLER.—The services of Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, 12th regt. N.I., having been placed at the disp. of Govt. for employment in the Commissariat dept., he is directed to join that dept.

RADCLIFFE.—The services of Lieut. G. B. E. Radcliffe, staff corps, having been placed at the disp. of Govt. for employment in the Commissariat dept., he is directed to join that dept.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, April 8.)

CASTELL, Major J. H., wing officer 27th N.I. (1st Belooch batt.), to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Col. Hogg.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. H., 108th foot, performed the duties of adj. to a wing of the regt. from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31 last, and from Feb. 2 to March 10.

LAING, Capt. J. W., 13th N.I., having completed five years' service in the app. of qrmr., with the rank of capt., is reapp. qrmr. from March 25, as a tempy. arrangement.

POOLE—HARTIGAN.—Capt. A. Poole is confd. in the app. of qrmr. of 5th N.L.I., v. Capt. Prideaux; Capt. J. McK. Hartigan is confd. in the app. of 1st wing subaltern, v. Capt. Poole.

THOMAS.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 31, directing Lieut. H. R. D. Thomas, adj., to perform the duties of qrmr. 7th N.I., in addition to his own, v. Capt. Yates, on m.c.

URQUHART—CURTIS.—Lieut. W. A. Urquhart, No. 1 batty. 6th brig., has been transfd. to D batty. 11th brig., and Lieut. H. A. D. Curtis, No. 5 batty. 6th brig., to A batty. 19th brig. R.A. These officers will do duty with the 6th brig. R.A.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Poona*, April 12.)

PRICKETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 25, directing Capt. T. Prickett, 56th foot, to offic. as instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Molineux, and in the abs. of a qualified subaltern.

SMEE.—Order confd., dated April 1, app. Capt. W. H. T. Smee to offic. as instructor of musketry, v. Capt. Prickett.

WESTROPP.—Under instructions from the Secy. of State for India, Col R. M. Westropp is removed from the comd. of the Poona horse.

MEDICAL.

BRODIE—MACMULLEN.—Surgs. J. F. Brodie and R. Macmullen are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British forces in this com. from March 24, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

KEESS, Surg. major J., resumed charge of the duties of professor of anatomy at the Medical College from Surg. A. Porter in the forenoon of March 28.

KING, Surg. W. G., to act as professor of physical science in the Presidency College during the absence of Dr. W. H. Wilson, on leave.

MACBETH, Surg. major H. M., from med. charge, depot Ramandroog, to med. charge, 2-16th foot, Secunderabad.

MARTIN.—Order confirmed, dated March 17, by the officer comdg. ceded districts, directing Surg. P. R. Martin, M.D, 27th regt., N.I., to assume med. charge of the brig. staff, Lock Hospital and Details, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Surg. major E. S. Cleveland, M.D., 4th Light cavy., proc. on leave granted in G.O.C.C., page 112, Feb. 18.

PORTER, Surg. A., M.D., to act as chemical examiner during the employment of Surg. major King, on other duty.

RABY—FERGUSON.—Surgs. J. Raby and J. E. Ferguson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the superint. of vaccination, Southern Circle, on March 11.

SWEETMAN, Surg. M., M.D., from d.d. H.M.'s 43rd foot, to dep. surg. gen.'s dept., British Burmah div.

WILKINS.—Order confd. dated Feb. 23 by the officer commanding Centre dist., by which Surg. T. J. H. Wilkins was directed on Jan. 18 to proceed to Vellore and assume med. charge of the 14th regt. N.I. from Surg. Spence, and continue in charge until relieved by Surg. A. F. Dobson, or until further orders.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. F. H. Forjett, 26th N.I., for eighteen months. Major F. J. T. Ross, staff corps, deputy collector, Kurrachee, for two years, from date of departure in June next. Capt. J. T. Cummins, Madras staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major E. W. Trevor, staff corps, for six months. Condr. E. Gawthorn, Ordnance Dept., for twelve months. Lieut. col. F. W. Graham, commandant 17th regt. Bengal cavalry, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. J. T. Walker, R.E., superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for one year. Brigdr. gen. J. W. Schneider, C.B., commanding at Aden, for six months. Lieut. E. W. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. G. H. Candy, royal (Bombay) art., commanding No. 1 company N art. and Gazerat mountain train, for two years. Capt. A. Steers, unattached, Bombay army, for one year. Capt R. E. Huxham, 2nd battalion 9th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major E. Manrom, 2nd battalion 12th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. Watson, 34th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. H. Powell, 44th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. M. Maycock and Qrmr. J. Knox, 48th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major W. Clements, 51st foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. L. S. Charlton, 55th foot, *via* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. Blewit, 65th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major H. Lock and Capt. P. Justice, 108th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. M. Madden, 1st wing subaltern 16th N.I., to remain at the Neilgherries, from April 1 to April 30, in extension. Capt. E. S. Garrett and Lieut. H. H. Smallpiece, instructor of musketry, 66th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. M. James, 3rd (Queen's Own) light cavalry, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to obtaining final certificate to Europe. Lieut. R. G. Dickson, 3rd hussars, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Surg. major G. A. Burn, M.A., M.D., Madras Medical Establishment. Surg. M. Heffernan, in medical charge 25th regt. N.I., for twelve months. Surg. major W. B. Wallis and R. O. Hayden, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Surg. major W. H. Pollard, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Vet. surg. F. Garratt, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Surg. major G. Auchinleck, 1st battalion 8th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 2.

3rd Hussars.—Sub lieut. R. C. Freeman, from 84th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. G. Dickson, prom.

4th Hussars.—Vet. surg. T. Paton, 1st class, from the Army Service Corps, to be vet. surg., v. Vet. surg. H. Sewell, 1st class, who exchanges.

10th Hussars.—Sub lieut. D. S. William, Lord Ogilvy, from Scots Fusilier Guards, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. F. P. Startin, deceased.

13th Hussars.—Sub lieut. O. N. Jones resigns his com.

1st Foot.—Sub lieut. P. H. H. Massy, from the Unattached List, to be sub lieut., v. G. C. Kitson, transfd. to the 60th foot. Lieut. G. C. Peard to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. S. B. Moore, removed from that appointment.

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14*th Foot.*—Capt. W. T. Croft, from half-pay, late 65th foot, to be capt., v. J. D. Bradley, retired on tempy. half-pay.

21*st Foot.*—Capt. F. W. Douglass, from half-pay, late 7th foot, to be capt., v. J. B. Jackson, retired on tempy. half-pay.

43*rd Foot.*—The retirement from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy, of Lieut. J. G. S. Goff, which was noticed in the *Gazette* of April 18, is cancelled.

65*th Foot.*—Lieut. F. Luttman-Johnson to be capt., v. C. G. B. Martin, retired.

73*rd Foot.*—Lieut. H. J. Harrison retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

109*th Foot.*—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. H. F. Brooke retires upon half-pay, having been app. dep. adjt. gen. in Bengal.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

J. Magill, M.D., to be surg.

UNATTACHED.

A. F. Mockler, gent., to be sub lieut.
N. H. Bacon, gent., to be sub lieut.
W. A. Young, gent., to be sub lieut.
H. Melvill, gent., to be sub lieut.
E. W. Brodie, gent., to be sub lieut.

BREVET.

The surname of the major of the Bengal staff corps prom. to the rank of lieut. col. on Feb. 10, is Fosbery, and not Fosberry, as stated in the *Gazette* of March 7.

The surname of the lieut. and dep. comy., Madras Estab., who was granted the hon. rank of capt., dated Aug. 28, 1875, is Lissenburg, and not Lissenberg, as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan. 4.

The surname of the dep. asst. comy., Bengal Estab., who was granted the hon. rank of lieut., but to be junior of that rank for one year, dated April 1, 1875, is Litster, and not Litsler, as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 5, 1875.

The following proms. to take place consequent on the death, on April 4, of Gen. C. A. Shawe, col. of the 74th foot:—

Lieut. gen. C. A. Lewis, col., 14th foot, to be gen.; Major gen. S. T. Christie, C.B., to be lieut. gen.

Brevet col. W. F. Curtis, from lieut. col., half-pay, late 21st hussars, to be major gen., dated Aug. 16, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to April 5.

Major H. D. Battye, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS-ACTON.—At Malabar Hill, April 9, wife of John Adams-Acton, son.
ALEXANDER—At Cossipore, April 7, wife of George Alexander, daughter.
BERESFORD—At Shillong, April 4, wife of Capt. G. W. Beresford, 43rd Assam Light Inf., daughter.
CLIFT—At Mysore, April 6, wife of H. W. Clift, D.P.W., son.
CORDNER—At Meerut, March, 5, wife of Lieut. col. Cordner, R.A., daughter.
CUNNINGHAM—At Roorkee, N.W.P., March 28, wife of Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E., son.
HAILES—At Bareilly, N.W.P., April 1, wife of Capt. W. Hailes, B.S.C, daughter.
HERBAGE—At Kurrachee, April 6, wife of Alfred Herbage, daughter.
LAUGHARNE—At Dugshai, April 4, wife of Mr. Laugharne, R.E., daughter.
LEMARCHAND—At Jhelam, March 29, wife of F. O. Lemarchand, Forest Dept., daughter.
MACLEOD—At Mahableshwur, April 7, wife of Lieut. col. C. D. Macleod, Bombay Army, son.
MACPHERSON—At Mahableshwar, Bombay, April 8, wife of Charles G. Macpherson, C.S., daughter.
MOLLOY.—At Calcutta, April 12, wife of T. Molloy, son.
PERREN—At Simla, March 16, wife of John Perren, daughter.
QUIN—At Calpi, April 10, wife of Capt. Quin, asst. comr., daughter.
ROGERS—At Narora, April 9, wife of T. Rogers, supervisor, Workshops div., P.W.D., son.
SAKER—At Calcutta, April 11, wife of Capt. J. W. Saker, daughter.
SCOBELL—At Cawnpore, N.W.P., April 3, wife of the Rev. J. F. Scobell, chaplain, son.
SMIDT—At Calcutta, wife of G. Smidt, son.
SMITH—At Trichinopoly, April 10, wife of Rev. C. Smith, son.
STRANACK—At Kurrachee, April 7, wife of F. D. Stranack, daughter.
TREVOR—At Kamptee, April 6, wife of Capt. F. R. Trevor, 35th N.I., son.
WACE—At Calcutta, April 10, wife of A. A. Wace, B.C.S., son.
WEBSTER—At Calcutta, April 2, wife of F. Webster, Bengal Marine, son.
WEST—At Sanglee, April 10, wife of Major E. W. West, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—BLYTH.—At Dum Dum, April 4, Alfred C. Bruce, R.E., to Frances M., daughter of Col. Blyth, commanding H.M.'s 40th Regt.
DONALDSON—SALTER.—At Calcutta, April 11, William Donaldson, to Annie E. (Annie Howard), second daughter of H. Salter, Prince of Wales-road, London.
CONDER—THOMAS.—At Lahore, March 27, James Conder, executive engineer, P.W.D., to Mary H., daughter of R. W. Thomas, of Slough, England.
HALL—FERGUSON.—At Rawal Pindi, April 3, Edward, son of Arthur Hall, late Madras C.S., to Anne, daughter of the late William Ferguson, of Rockvale, Co. Down, Ireland.
LEISHMAN—GRANT—At Calcutta, April 12, James Leishman, E. B. Railway, to Celia Grant.
LOVETT—BLEWITT.—At Delhi, April 5, Captain Beresford Lovett, C.S.I., R.E., to Agnes, daughter of William T. Blewitt, of Delhi.
PHIPPS—BLECHYNDEN.—At Calcutta, April 4, Samuel U. Phipps, to Lizzy M., youngest daughter of A. H. Blechynden.

DEATHS.

BADHAM—At Mussoorie, April 3, Henry Badham, of Badham Bros., Calcutta, aged 33.
BORTHWICK—At Byculla, April 9, James Borthwick, Carriage Foreman, G.I.P. Railway, aged 39.
BULLOCH—At Calcutta, April 1, Caralambus E. S., son of Capt. Bulloch, aged 6 months.
CAMPBELL—At Murree, Punjab, April 28, Ronald P., son of Major R. B. Campbell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Bengal staff corps, aged 5 months.
CUNNINGHAM—At Roorkee, N.W.P., April 27, Bessie, wife of Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E.
DAVIS—At Coimbatore, Madras Presy., March 28, M., wife of Surg. major W. F. Davis, acting zillah surg.
DOUGLAS—At Punjab, March 16, William Douglas, Capt., Madras S.C., aged 37.
GAVIN—At Mercara, March 31, Alexander Gavin, aged 20.
KIERULF—At Bangalore, April 10, Alice A., daughter of Apothy. William K. Kierulf, Madras Railway, aged 18.
PERREN—At Simla, April 3, Annie E., daughter of John Perren, aged 18 days.
REID—At Barrackpore, April 9, Lieut. Gen. Charles S. Reid, Royal Bengal Arty., aged 68.
SHUTTLEWORTH—At Meerut March 30, Charles Shuttleworth, Major, B.S.C., Cantonment Mag. of Nusseerabad, son of the late Chas. Shuttleworth, of Great Bowden, Leicestershire.
STEWART—At Madras, April 4, Surg. major A. A. Stewart, aged 36.
THOMPSON—At Bangalore, April 2, Sarah, wife of R. Thompson, aged 76.
WATTERS—At Prome, British Burmah, April 5, George A., asst. conservator of forests, son of P. Watters, aged 30.
WEBSTER—At Calcutta, April 4, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Webster.

Official Papers.

THE UNCOVENANTED LEAVE RULES.

March 31.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information:—

Financial, No. 48.

India Office, London, Feb. 10.

To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD.—Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 29th January, 1875, No. 39, on the subject of the Leave Rules of the Uncovenanted Service.

2. You therein state that you have some doubts as to the intentions of the Duke of Argyll, and as to the manner in which effect should be given to his Grace's instructions; that nearly all the offices in the Uncovenanted Service are such as may, under certain circumstances, be "fitly held by natives," and that, consequently, if you were to adopt a principle of selection, which would be most in accordance with the instructions received by you the logical conclusion would be that no members of the service should be admitted to the favourable rules.

3. You consider that the rigid adoption of the principle that the present holders of offices to which Natives could fitly be appointed should not be admitted to the benefits of the favourable rules, would cause not unreasonable dissatisfaction, and you are of opinion that some limit of a more or less arbitrary nature, as to the position of those to whom those rules should be extended, will have to be laid down.

4. You therefore forward nominal lists, which you state to be complete, of all those officers of the Uncovenanted Service who come within the category set forth in Schedule A of the Civil Leave Code, and request me to determine the principle on which admission to the favourable Leave Rules shall be regulated.

5. With your Financial letter dated the 30th September, 1875, No. 346, you forwarded, in continuation of the list already referred to, a list of officers of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, whom you proposed to admit to the more favourable rules.

6. The instruction conveyed to your Government in the financial despatches dated the 10th March, 1870, and the 6th December, 1871, appear to me to leave no doubt as to the intentions of the Duke of Argyll on this subject.

7. In the former despatch the Duke of Argyll assented to the favourable rules "proposed for holders of offices now held by English gentlemen," with certain modifications, and desired "that they be declared applicable from this date only to officers of the Education Department appointed from England, and to such others of those now actually in the Service as you may think fit to include in a nominal list for that purpose to be submitted for my approval." His Grace also stated that the second set of rules proposed "for all other classes of the Uncovenanted Service would, for the present, apply to all Uncovenanted Servants not entitled to the benefits of the first set of Rules, and hereafter to all Uncovenanted Servants who may not have been appointed from England."

8. In para. 7 of the latter Despatch, the Duke of Argyll extended the benefits of the first set of Rules to "those uncovenanted Servants appointed in England to offices for which they had special qualifications," and "to those Europeans who for special reasons may have been, or, with my sanction, may be hereafter appointed in India to certain exceptional posts," and his Grace added "but, in order to confine these privileges within reasonable limits, I must again request that you will furnish me with a nominal list of the officers who appear to you to come within the descrip-

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tion referred to in my Financial Despatch dated the 10th March, 1870, No. 84."

9. The Duke of Argyll concluded [Financial Despatch, March 10, 1870] "the principle which her Majesty's Government have steadily kept in view throughout the discussion on these Furlough Rules is, that the Uncovenanted Service should be principally reserved for the natives of the country, and that superior appointments which require English training and experience should be made, as heretofore, from England, and they look with great disfavour on the system, which appears to be growing up in India, of appointing Englishmen in India to situations that ought only, as a rule, to be filled by civilians who have gained their position by open competition. I trust that the views I have now expressed will put a stop to the above practice.

10. In the views expressed by the Duke of Argyll in those Despatches I concur.

11. In respect, therefore, to the future, I request that it may clearly be understood, that the less favourable Leave Rules will be applicable to all Uncovenanted Servants appointed after the year 1871, unless—

1. They have been appointed in England.

2. They have been appointed in India with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

It remains to specify in detail the reasonable concessions which, in accordance with the intimation made by the Duke of Argyll, I am willing to grant to certain of your Uncovenanted Servants who now hold, and, at the date of his Grace's Despatch, held appointments in the Uncovenanted Service. It is to be understood that the instructions contained in the remainder of this Despatch apply only to them.

12. I have not within my reach the information necessary to enable me to select individual officers according to their merit or according to the peculiar circumstances of their appointment. In the absence of any such principle of choice, it will be expedient to shape the proposed concessions in such a manner as to harmonise with the policy which has been laid down for the future. Without going so far as to assent to your Excellency's opinion that "if the whole of the classes enumerated in Schedule A are admitted to the new rules, the concession must be extended to the future," I am quite sensible of the difficulty which would attend any attempt to enforce, in respect to the future, a system contrasting violently with that which shall be adopted in respect to present incumbents. It will be, on this ground, expedient to apply a different mode of treatment to the present incumbents of those offices which will in future, so far as they are continued, certainly be filled up as a rule from England, and those which may possibly continue to be filled in India. The Uncovenanted Service of the Public Works Department—except so far as it is recruited from students educated at the Indian Civil Engineering Colleges which were specially designed for the natives of the country—will ordinarily in the future be supplied from Cooper's Hill. The forest service will, in like manner, and with possibly an analogous exception, consist of candidates prepared in Europe under the system established by Dr. Brandis. The limited opportunity which exists in India for obtaining men of scientific training furnishes an obvious reason for confining, as a general rule, to persons selected in England, the higher grades of the Telegraph and Geological Survey Department. It has already been determined that the higher educational officers shall be selected here. On the other hand, the officers on the present establishment at Mysore only exist for a temporary purpose. A similar consideration applies to the arrangement under which the small number of Uncovenanted Marine and Medical Officers are at present appointed. To all these officers, as occupying posts which, so far as they are filled up by Englishmen at all, will in the future be ordinarily filled up in England, I see no difficulty in extending without restriction the concessions contemplated by the Duke of Argyll.

13. The following Officers, therefore, named in the enclosure to your Despatch of 29th January, 1875, may be immediately admitted to the more favourable Leave Rules :—

The 274 Officers, under the Government of India, included in Section D.

The 30 Officers, under the Government of India, included in Sub-sections 4 and 6 of Section E.

The 20 Officers, under the Government of Madras, included in Sub-section 2 of Section B.

The 19 Officers, under the Government of Bombay, included in Sub-section 2 of Section C. and four Forest officers in Sub-section 1 of the same Section.

The 10 Officers, employed in Mysore, included in Section 1.

The Educational Officers, the Officers of the Marine Department who have served in the Indian Navy or Bengal Marine, and the Medical Officers named in the lists transmitted by you.

The three Medical Officers of the Persian Telegraph Service, as recommended in your Financial letter, dated the 26th February, 1875, No. 79.

A nominal list of all the above Officers is annexed to this despatch.

14. Of the remaining Officers named in your lists, the greater part are filling posts which do not require preliminary technical education, and which, in future, if not held by Natives, will be occupied partly by Covenanted Civil Servants, or by Uncovenanted Servants specially selected, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, according to the principles adverted to in para. 11 of this despatch. Adopting, therefore, with regard to this class of Officers your suggestion that, as respects existing incumbents, an arbitrary limit must be to some extent applied to them, I sanction the extension of the more favourable rules to such of the above-mentioned officers named in your lists, as are now in the receipt of salaries of not less than Rs. 6,000 per annum, and I request that a list of the persons to whom this will apply may be forwarded for record in this office.

15. I observe that your lists do not include any of the officers employed in the higher appointments of the Andamans. You may, perhaps, desire to correct the omission, and possibly other similar omissions; if so, I will gladly consider any recommendation you may make.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) SALISBURY.

Home.

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a *levée* was held on April 28, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court, are by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present at the *levée*.

The following presentations, amongst many others, to the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty, were made, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. Abdy, 4th Dragoon Guards.
Major gen. Sir J. Adye, K.C.B.
Lieut. A. P. Agar, Indian Marine.
Col. Applegarth, Madras Staff Corps.
Sub lieut. Barnett.
Lieut. H. H. Barnet, R.E.
Capt. G. E. Boyle, Rifle Brigade.
Major gen. Bright, C.B., on promotion.
Lieut. gen. S. Brownrigg, C.B.
Lieut. E. B. Burnaby, 10th Regt.
Lieut. col. Burnell, 7th Hussars.
Lieut. col. Byron, 10th Regt.
Capt. H. Guy-Carleton, 10th Regt.
Lieut. S. D. Cleeve, R.E.
Sub lieut. C. Crutchley, Scots Fusilier Guards.
Lieut. col. A. Davidson, R.E.
Surg. C. W. S. Deakin, Bengal M.S.
Lieut. J. de Hoghton, 10th Regt.
Major C. J. East, 41st Regt.
Major W. K. Elles, 38th Regt.
Brevet col. E. C. A. Gordon, R.E.
Lieut. C. E. Haynes, R.E.
Lieut. H. B. Hellard, R.A.
Lieut. C. J. Hill, 10th Regt.
Lieut. gen. Sir E. A. Holdich, K.C.B.
Lieut. col. R. Home, C.B., R.E.
Major gen. D. Lysons, C.B., Quartermaster-General.
Lieut. col. Peget, 5th Punjab Cav.
Lieut. col. H. Renny, R.A.
Mr. M. H. Scott, Bombay C.S.
Lieut. R. Whalley, 39th Regt.
Major gen. G. Willis, C.B., on promotion.
Major gen. J. H. Wingfield, on promotion.

Miscellaneous.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN EXPENSES.—We (*Vanity Fair*) are able to announce that the accounts of the expenses connected with the Prince of Wales's visit to India show that the sum of £60,000 voted has not been exceeded. It will, therefore, not be necessary to ask for any further vote of money.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £500,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £320,000 ; to Bombay, £160,000 ; and to Madras, £1,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8$\frac{3}{4}$d. will receive in full.

DEATHS OF COLONEL COUCHMAN AND CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.—Colonel Couchman who was Assistant Adjutant-General at Madras, died on April 26, at Genoa, on his way home to England ; he entered the army in December, 1841.—Captain A. H. Fletcher Campbell, late of the 56th Regiment, died at Aldershot on April 29. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1858-59, with the movable column under Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael, which went in pursuit of Beni Maddoo, and drove him and his troops across the Gogra.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GEN. JOHN GEORGE BOOTHBY, R.A.—This officer died on April 27, at Charlton, aged fifty-two. He obtained his first commission as second lieutenant in June, 1844 ; became first lieutenant in April, 1846 ; and captain, 5th August, 1852. He served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affair of M'Kenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the siege of Sebastopol, and the repulse of the sortie on the 26th of October, 1854. He had received the medal with three clasps, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, had received the Order of the Médjidié of the 5th class, and the Turkish medal.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About ten o'clock on Monday night, as Viscount Helmsley's brougham was standing outside a club-house in St. James's-street, the horse took fright, ran upon the pavement at the corner of Bury-street, and knocked down Surgeon-major Robert Pilkington Linton, F.R.C.S., F.R.G.S., of the Indian Army. The coachman lost all control of the horse, and the brougham, after breaking the iron railings in front of several houses, was at length shattered, and the coachman thrown into the road. Both the injured persons were taken to St. George's Hospital, where Mr. Linton died the same night, and the coachman on Tuesday morning.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—The Rev. Louis George Mylne, D.D., Tutor of Keble College, Oxford, was on Monday consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral to the See of Bombay. The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted in the consecration service by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Oxford, and Ely. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Scott Holland, M.A., Senior Student of Christ's Church, Oxford. Her Majesty's letters patent conferring the bishopric on Dr. Mylne were read aloud by command of the Primate. There was a large attendance from the University of Oxford. The Marquis of Salisbury has the yet more important Bishopric of Calcutta to fill up.

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PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 77TH REGIMENT.—New colours were presented to the 77th Regiment of Foot at Woolwich, on Thursday, by the Duke of Cambridge. It had been intended that the Prince of Wales should present the colours on his return from India; but as the regiment is under orders for Fermoy, the arrangement had to be altered.

INDIAN MISSIONS.—On Monday last the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall. The chair was taken by Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, M.P. The report read referred to the missions to India, Ceylon, and China, which were seeking to enlighten and convert some 700,000,000—probably half the entire population of the globe. In India and Ceylon there were 89 missionaries, of whom 52 were natives; in China, 12 missionaries, including one native; in Southern Africa and among the Bechuana and Kaffir tribes there were 94 missionaries, of whom 16 are natives; in West Africa there are 25 missionaries, of whom 17 are natives; 91 missionaries labour in the West Indies. The above missions are all under the control of the British, Irish, and French Conferences, and include 429 missionaries, 83,484 church members, and 53,120 scholars. The President also referred to the conversion at Calcutta of some forty or fifty sailors on board the *Serapis*, under Wesleyan influence.—The anniversary of the Ladies' Association for Zenana work in India, in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society, was commemorated yesterday week by a breakfast at Freemasons' Hall, at which about 500 sat down. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Robert Lush, Mr. Alderman Barran (of Leeds), Colonel and Mrs. Croll, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Underhill, Mrs. J. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Tritton, the Rev. Dr. Manning, the Rev. C. M. Birrell, the Rev. J. P. Chown, and Dr. Thomas. Alderman Barran presided, and having introduced the business of the meeting with a few opening remarks, called on Dr. Underhill, for the secretary, Lady Lush, to read the report, which stated that the object of the Association was the propagation of Christianity in the Zenanas or harems of India by means of lady visitors and Bible women. In Calcutta there were three such visitors and fourteen native Bible women, and there were five girls'-schools with 160 children. In Delhi there were three Zenana visitors and five Bible women, together with a female medical missionary. At Benares the Zenanas were visited by several female missionaries, and there were well-attended Sunday-schools. Serampore was another Zenana station, and at Soorie 115 women were under Christian instruction, and much good was doing. Other stations were Allahabad, Dacca, and Barisane. In all the stations progress was being made. The ordinary income for the year had been £1,397, and the expenditure £1,323.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, *May* 2.—ROYAL TITLES PROCLAMATION.—Lord SELBORNE, in putting a question to the Lord Chancellor as to the meaning and operation of the terms in the Royal Proclamation, reviewed at great length the statements made at various times by members of the Ministry as to the limitation of the title "Empress" to India, and urged that the Proclamation did not carry out Ministerial pledges.—The LORD CHANCELLOR repeated at greater length the affirmation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Proclamation precisely carried out the expressed intentions of the Government; and after some remarks from Lord HATHERLEY in support of the view taken by Lord Selborne the subject dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *May* 2.—THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.—Sir H. JAMES rose to put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the Royal Proclamation.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that when the Titles Bill was in Committee it was the intention of the Government, expressed by himself and his colleagues, not to advise the Queen to take the title of Empress, save with the intention that it should be a title of a local character to be borne in India. But at the same time it was, he urged, stated that there would be circumstances under which it would be necessary for the Queen to use the new title in England, and the Proclamation "exactly gives effect" to the intentions expressed by Mr. Disraeli, and particularly indicated by the resistance with which the Government met Mr. Pease's amendment prohibiting the use in the United Kingdom of the title of Empress. This last statement of opinion was received with a deep groan from the Opposition, answered by some cheering from the Ministerialists.—In reply to Sir CHARLES DILKE, who asked Mr. DISRAELI whether the new Imperial title will be used in army commissions, the Premier answered that the officers of the army sometimes served in India, and that the title of Empress would certainly be used in their commissions.—Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN asked the ATTORNEY-GENERAL whether the Proclamation required that the title of Empress shall in future be used in proclamations, writs, charters, commissions, and other like instruments, issued by the Governors or out of the Supreme Courts of Colonies. The hon. and learned gentleman said the Royal Proclamation required that the addition of the title of Empress should be added only in instruments operating in the colonies in cases where it is necessary to make use of the full title of the Queen. In writs it might be necessary to make such additions; in other documents it would be for the authorities to decide as cases arose. This answer was received with cheers and laughter by the Opposition.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Sir H. HAVELOCK then proceeded to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the practicability of soldiers, sailors, and marines, who have meritoriously served their country, being employed in the civil departments of the public service. He further desired that the Committee should inquire into the practicability of the State becoming the medium of communication between private employers of labour and soldiers of the army and militia reserve who desire to obtain employment.—Mr. GATHORNE HARDY said the project had long been talked of, and he thought the time had now come when the experiment should be tried. He accordingly offered no objection to the resolution, and the appointment of the Committee was agreed to.

THE QUEEN'S TITLE.—Mr. C. LEWIS then found an opportunity to bring forward his motion for returns relating to the oath of certain Privy Councillors. The hon. gentleman explained that he was actuated in this step by the publication of Mr. Lowe's statement, made at Retford, to the effect that two Prime Ministers before Mr. Disraeli had been asked to pass a Bill making the Queen Empress of India, and had declined. He said he had written to Mr. Lowe, asking him whether the report was accurate, and created much merriment by reading the reply received, in which the right hon. gentleman bluntly remarked, "My recent speech at Retford contains nothing relating to you," and therefore declined to answer his question.—Mr. LOWE now said he was arraigned, not as a member of the House, not as a Privy Councillor, but as a spouter at a convivial dinner. He pointed out the inconvenience which would arise if the House were to "follow in the line of business" in which Mr. Lewis had set out, and flatly declined to answer any of that hon. member's questions.—Mr. DISRAELI said he regretted that the motion had been made, but he regretted still more the speech of Mr. Lowe. The statement made by Mr. Lowe was, he said, monstrous if true; and, if not true, must be described by an epithet Mr. Disraeli could not find in his vocabulary. Betraying an altogether unusual degree of excitement, the right hon. gentleman, amid loud and prolonged cheering from the Ministerialists, protested against the conduct of Mr. Lowe, inasmuch as he had commented upon the character of the Sovereign, and had held up to public infamy the conduct of her chief adviser. Attempting to cite the testimony of the Queen as to the truth of Mr. Lowe's original statement, he was met by loud cries of "Order!" in the face of which he resumed his seat.—The SPEAKER, rising, explained the rule which prohibits the introduction of the Sovereign's name in debate.—Mr. DISRAELI said it was a very small matter, and he only desired to say that the Queen had authorised him to state that with no Minister, and at no time, had such circumstances happened as were described in the Retford speech.—After some words from Mr. REED, Mr. LEWIS offered to withdraw his amendment; but this being thwarted by members on the Liberal side, a division took place, when the resolution was carried by 91 votes against 37.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *May* 4.—THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Mr. FAWCETT gave notice that on the introduction of the Indian Budget he should move that "This House views with apprehension the constant additions which are being made to the public debt of India, and is of opinion that, considering the serious losses which have been and may be caused by the depreciation in the value of silver, no new public works should be undertaken which would necessitate new loans, and that in order to place the financial position of India in a satisfactory condition, the distinction in the budget between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure should be discontinued."

DUTIES ON INDIAN PRODUCE.—Sir G. BALFOUR asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will cause to be laid before the House statements of all duties levied in the United Kingdom on the produce and manufactures of India, and also of the duties levied in India on the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom and colonies, with a view to negotiations being entered into between the Governments of the United Kingdom, of the colonies, and of India for establishing a thoroughly reciprocal free trade between the dominions of the Sovereign.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there would not be the slightest objection to lay before the House a statement of the character asked for if the hon. gentleman would move for a return; but he must demur to the latter part of the question, which, indeed, he thought was hardly one it would be right to put in the form of a question as to the policy which was to be founded upon these returns, and he must guard the Government against the adoption of what was implied in the question.

SUEZ CANAL.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, replying to Sir H. WOLFF, said that in his opinion it would be inconvenient to discuss the arrangements for the future management of the Suez Canal before the company held their general meeting.

INDIAN FINANCE.—Lord G. HAMILTON, whom Mr. FAWCETT asked why the Secretary of State for India had thought it necessary to borrow in this country an amount greater than the Budget estimate

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published in India showed to be necessary, said the Indian Government based their estimates upon the most probable assumptions, guarding themselves by stating so, and that in the present instance what were considered the best means of meeting a deficit had been adopted.

INDIAN TARIFF ACT.—Mr. FAWCETT asked for the production of the substance of the telegram of Sept. 30, from the Secretary of State to Lord Northbrook, with reference to the Indian Tariff Act. —Lord G. HAMILTON said the papers asked for were laid upon the table of the other House under protest. The hon. gentleman was therefore at liberty to move for them as an unopposed return ; but he hoped that in granting this no precedent would be created for the production of similar papers.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.—Sir H. JAMES, who was received with much cheering, said : I beg leave to give notice that at the earliest opportunity afforded me, I propose submitting the following resolution to the House : "That, having regard to the declarations made by her Majesty's Ministers during the progress of the Royal Titles Act through Parliament, this House is of opinion that the proclamation issued by virtue of that Act does not make adequate provision for restraining and preventing the use of the title of Empress in relation to the internal affairs of her Majesty's dominions other than India." (Hear, hear.) Perhaps it may be convenient that I should state the course I intend to pursue. I mean to place this notice formally on the paper, on the motion for going into Supply to-morrow, in the hope that the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government and the noble lord the Member for the Radnor Burghs may be able to make arrangements to allow this motion to come on at the earliest possible moment. (Cheers.)—Mr. DISRAELI, who was received with cheers, said : There will be no occasion whatever to postpone till to-morrow the settlement of the point raised by the hon. and learned gentleman. He has given notice of what, in my opinion, is not only a vote of censure, but one which involves a want of confidence altogether, and therefore I think it will be to the convenience of the House on both sides that —of course with a due regard to the courtesies that generally attend the bringing forward of motions in this sudden manner—that we should at once fix a day, and an early one, for the consideration of the motion. I therefore place at the disposal of the right hon. gentleman this day week, and I trust it will be convenient for himself and his friends, (Cheers and counter cheers.)

MR. LOWE'S EXPLANATION.—Mr. LOWE, alluding to the comments which were made on Tuesday upon some remarks which he was reported to have uttered at a dinner at Retford, expressed his sincere regret that he had been led into an error, and that through his mistaken ideas her Majesty's name had been introduced in the debate. The right hon. gentleman's apology was received with cheers from both sides of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *May* 5.—RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.—Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE called attention to the occupation by Russia of the Khanate of Khokand, and moved for copies of certain correspondence between her Majesty's Government and that of Russia respecting it.—After a lengthy debate Mr. DISRAELI stated that the occupation was anticipated ; that the Government were determined to maintain and strengthen our Indian frontier ; and that the best possible understanding with regard to this matter existed, he was happy to say, between themselves and Russia at the present time. As there was no correspondence between the two Governments with respect to Khokand, no papers could be produced.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Sir H. WOLFF called attention to the proposed arrangements with regard to the future management of the Suez Canal.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to several interrogatories put to him by the hon. baronet, and explained the manner in which England would be represented in the councils of the Company. With regard to the surtax, further information, he said, would be given to the House as early as possible.

India Office.

May 5, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. E. B. Jeffrey, G. M. Goodricke (Uncov.), H. C. Levinge (Uncov.), C. J. Brown (Uncov.), J. C. Perreau (Uncov.), E. Christian (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. L. A. Campbell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. E. Tierney, R.A.; Lieut. col. J. K. Couper, Staff Corps; Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. C. C. Barlow, R.E.; Col. E. M. Ryan, Staff Corps; Major W. G. Cubitt, Staff Corps; Dep. Surg. gen. J. C. Bow; Capt. V. Rivaz, Staff Corps; Capt. R. S. Robinson, R.A.; Capt. E. G. Wace, Staff Corps; Capt. F. Knowles, Staff Corps; Major G. A. A. Baker, Staff Corps; Capt. A. L. Playfair, Staff Corps; Capt. W. L. Samuells, Staff Corps; Major T. W. Powlett, Staff Corps; Capt. J. L. N. Willis, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. C. McDougall, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. W. Johnstone; Major F. H. Jenkins, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. N. Lees, Inf.; Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, Inf.; Lieut. J. Cargin, Barrack Dept.; Capt. W. Campbell, Cav.; Lieut. col. R. E. Oakes, Staff Corps; Capt. T. O. Wingate, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Surg. W. Macrae; Col. R. H. Sankey, R.E.; Col. J. E. Mayne, Staff Corps; Capt. M. H. Wratislaw, Staff Corps; Col. H. H. O'Connell, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Bredin, Staff Corps; Capt. E. S. Skinner, Staff Corps; Capt. F. E. Spry, Inf.; Col. de S. Barrow, Staff Corps: Major H. G. Thomson, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. S. Ridings.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. Fife, R.E.; Major K. A. Jopp, R.E.; Lieut. col. W. A. Park, Inf.; Lieut. E. A. Johnson, R.A.; Lieut. col. W. Bannerman, Staff Corps; Capt. G. R. Peart, Staff Corps; Capt. H. D. Cathcart, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. B. Jones, to Oct. 3, furl.; Mr. H. J. Ralphs (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury (Uncov.), 6 mo. furl.; Mr. H. C. Levinge (Uncov.), 1 year furl.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. E. H. Light (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. J. Ward, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Major J. L. Watts, R.E., 3 mo.; Surg. F. M. Mackenzie, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major B. T. Suffrein, 3 mo.; Surg. major J. Ross, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. J. M. Baumgartner, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; Capt. A. F. Stewart, Staff Corps; Capt. S. G. D. Turner, Staff Corps.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. J. Beresford (Uncov.), and F. Venning.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. H. Comyn.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. A. Kinlock, 60th Rifles.

Madras Estab.—Major H. W. Wood, R.E.; Dep. Inspr. gen. W. Johnston, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. Hennell, Inf.; Capt. W. Luckhardt, Staff Corps; Capt. E. R. Reay, Inf.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. de L. Gostling, Staff Corps, half-pay.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BOND—The wife of Major C. F. Bond, 105th Light Infantry, of a son, at Aldershot, April 22.

CLEVELAND—The wife of Lieut. col. George Cleveland, late 98th Regt., of a daughter, at 12, Great Queen-street, April 27.

INGLIS—The wife of A. B. Inglis, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, April 30.

LEWIS—The wife of James F. Lewis, Lieut. R.E., of a son, at Bursledon, Southampton, April 23.

NIXON—The wife of Capt. Nixon, R.E., of a daughter, at Clifton, April 28.

NUGENT—The wife of John Nugent, Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Dublin, May 2.

THUNDER—The wife of Capt. Thunder, late 21st Fusiliers, of a son, at Coolnagloose, co. Wexford, April 26.

TRENCH—The wife of Major Charles Trench, R.A., of a son, at Government House, Bermuda, April 4.

WALDRON—The wife of H. J. K. Waldron, late Capt. 31st Regt., of a son, at Beckenham, May 1.

MARRIAGES.

BOYLE—MOON.—Andrew T. Boyle, 106th Light Infantry, to Margaret, daughter of the late H. Moon, at Sunderland, April 27.

EMERSON—EVAIT.—John J. Emerson, LL.D., to Frances M. E., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Melville F. Evait, Bengal Staff Corps, at Croydon, April 20.

MUSGROVE—MURRAY.—William H. F., son of the late Major gen. J. Forbes Musgrove, Indian Army, to Margaret F., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Murray, at Kentish Town, April 25.

THOMPSON—WATSON.—Henry M. Thompson, C.E., Indian Service, to Emily G., daughter of the Rev. John Watson, at Orton Longueville, Hunts, April 27.

WOODFULL—TAYLOR.—S. P. Woodfull, Surg. major 18th Brigade R.A., to Jane, daughter of Col. Robert Taylor, late 2nd Madras Light Cav., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, April 27.

DEATHS.

BELL—Edward Bell, formerly Lieut. Bombay Grenadiers, son of the late Hon. Alexander Bell, member of Council for Bombay, April 29, aged 39.

BOWEN—William H. Bowen, late Commander of the s.s. *Hope*, and son of the late Capt. William A. Bowen, H.E.I.C.S., at Hampstead, April 20, aged 51.

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BROWN.—Lieut. Col. Robert J. Brown, late of the 14th Hussars, at 34, Curzon-street, April 28.

CAMPBELL—Capt. A. H. F. Campbell, late 56th Regt., at North Camp, Aldershot, April 29.

CAMPBELL—Crawford Campbell, C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Dept., India, at Naples, April 10.

COUCHMAN—Col. Edward H. Couchman, R.A., Asst. Adjt. Gen., Madras, at Genoa, on his way home from India, April 26, aged 54.

MACTIER—Maria L., daughter of Dr. W. F. Mactier, late Bengal Medical Service, at Kinnessburn, St. Andrews, N.B., April 23, aged 7.

MARSHALL—Edward, son of the late Major G. A. Marshall, Madras Army, at St. Catherine's, Canada, April 11, aged 22.

RAIT—Henry Rait, late of Gonatea, Beerbhoom, Bengal, at Thicket-road, Anerley, April 28, aged 50.

SPARLING—Charles Sparling, formerly Capt. in the 15th Regt. of Hussars, at Pelton Park, Shropshire, April 30, aged 64.

STEWART—Jane C., widow of Lieut. Gen. Thomas Stewart, Madras Army, at Clarina, Leamington, April 25, aged 73.

WYNCH—Paul M., the eldest son of the late Major H. Paul William Wynch, B.S.C., at Worthing, April 25, aged 7 years.

WOODEN—Lieut. and Qrmr. Charles Wooden, V.C., late 104th Fusiliers, at Dover, April 24, aged 50.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 28. Str. Leon, Manila; Thos. Bell, Manila.—29. Wm. Truing, Manila; str. Glendale, Bushire; Remus, Manila; str. City of Venice, Calcutta.—30. Valkyrien, Bombay.—May 1. Str. Poonah, Calcutta.—2. Str. Chancellor, Rangoon.—3. Roderick Dhu, Calcutta.—4. Str. Trafalgar, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April 28. West Ridge, Calcutta.—29. Aminta, Calcutta; Agra, Madras; Crissa, Calcutta; str. Europa, Bombay; Louisa, Bombay; British Commerce, Calcutta; str. Bellona, Bombay.—30. Str. Glenroy, Penang.—May 1. Gertrude, Colombo.—2. Str. Himalaya, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Oithona, Bombay.—3. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—4. Star of Albion, Calcutta; str. Hydaspes, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Europa, April 29.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. and Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mrs. Johnston, Masters T., A., and C. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Mr. Kavanagh, Lieut. F. H. Hill, Capt. and Mrs. Peat, Mr. Neulerzer, Mr. S. W. Perks, Mrs. Deis, Mrs. Topsy, Mr. Goodly, Mrs. Hannah.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Hydaspes, May 4.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Chambers, Mr. G. Hardinge. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Campbell. For MADRAS.—Rev. J. and Mrs. Leeper and child. For YOKOHAMA.—Mr. J. Ellerton, Mr. Y. Tanaka. For HONG KONG.—Lieut. E. G. Wade, Mr. G. W. Anton. For ADEN.—Lieut. H. Brook. For SUEZ.—Mr. G. Paine, Senr., Mr. Moore. For MALTA.—Mr. F. and Miss Mather, Comdr. Hackman, Mr. G. Kemp, Mrs. Hackman and two children, Miss Maura, Mr. W. Hackman, Mr. E. Bennett.

Per str. Peru, May 12.—From VENICE.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. D. Carver.

Per str. Pera, May 15.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Bullman, Mr. C. Saunders, Mr. E. Boileau. For SINGAPORE.—Bishop of Labuan.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Chinsura, from Calcutta, March 17, 1 N., 89 E.
Russia, from Calcutta, March 16, 1 N., 86 E.
Elcano, from Calcutta, March 18, 2 N., 87 E.
Senator, Calcutta to New York, March 18, 2 N., 87 E.
Johanna and Willem, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, April 21, 45 N., 10 W.
Margaret Pugh, for Rangoon, April 23, 44 N., 8 W.
Haddon Hall, for Calcutta, March 27, 1 S., 24 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

May 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Merriman, and Mr. F. Lincoln.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mrs. H. Woodward, Mr. G. E. Porter, and Mr. J. Barr.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Miss Stewart, and Lieut. A. S. Chapman.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Sub lieut. Lang.

May 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. E. Carden, and Mr. H. B. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Street and child, Capt. R. Henneli, Mr. Edington, and Mr. Barrow.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. Padbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. A. J. Shaw.
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4½ per Cent. of 1870			
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	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		101 to 101½
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		35s. to 40s. pm.
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20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	115 to 116
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 116
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112 to 113
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	114
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	113½
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	110 to 111
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 113
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	106 to 108
	BANKS.		
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25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	23 to 24
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	91 to 93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	40½ to 41½
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	6½ to 6⅝
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9½ to 9¾
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10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
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10	Upper Assam	10	2 to 2½
50	Assam Tea Company	20	53 to 55
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5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
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20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
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10	Madras Tramway (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	par ¼ pm.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	33 to 34
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

THE sale of waste lands in Assam in fee-simple has been stopped by the Government of India.

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Advertisements.

India Office, 3rd May, 1876.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for THIRTEEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON in AUGUST, 1876.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

A further Notice will be issued when the exact date of Examination has been fixed.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company will be held at the GUILDHALL TAVERN, 33, Gresham-street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of May, at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd day of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. H. SMITH, Secretary.

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November, 1874.

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Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, 1st Dec., 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE: that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

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12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 12 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 12 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon...	0 6 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 10 0
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No Key required.
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	Gs.	Gs.	Gs.
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Gold	10	... 12	... 14

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	467
Casualties, &c.	470
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Russia in Central Asia	470
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Indian Legislation Bill Withdrawn	471
Bills of Exchange	471
Kashmir and Kashgar	472
Affairs in Khelat.—II.	473
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
Responsibility for the Government of India	474
Misdeeds of the Forest Department	474
BENGAL:—	
Miscellaneous	475
Shipping and Commercial ...	475
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	476
Shipping and Commercial ...	477
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	477
Shipping and Commercial ...	477
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous	478
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	479
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	480
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	481
WAR OFFICE	481
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	483
HOME:—	
The Queen's Drawing Room ...	484
Miscellaneous	484
Imperial Parliament	485
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	486
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	486
Shipping	486
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	487
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	487
ADVERTISEMENTS	488

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, April 24; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, April 22; Calcutta, April 21.

THE departure of Lord Northbrook on the 15th April, as mentioned in our last week's issue, appears to have been unmarked by any popular demonstration. There was little indeed beyond a formal leave-taking of the officials who had surrounded his Lordship during the four years he filled the post of Governor-General. At the place of embarkation, Prinsep's Ghat, Lord Lytton took leave of the late Viceroy; a good deal of hand-shaking took place, and with a few cheers the late ruler of two hundred millions left the shores of India. Stepping on board the barge at Prinsep's Ghat soon after seven o'clock in the morning, his Lordship was conveyed to Diamond Harbour, where he embarked on board the *Tenasserim* about noon.

THE Afridis are reported to have attacked the outpost of Cherat on the night of the 13th April. A force of all arms soon afterwards left Peshawar for the Khaibar Pass. A Peshawar telegram of the 19th April announces that an affair took place between the Afridis and the movable column, which had taken up a defensive attitude near Fort Mackeson for the protection of the husbandmen who were harvesting. The enemy's loss is unknown. The movable column lost one Kahar killed and five men wounded. The 70th Regiment was at Cherat. Some Afridis of the Kukekhail and Zukekhail tribes appear to have made a successful raid on the frontier on April 15, carrying away a large number of cattle from a village only five miles from Peshawar. The head quarter wing of the 70th Foot, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Pigott, arrived at Chedrat by forced marches from Naushera on the 13th April. Strong pickets were posted every night, and the men were heavily worked.

IT is stated in the local papers that the troops for the escort of Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber through Upper Burmah had been ordered to leave Thayetmyo for Bhamo immediately; and a telegram from Thayetmyo asserts that seventeen convicts were to be executed for the murder of Mr. Margary; and that the escort was to start on the 20th of April to see them executed on the 5th May. There is no reason, says the *Pioneer*, "to doubt the accuracy of the dates given, or even of the number of men to be executed; but we can hardly suppose that the murderers will be taken to Bhamo for execution; and the escort, unless absolutely obliged, was certainly not to have left the King of Burmah's territory."

THERE are significant rumours of a coming change in the directorate of Indian State Railways, which is at present embodied in the single person of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, R.E. It is easy to imagine that a charge extending from Calcutta to Peshawar and Karachi might overstrain the powers of any one director. So, as the *Pioneer* puts it, "the great railway diocese is to be broken up into three bishoprics." Major Staunton, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief to the Tirhut State Railway, will probably administer that of Bengal, which may include the Burmese lines. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams will take the North-Western Provinces, including the Rajputana system, while the Punjab division, which includes the line to Karachi, will fall either to Mr. Alexander Grant, Engineer-in-Chief to the Punjab Northern line, or to Lieutenant-Colonel Peile, R.E., who stands in the same relation to the Indus Valley line. It is understood that each director will be responsible, both for the working of open lines, and the construction of new works carried on within his province.

IF the local Lucknow paper reports correctly, on Wednesday, April 17, Lucknow was visited with a hailstorm of a very remarkable character. The day, we are told, had been boisterous, with a strong wind from the east, and as the night closed in there was a lurid murky look in the atmosphere that betokened either hail or a tornado. "We were spared the latter, but had the former with a vengeance. For about a quarter of an hour the downpour of hail-stones, varying in size from a pigeon's egg to a pound, and even more, in weight, was well sustained, and for all the world made us for a moment imagine, with a very little stretch of fancy, that we were being battered by some relentless foes as in 1857. The rain of ice shot was sufficient to do a great deal of damage to life, limb, and property; but although injury has been caused to roofs and tilings on all sides, personal damages have been but few, owing to most people being under cover at the time, whilst the aspect of affairs out of doors during the evening was not sufficiently attractive to induce much moving about, except where necessary." From the same informant we learn that one woman was killed during the storm. Considering the alleged weight of the hailstones we should think that more than one man or woman must have perished under such a shower.

LORD LYTTON held his first levee at Government-house, Calcutta, on Wednesday, April 17, at the unusual but now more agreeable hour of 9.30 P.M. About thirteen hundred persons were presented.

A VERY large and important meeting was held on the evening of April 16 in Bombay, to memorialise the Secretary of State against the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, passed by Lord Northbrook's Government just before he left. The leading members of the European and native community were present at the meeting.

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ON the 9th April, at the age of sixty-eight, Lieutenant-General Charles Samuel Reid, of the late Bengal Artillery, died at Barrackpore. General Reid entered the service in 1824, and served through the Shekawatti campaign of 1834-35, and in the Burmese war of 1852-53. He commanded the artillery at the capture of Meeaday, and also during the operations against the rebel chief Mayatoon. He was severely wounded on the 19th of March, 1853, in the final assault and storm of Mayatoon's stronghold by Sir John Cheape's force; and his right arm was afterwards amputated. For the way in which Major Reid handled his guns on that occasion, dragging a howitzer with great difficulty up to the stockade and pouring shrapnel into the enemy at twenty-five yards, he was specially mentioned in the despatches, and obtained his brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. He became brevet colonel in the following year, and Major-General in 1865. Latterly the deceased officer was a resident of Dehra Dhun, where he had a tea estate.

FROM Sir W. Muir's Budget Statement we learn that the foreign trade of India continues to show a steady and satisfactory advance. The imports (excluding stores and treasure on behalf of Government) increased from £37,437,000 in 1873-74, to £42,786,000 in 1874-75; and the exports from £56,840,000 to £57,904,000. The total trade thus rose from £94,277,000 to £100,690,000. The aggregate trade of the four years preceding 1873-74 stood at an average of £98,640,000, the average imports being £40,760,000, and the average exports £57,880,000, indicating a slow but steady increase in both the import and export trade. Of the imports, the main articles of increase in 1874-75, as compared with 1873-74, were the following: Cotton goods in Bengal showed an advance of about two millions; metals an increase of £384,000, and liquors of £93,000. In Bombay, metals show an advance of £380,000, and machinery of £166,000. In regard to exports: in Bengal, raw hides and skins gave an increase of £274,000; tea of £193,000, and oil-seeds of £543,000. Bombay shows an advance in raw cotton of £1,951,000, and Madras an increase of £331,000. In seeds, Bombay also gives an increase of £195,000. In Bengal there was a falling off in indigo to the value of £646,400, and £190,000 in raw jute. In Madras also indigo fell off by £309,000. In tea the rise has been very remarkable, as the following table of averages will show:—

1861-62 to 1863-64... ...	lbs. 2,215,758	£176,231
1864-65 to 1868-69... ...	„ 6,378,869	506,843
1869-70 to 1873-74... ...	„ 16,057,545	1,386,800
1874-75... ...	„ 21,137,087	1,937,429

THE returns of exports and imports for the first ten months of 1875-76—the accounts for the whole year not having been yet made up—show a steady advance on the same periods of the years just preceding. The total figures were £1,200,000 in excess of 1874, and £8,400,000 above those for 1873. Among the items of increasing imports the most striking are machinery, chiefly in Bombay, and metals; but the latter are still far below the average value for 1868 and 1869. The recent tariff arrangements will no doubt help this trade. Turning to exports, we find that raw cotton has maintained its position well, rising from 3,440,000 cwts. in 1873-74, to 4,300,000 cwts. in 1875-76. There is also an increase in the exports of cotton twist and yarn. Wheat shows a great improvement; having risen from 998,000 cwts. in 1874-75 to 2,156,000 cwts. in the last year; that is to say, the export in the first ten months exceeded considerably the export for the whole year 1873-74, which is the highest on record. A falling off in raw hides and skins is compensated by a rise in the exports of prepared hides and skins from a value of £541,000 in 1874-75 to £988,000—a result largely owing to the new tariff. Raw jute fell off by more than a million cwt.; but the loss is partly met by the growth in the export of manufactured jute, chiefly in the shape of bags for Australia, which advanced from a value of £189,000 in 1873-74 to £369,000 last year. Vegetable oils increased to nearly the same extent. But the most marked prosperity has been shown in the export of seeds, which increased from 4,632,000 cwts. in the first ten months of 1874-75 to above eight and a half million cwts. in the same period of 1875-76—a success for which the new tariff may justly receive the chief credit. Raw silk declined considerably, while tea continued its steady advance, having in the ten months improved from a value of £1,591,000 in 1874-75, to £1,900,000 in 1875-76. This staple is rapidly gaining ground with the English public; while in 1869 the proportion of Indian to Chinese tea in the English market was but one-eleventh, the Statistical Department now estimates the proportion at one-sixth.

DURING the past year a section of the South Indian line was opened, to which it is chiefly due that the open railway mileage increased from 5,592 miles at the close of 1874, to 5,693 at the close of 1875. The bridge at Cawnpore was also completed, thus establishing through communication between Lucknow and Cawnpore. At the end of the last year 334 miles were under construction, of which 117 have since been opened. The train mileage was less in 1875 than in the preceding year, owing to the cessation of grain traffic for the famine, But passengers increased from 22,783,258, paying £2,127,320, to 24,445,400, paying £2,335,135, an improvement attributable in a great measure to the visit of the Prince of Wales. The goods traffic, for the cause already specified, fell off from 5,220,740 tons to 4,404,848; and the receipts from £5,143,064 to £4,488,473. The aggregate receipts amounted to £7,061,980, against £7,669,815 in the previous year. The net income to be appropriated to the guaranteed interest (after deducting £202,583 as moiety of profits payable to shareholders) was estimated at £3,141,000; it will now be £3,685,000. The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,687,000; and the net charge on the Indian revenue will, therefore, be no more than £1,002,000.

THE length of State Railways open for traffic at the close of last year was 616 miles, against 446 at the close of 1874. The additions consisted of eighty-eight miles of the Rajputana line, twenty miles of the Holkar line, and sixty-two of the temporary Metre Railway laid upon the Punjab Northern line. The Rajputana line has also been brought into through communication with the East Indian Railway by the completion of the Agra Bridge. At the close of 1875 the length under construction was 1,184 miles, while 559 miles had been surveyed, but not begun. The receipts for the year were £251,924, or nearly treble those for 1874. At the present rate of increase these lines may be expected soon to return a fair interest on outlay.

THE gross direct revenue from irrigation for 1875-76 is estimated at £529,000; but it must be borne in mind that, except in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bengal, the charge for water is generally included in the land revenue of almost every province. In those three provinces alone the direct revenue amounts to £507,500, or nearly the whole sum just mentioned. Hence it is only in these three provinces that any trustworthy reckoning can be made as to the degree in which the State is receiving a direct return sufficient to compensate for the capital sunk. Steps are, however, being taken to secure a fair estimate of the proportion of the receipts in other provinces due to water, but now credited under land revenue. Until these shall have been completed, it is impossible to give a correct statement of the returns yielded by the capital for all India. The net profit on canals in the provinces above-named amounts to 4 per cent. on the outlay. Two of the canals, the Agra and the Són, yield revenue this year for the first time; and if these were taken out of the reckoning the net profits would be about 5 per cent. On the Agra Canal the cultivators are eager for water, although the rates demanded are higher than on any other canal in the North Western Provinces. On the Són Canal, in consequence of apprehended drought towards the end of last summer, water was allowed to be taken before the channels for its distribution had been fully constructed. Over a large tract of country the harvest was thus protected, but the completion of the canal and its distributaries was thereby delayed. It is calculated that the returns on this canal will eventually yield above 8 per cent. on the outlay. The area watered by canals in the three provinces above-named during the past year was as follows:—

	Acres.
North-Western Provinces	979,735
Punjab	466,679
Bengal	147,802
Total	1,594,216

IN the North-Western Provinces the chief expenditure was on the Lower Ganges Canal, which is making fair progress. The foundation of the great weir at Narora will probably be

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completed before the rains, and the excavation and masonry works are in good train. The remodelling of the Upper Ganges Canal is proceeding steadily, and the works connected with the Agra Canal approach completion. In the Punjab the chief expenditure (over £260,000) was on the Sirhind Canal, including £80,000 contributed by the States of Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha, which are sharers in the undertaking. The remainder was chiefly spent on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals, for the latter of which a masonry dam, thrown across the Jumna, successfully withstood the great floods of the autumn. In Bengal £277,800 were spent on the Són Canal, and the remainder on the Orissa and Midnapur projects. In Madras the greater part of the money was expended on works connected with the Godavari and Kistna delta system; and in Bombay on the Muta-mula and Sind Canals. These latter advance slowly, owing to the difficulty of obtaining labour—which is the more to be regretted, as without canals the greater part of the country would be desert.

THE appointment of Deputy-Secretary to the Military Department at Calcutta, vacant by the death of Colonel Basil Bacon, has been conferred on Colonel A. B. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, brother of Major-General Sir Edwin Johnson, K.C.B., one of the Council for India.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of May 7 the assumption of the Imperial Indian title by the Queen had not then been officially proclaimed in Calcutta. The *Pioneer* states that no change will be made in the Viceroy's title. The Natives appear generally to regard the matter with indifference.

FROM the same source we learn that during the last week things were quiet on the Punjab frontier, but it is impossible to say how long this may continue. The force from Peshawar has cut the Afridis' crops. There have been no rains lately. Sir Richard Pollock, the Commissioner at Peshawar, and other officers are trying to arrange matters peaceably. It is not known how far the negotiations have been successful, but the Afridi Chiefs declined to attend the conference at Peshawar, declaring that they would not permit the Government to make a road through their territory. A Lahor paper says that they asked for assistance from the Akhund of Swat, who refused it, advising them to settle matters amicably.

AT the end of last week Major Sandeman's Mission was steadily advancing towards Khelat. The Chief and people are said to be very friendly. Cholera has disappeared from among the troops. The Bolan Pass is open for the present at least, and caravans from Sind have reached Quettah and proceeded to Kandahar.

SIR LEWIS PELLY and Dr. Bellew, according to recent telegrams, are at Simla. It is rumoured that they were summoned to advise the Viceroy on the frontier and Central Asian affairs. The first-named officer was for many years the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, and the latter is intimately acquainted with Afghan politics and once accompanied an English Mission to Herat. The Government offices are now in full working order at Simla. There will be no meeting of the Council for a month. The Viceroy has been slightly unwell since he arrived there.

DOWN to the latest telegraphic dates from Calcutta no further news of the Grosvenor Mission had been received. The King of Burmah sent a steamer and a military force to accompany the British escort. The latest Burmah papers tell some characteristic anecdotes of the King. He built mud walls round Mandalay, and armed them with useless guns to impress the British troops with an idea of the strength of the place.

IT is stated in recent telegrams that the Rajah of Bastar has dismissed his Dewan, and thus satisfied the Rayats, who have now dispersed. The troops have been ordered back to their quarters.

THE latest rumours telegraphed from Calcutta give out that the State of Patiála will be managed by the present ministers without the assistance of a British officer. The Punjab Government is said to have advised this course.

ACCORDING to the latest reports from Madras the Urigaum goldfields are likely to prove successful in yield; four to six ounces of the purest gold having been obtained from a ton of quartz, while the working expenses were only half an ounce per ton.

THE Bengal Government has appointed a native lady inspectress of the female schools in Calcutta. She is a daughter of a Bengali clergyman. This is the first instance of any appointment of the kind, but we hope that it will not be the last.

THE Pope received Sir Salar Jung and his suite last Monday. His Holiness expressed his gratitude to Sir Salar for the protection afforded by the Nizam to Catholics and his hope that it would continue. He then entered into conversation with the members of the suite, giving them his hand to kiss, and promising to pray for them. Sir Salar Jung afterwards left Rome for Florence.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA arrived at Venice from Bombay on Tuesday last, the same day on which the *Tenasserim*, with Lord Northbrook on board, entered the Suez Canal on her way home from Calcutta.

IT is said that Dr. Burnell, the well-known Orientalist, has accepted from the Madras Government the post of overseer of the South Indian Archæological Survey.

WE understand that Lord Salisbury has offered the Bishopric of Calcutta to the Rev. W. D. Maclagan, Vicar of Kensington. The new Bishop may hope to carry on his future labours under more favourable conditions of space than his immediate predecessors, if the scheme of a new Bishopric for Northern India can be brought to completion. From Lord George Hamilton's reply to Mr. Cust we learn that the Indian Government are quite prepared to sanction the division of the present see, if the public will supply the means of endowing a new one.

WE understand that Mr. Charles Saunders, C.B., late Resident at Haidarabad, has just started for India to take up the post of Commissioner for Mysor.

Odds and Ends.

DR. TRESIDDER, the Deputy Commissioner, and the two Civil Surgeons of Simla, have been ordered to divide the station into two divisions, for the sanitary arrangements of which they are to be responsible.

MR. F. W. PETERSON officiates as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint.

A MR. NICHOLAS, late an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, has attempted to commit suicide.

SIR W. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon, is expected to retire early next year.

GOOD rain has fallen at Darjiling lately.

THERE have been disturbances amongst the Chinese miners in the Siamese territory in the Malay Peninsula, and a Siamese gunboat has been sent to restore order.

THE latest reports state that rain is badly wanted in most parts of Bengal, and the price of rice is rising in many districts.

MR. BAIRAMJI JIJIBHAI and Mr. Bechardás Ambárdís were invested with the C.S.I. by the Governor of Bombay on April 10.

MR. J. L. MACARTHUR officiates as Assistant Professor at the Delhi College.

THE THAKUR OF LIMRI, with a small retinue, left Bombay for England by the last mail.

MAJOR C. A. MUNRO, District Superintendent of Police at Akyab, is going on furlough for a year.

SURGEON-MAJOR B. WILLIAMSON accompanied Sir Salar Jang to England as Medical Adviser.

MAJOR C. E. BATES officiates as Second in Command of the Bhopal Battalion.

MR. D. R. HOGG, late Officiating Director-General of the Post-Office, is going on furlough for two years.

COLONEL T. NUTTALL, 22nd Bombay N.I., has been appointed to command the Sind Frontier Force.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY was going to Naini Tal at the end of April.

MR. R. T. BRUCE has been appointed Special Assistant to Colonel Munro in Khelat.

COLONEL A. T. ARMSTRONG, of the Staff Corps, has retired from the service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. T. KEAYS officiates as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Mhau.

CAPTAIN MAITLAND, from Indor, officiates as Resident at Bhopa during the absence of Colonel W. Osborne.

THERE has been a good fall of rain in Silhet and Kachar, but throughout the rest of Assam more rain is wanted.

CHOLERA of a severe type has broken out at Srinagar.

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COLONEL WATSON, C.B., V.C., is expected to officiate as Commandant of the Haidarabad Contingent when General Wright goes on furlough.

WHEN Mr. Justice Ainslie returns from leave, Mr. Justice McDonell will act as a Judge of the High Court for Mr. Justice Phear.

CAPTAIN SMITH, 85th Regiment, goes as Brigade-Major to the Rohilkund District from Mian Mir, and Captain Halliday, from Faizabad, succeeds him as Brigade-Major at Mian Mir.

DR. MORICE will be appointed to the medical charge at Simla, in the place of Dr. Duke, gone with Major Sandeman's force.

CHOLERA is so bad at Ranchi and Duranda that the two stations have been put in quarantine, and a cordon of sentries stationed round them.

THE new lighthouse on the Oyster Reef in Arakan was to be lighted on the 1st May.

A COMMISSION has been appointed to settle a boundary dispute between the British and Maisur Governments.

THE receipts of the East Indian Railway for the week ended the 1st April show an increase as compared with those of the corresponding week of last year of £6,360; those of the Jabalpur Line show an increase of £126.

MR. ACTON, a Bombay sculptor, is to execute a bust of Lord Salisbury for the Panjab Chiefs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JEROME, of the 62nd Regiment, is about to retire from the service.

THE Panjab Government has issued a notice prohibiting the advertisement of lotteries.

LIEUTENANT J. GRANT officiates as Assistant-Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda during the absence on leave of Captain Jackson.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. T. MACPHERSON, C.B., V.C., has been permanently brought on the brigade staff of the army.

BABU ISHWAR CHANDRA MITRA, a Deputy Magistrate, has been appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

A BILL to preserve copyright rights in books and pictures, &c., is soon to be introduced into the Viceregal Council.

THIRTEEN villages, ceded to the Nizam in 1870, have been replaced under the Bombay Government.

THE export of tea from Calcutta in March, 1875, was 874,312 lbs., as compared with 1,265,099 lbs. exported in March, 1876.

CAPTAIN F. W. CROHAN, Station Staff Officer at Benares, is being tried by court-martial for withholding certain sums of money sent to him to pay pensions.

SIR S. HOGG has been reappointed a Member of the Bengal Council.

MR. R. CORNISH, Joint Magistrate of Nadiya, is going on furlough for a year.

MAJOR-GENERAL DONALD STEWART, C.B., has been posted to the Lahor Division.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. T. FAGAN, District Superintendent of Police in Rajshahai, is going on furlough to Europe.

IN the month of March last, as compared with March, 1875, there was a decrease on the value of merchandise imported to, and exported from Calcutta, and in the amount of the customs collections.

A DESPATCH relative to the reorganisation of the Marine Department has been sent to the Secretary of State.

CAPTAIN CONWAY GORDON is appointed Financial Secretary in the Public Works Department at Madras.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—H. W. K. Hawkes, Esq., late 15th regt., at Cheltenham, May 7, aged 36. Lieut. col. R. J. Brown, late 11th Hussars, at Mayfair, April 28. Capt. R. Twopeny, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., at Paris, May 3. Paymaster Serg. James Butler, 72nd (D.A.O.) Highlanders, at Meerut, April 17.

BENGAL.—Lieut. gen. C. S. Reid, Bengal Artillery, at Barrackpur, April 9, aged 63. Wm. Bell, Esq., late Bengal C.S., at Slough, May 6, aged 63. A. J. M. Mills, late Bengal C.S., May 9. F. H. Hyndman, late Bengal Pilot Service, at Darjeeling, April 7. A. H. Kenny, Esq., formerly H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Artillery, at Vepery, April 22. E. B. Toussant, Esq., supt. of the drainage of Calcutta, at Calcutta, April 12.

MADRAS.—Major A. Woodburn, late Madras Army, at Ayr, May 4. A. C. Bainbridge, Esq., I.C.S., at Rangoon, April 11, aged 26. James May, Esq., C.E., at the Club, Madras, May 4.

BOMBAY.—J. L. Wadge, Esq., late Bombay Service, at Chiswick, May 3.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Malwa, May 22.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. J. Merrick, Mr. Pollock, Mrs. Markham, Mr. W. S. Forman, Mr. S. H. Philpotts, Dowager Countess Gleichen, Majors Fraser, Dickson, Wilson, and Whingates, Surg. major Fletcher, Lieuts. Tudor and Howey, Mrs. Crawford, Major Dyer, Lieut. James, Dr. Williams, R.N., Mrs. Stewart, Miss Nixon, Mr. Barlow and two children, Major and Mrs. Miller, Mr. J. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, three sons and one daughter, Mrs. Marett and child, Mrs. Schaffer and child, Mrs. J. Simpson and two children, Mrs. Galpine and two children, Mrs. A. C. Watt, Mrs. Davis and five children, Mr. W. M. Crowther, Mr. H. S. Cameron. From YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Tripp. From ADEN.—Mrs. Lee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Assam, May 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Macgregor, Capt. N. V. Brook, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Mr. Versapiny, Col. and Mrs. Playfair, Major Wakefield, Col. J. Peile, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Mr. J. J. Lumsden, Col. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Baker. From ADEN.—Gen. and Mrs. Schneider. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Dunlop.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Assam, May 13.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. H. W. Webster, Mr. McWilliam, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Mr. J. R. Hogg, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Silbiger, Dr. Barry, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mr. S. S. Holmes, General and Mrs. Litchfield and child. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. E. Walton, Col. J. Reid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, May 13, 1876.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE recent debate on Russian progress in Central Asia, however unworthy in its opening of a powerful and self-respecting nation, produced at any rate one or two good results. It drew from Sir George Campbell a full and telling exposure of the fallacies urged by half-informed alarmists, touching the interest felt by the people of India in Russia's relations with Turkistan. As a statesman of much longer, later, and wider Indian experience than Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir George had the best possible reasons for declaring that the mass of the people in India are utterly unconcerned about Russian movements in Central Asia, if they even know for certain what is going on there. Nor is it likely, as he well puts it, that people who associate inroads from the north-west with "the most terrible onslaughts of bloodshed and plunder" would look with much hopefulness on a Russian advance from the same quarter. On this point we should think that impartial observers would generally agree with the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is nearly impossible indeed to know for certain what is passing in the minds of the natives of India, and there are doubtless plenty of unquiet spirits at work among them, watching for signs of hostile movements beyond the frontier, and swift to spread rumours unfavourable to the British power. But it may, we think, be assumed that the people at large are just as indifferent to the politics of Central Asia as they are to the question whether the Queen of England shall be called an Empress in India. With regard to the supposed danger of Mohammedan disaffection in India, Sir G. Campbell did good service in showing how little there is to fear from the divided interests of a people who have no common tie of race, or even of religious creed with the Mohammedans of other countries. One half of their forty millions live in Eastern Bengal, are "among the quietest and best of our subjects," are "comparatively wealthy and well-to-do," and for the last hundred years have been kept in order by a single native regiment. Nearly ten millions more people the Punjáb, but these, too, are "quiet and industrious, making our best cultivators and our best soldiers;" and they are not likely soon to forget that period of Sikh tyranny which English conquests brought to a close. The remaining ten millions are scattered throughout India, and if we do our best to govern justly and redress real grievances, they need not be expected to give us much trouble. It is rather from agrarian than political ferments that Sir George finds elements of danger among the Mohammedans of Bengal. It must be remembered, too, that these latter are

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nearly all Hindus by race, and that even their religion differs as much from pure Islam as the mongrel Christianity of Abyssinia differs from the faith of Protestant England. Sir G. Campbell possibly underrates the influence of a common religion, but he is probably right in holding that there "never was a greater delusion" than the belief that the Sultan of Turkey is a great power in India. As for the Russian conquest of Khokan, we hold him perfectly warranted by the facts in declaring that it has brought Russia not an inch nearer to India than before, and that Russia in plain truth has thus far been following the route not to India, but to China. How any one can fail to see her real object in working through the wilds of Central Asia, is a mystery only to be explained by the firmness with which people cling to past traditions, and their readiness to follow each other in taking up cries founded on hasty inductions from ill-digested or misleading data.

But perhaps the best service rendered by Sir G. Campbell was the answer which certain passages in his speech evoked from Mr. Disraeli. It is useless to deny that a recent utterance of the Prime Minister, coupled with some movements lately begun on the Sind frontier, seemed to justify a fear that the good old policy of masterly inaction had been exchanged for one of systematic meddling. On this point Sir G. Campbell himself delivered a challenge which Mr. Disraeli took up with timely promptitude. Nothing could be plainer or more reassuring—except perhaps to Russophobists—than the language in which he disclaimed all thought of a forward policy as against Russia, and enlarged on the wisdom of maintaining frank and friendly relations with a Power which has hitherto merely followed the law of its natural development. He held and declared that the Russian Government agreed with him in holding that—

There was room enough in Asia for Russia and England, and that there was no reason whatever, if there was a clear understanding between them—not the understanding of a neutral zone or the restoration of a city which they had captured, but an understanding the result of frankness and firmness—why we should view the natural development of their Empire in Asia with jealousy, so long as they were clearly made aware by the Government of this country that we were resolved to maintain and strengthen both materially and morally our Indian Empire, and not merely do that, but also uphold our legitimate influence in the East.

We are glad to hear from him that the understanding between the two Governments was never friendlier than it is now, and we agree with him that a good understanding is more likely to be maintained by "the frank expression of our own views," than by a policy of silent suspicion varied by occasional outbreaks of grumbling and growling. Mr. Disraeli, like a wise man, sees "no reason why Russia should not conquer Tartary any more than why England should not have conquered India," and he only hopes that the one conquest will bring as much advantage to the conquered, as the other has done. It is a comfort also to find that all visions of a neutral zone to be formally established between India and Asiatic Russia have "passed into the dream of things that were," and that no such project indeed was ever agreed upon by the statesmen of either Power.

Correspondence.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATION BILL WITHDRAWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Under-Secretary for India explained last Monday that the above Bill had to be withdrawn in consequence of a further reference on the subject to the Indian Government having been found necessary. It would appear that the Indian authorities, at whose request the Bill of last year was introduced, have disapproved of the form given to the measure in the present Session, inasmuch as the new Bill did not destroy the power of the High Courts to adjudicate as invalid any laws made by the Governor-general of India in Council that were found to be *ultra vires* and to violate Acts of Parliament. Thus, not content with exercising entire control over the Indian legislature, the Government of India now ask for power to enforce their enactments, whether legal or illegal, and for release from all responsibility for any abuse of the powers entrusted to them.

Let us hope that the eyes of Parliament will at last be open to the unconstitutional and dangerous character of the powers they were called to confer on the Executive, and to the injury which the "Indian Legislation Bill," even in its modified form, was calculated to inflict on the people of India, and that the measure will be strenuously opposed when it is brought forward next Session.

Thanking you for having published my two previous letters on the subject of the Bill in question, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, CIVIS.

May 11.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

With the demonetisation of silver, the tendency to lower prices occasioned by the increased production was naturally accelerated, and as a consequence there is more silver to be had for gold in the open market of the world; but in India silver is as good as gold.—Article in the *Times* of to-day's date.

SIR,—The losses to Government, to private remitters from India, and to Manchester and Liverpool merchants, cannot be checked as long as enfaced Rupee Paper can be employed by Exchange Brokers to upset the natural course of the Money Market. The enfacement of Rupee Paper was wisely authorised for the purpose of enabling British investors to draw their interest easily in London; but re-enfacement acts mischievously when used as Bills of Exchange for the purpose of causing sudden fluctuations in the rate.

The Members of the Press who advocate the cause of the millionaire brokers throw the English public off the scent by declaring that the fall in the value of silver has caused the fall in the rate of exchange; whereas the fact is that no remittances from India are made in silver. The enormous remittances by Government and by private persons are entirely made in the shape of opium *vid* China, tea and silk from China and India, cotton, indigo, jute, and other products of India. It is wonderful that those products should have increased as fast as the increase in the tribute paid by India to England. The Government remittances alone have increased from 4 to 16 millions sterling yearly!!

There is always a great and unceasing demand for silver in India and China, and millions of the peasantry are always ready to toil year after year if they feel sure of getting good silver in exchange for the produce of their fields.

The hope of obtaining silver has enormously increased the cultivation of the sugar-cane in Oudh.

To steady the exchanges it is necessary—

1st. To abolish all export duties on Indian Produce. Political economists are, I believe, now agreed in the opinion that the levy of export duties is foolish.

2ndly. The India Office should, without delay, reduce its enormous and reckless home expenditure. If the Duke of Argyll and Lord Salisbury had displayed one-tenth of the economical wisdom for which the East India Directors were so warmly praised by the late Duke of Wellington, there would have been in India at the present moment an enormous demand for Manchester goods in exchange for the products of India; fond as the natives are of silver, they prefer cheap and fine cotton cloths.

Talk of the extravagance of the late Emperor Louis Napoleon! Why it was frugality itself in comparison with the extravagance of the Secretary of State for India.

3rdly. A limit must be put to the re-enfacement of rupee paper. Let not foreigners have the opportunity of criticising the financial history of the past ten years as consisting of blunders having for their result the enriching of wealthy brokers at the expense of the Imperial treasury, at the expense of Government servants who have thus lost part of the savings required for their families, and at the expense of the true interests of British trade.

I presume that the authorities at the India-office are by this time convinced that their policy of borrowing two and a half millions sterling last year in India instead of in London was a grave mistake (see your excellent article on the 23rd of August).—Your obedient servant, T.

May 2.

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KASHMIR AND KASHGHAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

DEAR SIR,—The mercantile public of India, who have, for the last seven or eight years, been led into believing, from the florid accounts of Mr. Shaw and the high-flown reports of Sir Douglas Forsyth, that a large and profitable business might be done between the Punjab and Eastern Turkistan, are under great obligations to Dr. Bellew, whose work, "Kashmir and Kashghar," you noticed in a recent issue, for having set before them a plain unvarnished tale of the stupendous difficulties and consequent risks that must attend endeavours at establishing anything like regular commercial intercourse across the vast and desolate mountain ranges of the Karokorum. Indeed, I imagine that after reading Dr. Bellew's book few persons will be found to venture on an undertaking fraught with danger, difficulty, and all but certain losses, as set against the possible gains that may now and then be realised on the few articles of interchange that are respectively required by the population of the countries north and south of the frightful tracts that separate Central Asia from our provinces and dependencies.

The anticipations of Sir R. H. Davies, when Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, and of the same officer since his elevation to the head of that administration as to the infinitesimal character of a trade on fostering which vast sums have been expended, altogether disproportioned to the object in view, and likely to be found to have been utterly wasted, except in so far that much valuable geographical information has been acquired—will be found to be verified to the letter. Indeed, all attempts to force a trade into channels altogether unsuited to its course will most assuredly fail, notwithstanding the endeavours made to bolster it up by fairs, by roads, and by inducements altogether unsuited to the "lie of the country." It would be almost as reasonable to try and turn the Indus into the Central Asian steppes as to attempt to divert the highway of trade from its comparatively easy, though somewhat round-about and certainly expensive line of progress through Afghanistan and over the Hindoo Kush.

The commercial treaty with the Ameer of Kashghar looks well on paper, and served its end by raising Sir D. Forsyth a step higher in the rank of enterprising "Envoys;" but for all the advantages it will afford to our merchants in the north-west, European and native, it might as well have been left to waste its sweetness on the desert wilds of the Sasser Pass. Yarkund and Kashghar, instead of being, as was supposed, thickly inhabited by people anxious and ready to trade with us and consume our Manchester and Sheffield wares to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds, are found to be unimportant oases, separated at long intervals from each other by vast sandy deserts, submerged by saline incrustations, as hostile to the growth of vegetation as they are to the comfort of animal life, carrying on but an insignificant trade outside the domestic wants locally supplied, while the onward progress of the Russian movement, now vastly extended by the acquisition of the new province of Khokand, will bring European wares to their very doors, by comparatively easy means of access.

The astute ruler of Kashghar, again, is much more likely to favour commercial intercourse with his now immediate neighbours than with his far-off treaty friends, while the insolent hauteur with which he and even his lieutenants treated the British "envoy," so to mark even their superiority, plainly indicated that he considered Sir D. Forsyth a suppliant for favours bestowed because they cost him nothing. The tyrant who has but as yesterday waded to a throne through an ocean of blood, who maintains himself there by the most rigid espionage and oppression, instances of which Dr. Bellew is nothing loath to notice, has learnt a lesson from his former Chinese masters which he applied with an astuteness that even Sir D. Forsyth must have penetrated; and it is to be fervently hoped that we shall hear of no more squanderings of treasure or "embassies" that have proved as profitless in a political point of view, as they will undoubtedly be ultimately found useless in their commercial aspect.

But while covertly exposing the worthlessness of our attempt to open commercial relations across the great rocky girdle of the world, Dr. Bellew has done justice in another direction, hitherto obscured by most unmerited objurgations, and bestowed a well-merited tribute of praise on one who is so frequently and unjustly abused by English visitors to Kashmir; and I hope you will allow me to give an extract, somewhat lengthy it is true, but valuable for the ample testimony it bears to the anxiety of Maharaja Ranbir Sing, of Kashmir, to prove himself in all respects the honest and faithful adherent to the British Government he has always been. While Mr. A. Wilson, in his otherwise very instructive narrative of his travels in the "Abode of Snow," damns the Maharaja, now with faint praise, and then with undisguised insinuations, Dr. Bellew, who has had far better opportunities of forming a correct opinion, having passed a whole season in Kashmir, besides travelling twice through the valley with the Kashghar mission, writes as follows, and I unhesitatingly commend his views to the fair consideration of those who so frequently rush into court to complain of tyranny and oppression, because they did not get as many coolies as they wanted or just as many eggs as they required*:—

The next day (24th June, 1874), says Dr. Bellew, we resumed our march (from Leh), and arrived at Sreenuggur on the 6th July, receiving on the way even more abundant assistance and more assiduous attention than on the upward journey. In fact, such a large number of men and cattle had been withdrawn from their usual occupations, for the service of the embassy, that the tourists who annually flock into the country were for the time somewhat incommoded in their movements.

We passed several families on our way down from Sona Murg (where, since our passage last year, a couple of new houses had been built by the Kashmere authorities for the British Commissioner), who were delayed in their camps for want of carriage. I felt less pity for the pleasure seekers than for the unfortunate men who are pressed into their service during six months of every year, and, on this occasion, into ours.

Between three and four hundred European tourists roam this country during six months of every year, and, as a rule, none of them make any provision for their carriage. They are all dependent on the country for their means of transport within its limits. This necessitates the abstraction from their homes and fields of something like six thousand men during half the year, in order to carry about their camps from place to place; and of the amount of oppression it leads to few can have an idea.

Of the hundreds of English officers and their families who, during six months of every year, visit the Kashmir territory and enjoy the hospitality of the Maharaja there are few, very few, who appreciate the benefits and privileges they are freely accorded within the territories of this most hospitable of Indian princes.

It is the fashion to abuse the native administration of Kashmir, and charge it with every species of oppression and corruption. Whether this is just or unjust I will not take upon me to say. But this I do say, that of those who join in the outcry against the authorities of this tributary State, there are few, if any, who consider the part they themselves play in bringing about the very oppression they complain of.

I resided in the valley, on duty, during the season of 1869, and had ample opportunity of ascertaining the effects of our annual invasions of the country upon the people, as well as the impression our conduct in it made upon the strangers who, in the pursuit of their commercial business, frequented the capital from all the outlying countries on the north, west, and east—men who carried away their opinion of the Englishman from what they had seen of him in Kashmir, and spread it as the character of the nation in the cities of Affghanistan, Turkestan, and Tibat. I observed also the benefits and privileges we enjoyed in the country, and the benefits we are satisfied that we confer upon it; and, as to the last, it is my positive conviction that they are outweighed by the evils attending them.

It is needless here to enter into detail. It is enough to say that the roaming of hundreds of Europeans, independent of each other, all over the country necessitates a vigilant activity on the part of the authorities, and the employment of a large body of police officers, purveyors, clerks, coolie drivers, and others, to look after their safety, attend to their wants, supply their carriage, procure their provisions, &c., in all parts of a thinly-peopled and wild mountainous country. How well this is done is proved by the fact that instances of insult, robbery and assault, are never heard of.

From my own knowledge and observation I can state that in no other part of India with which I am acquainted (and I have travelled in the three presidencies), not even in territory under our own administration, is the European so promptly and cheerfully served, and so safely protected, as he is in Kashmir, and nowhere else does he exercise the liberty of the subject to the extent that he does in that same territory.

Yet, notwithstanding these facts, there is a chronic outcry against the governors of the country, and the local English press rails at their shortcomings with a vehemence unbefitting the occasion and altogether forgetful of their claims upon our forbearance. Our conduct toward Kashmir does not escape notice on the neighbouring States, and whilst Kabul and Nepaul holds up the finger of caution, saying, "Beware, keep out the European," others, less independent, remark on the boldness of our words against Kashmir, and compare it with our discreet language towards her neighbours.

*Mr. Wilson admits that the Maharaja holds an open court once a week, to hear complaints from even the meanest of his subjects, but adds that fear of surrounding officialdom prevents many of the aggrieved poor approaching his Highness. I may against this state that being, once upon a time, in a subdivision of the district, not fifty miles from Lahor, in British territory, it came to my *knowledge* that the native subordinate officer of the Tuhseel, expecting a visit from the Deputy Commissioner, placed police soldiers at sundry suitable points to prevent the people from coming to make any complaints to the great man, who, no doubt, repeated to his commissioner that, having visited such a part of his charge, he was happy to say that not a single complaint had been made to him!

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To us returning from the independent State of Kashghar the change in the character of our experiences in point of treatment was most remarkable, and no less so was the feeling with which on entering Kashmir we recovered our conscious superiority as lords in the land. With the Indian there was more of that air of superiority of which we had seen so much, and which the Tatar official so courteously appropriates in his dealings with those whom he means to honour, and in its absence accommodating ourselves to the circumstances of the case here, disappeared the deference it naturally drew from us as guests in their country. In its place we have found a cheerful readiness to meet our every wish, and a solicitous care to provide our every want, and, with these ready attentions, naturally returned the sense of our positions as servants of the paramount Government, and we felt at home amangst our own people. The change, indeed, from foreign to British territory was complete in other respects, too, and for the third time was I made practically acquainted with the relative merits of the Governments ruling on the one side and on the other.

Beyond the borders prevail disorder, oppression, and despotic caprice. The natural resources of the soil are undeveloped, commerce struggles for bare existence, and society is sunk in the barbarism of ignorance. Within it are found order, prosperity, and established law. The land is worked, trade is active, and the people advance in the path of knowledge.* And, with such differences between the influences of civilisation and barbarism, who can wish to deny to the oppressed States of Central Asia the blessings of good government which are pressing upon them, whether they receive them from the north or the south, or from both in their just proportions?

I think that even the most cursory reader of the opinions enounced by Dr. Bellew, on a subject on which he is entitled to write with authority, must agree with me that it is high time that justice should be done to the Maharaja of Kashmir, and that he should no longer be exposed to the indiscriminate and undiscriminating abuse so constantly heaped upon him by those who should be thankful to him for the hospitality and attentions they receive in Kashmir.—Faithfully yours, *****

London, April 20.

AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.—II.

It was then, in 1823, that the troubles of Mihrab Khan began. Disgusted with the turbulence of the tribes and by domestic intrigues, he became a prey to mistrust and suspicion of all around him, and fell, a passive tool, into the hands of one Dadod, a Ghilji Afghan, for whom he had sacrificed Futteh Mahomed, the hereditary Tajik Minister, suspected of favouring the cause of Ahmed Zar.

It is well here to explain the Brahoe constitution as established by the clans after their conquest of Belochis, then under the leadership of Kambar, chief of the Nurwari Brahoes. In accordance therewith the Khan of Khelat is merely the head of a military confederation, in which the chiefs of tribes and the Prime Minister also occupy, in their degrees, positions as assured as his own;—his, though hereditary, being subject to the approval of the chiefs, and theirs, though similarly hereditary, being alike nominally subject to his approval. The office of Minister is vested in the aboriginal Tajiks, who are the cultivating class; and the Khanehzads (household retainers), though entitled to the other principal offices of State, are debarred from exercising that of Prime Minister. The fact is that the Khan, being merely by the constitution the chief member of a brotherhood, the hereditary chiefs of the component clans of which each considers himself as good as the Khan, the Prime Minister could hardly be appointed from among such chiefs. It was in recognition of this difficulty that the office was confined to members of the original Tajik race, subjected by the Brahoes and living among them. In addition to such a Minister there soon sprung up around the Khan a body of clients, the Khanehzads or hereditary clients, who furnished the advisers and devoted instruments not to be found among the jealous Brahoe brotherhood. To these the Khan could confidently intrust the management of Crown estates and the administration of conquered territories. The rank and file of these clients formed the body guard of the Khans and the *élite* of their armies, which otherwise consisted merely of tribal levies.

This state of things has lasted for many generations; innovations have always been strenuously resisted, and the assumption by the Khan of any power independent of the goodwill of the tribes has immediately led to the alienation of the latter. Those Khans who have enjoyed great power without raising discontent have been such as, like Nusseer Khan the First, kept the clans employed in foreign conquest,—or, like his great-grandson, Nusseer Khan the Second, displayed great liberality to the chiefs. The subjection of the Murrees and Boogtees in Mehmood Khan's day, which would appear an instance to the contrary, was really effected, not by the agency of the other tribes, but by mercenary troops maintained by the Governor of a conquered province (Gundooa Hurrund and Dajil) with the revenues of that province.

No Government can continue under such a constitution, and consequently, all the world over, all sovereigns have either established a commanding influence by successful wars abroad, or have endeavoured to break the power of their too independent barons by a strong coercive policy at home. In the immediate neighbourhood of which we treat, Nusseer Khan the First, of Khelat, and Ahmed Shah Doorance, of Cabul, did the former, and their sons, Timoora and Mihmood, lived upon their *prestige*. Ahmed Shah's grandsons, Zeman Shah, Mihmood Shah, and Shah Shuga, tried successively the latter plan, but not being able to play off the people against the nobles, as did the Louises in France, they failed signally one after another, and were eventually supplanted by the most powerful of the Barons. Mihrab Khan in Khelat also tried the second plan, and only did not share the fate of the Doorance monarchs, because among the Brahoe chiefs there were no men of the ability of the Barakzai family, now dominant in Cabul, since the fall of Shah Shuja Doorance. But the Brahoes reduced him to such straits that he hailed our approach in 1838, in the hope of earning by good service our support against his rebellious chiefs. It turned out far otherwise, as will be hereafter detailed.

The office of Minister being hereditary it may be imagined that the incumbent was not always such a man as the Khan himself would have selected. Thus it was that Futteh Mahomed, as before mentioned, fell under suspicion, and was supplanted and murdered by Daood, the Ghilji adventurer, who had acquired the confidence of the Khan. Daood was then installed as responsible Minister, the murdered man's son and successor remaining *sans porte feuillé*. The new Minister proceeded to secure his own position and his master's interests by destroying the more stiff-necked among the Brahoe chiefs—a procedure which soon led to a general combination against him. In 1827 a rising of 30,000 men compelled Mihrab Khan to humble himself to acceptance of their terms, and, on his failing to dismiss Daood another large body of insurgents invested Khelat in the same year. The Khan moved out against the malcontents, but was deserted by all his following save 400 Khanehzad clients; and, refusing to sacrifice Daood, was in imminent danger of deposition or death. In fact, his successor was actually elected, when the clever manœuvring of Dorogha Gul Mahomed (a Khanehzad now first heard of but who played a conspicuous part in Khelat politics for the next forty years) succeeded in exchanging the Khan elect's family, then in his power within Khelat, for liberty to the Khan to withdraw into the town. Gul Mahomed then closed the gates and bombarded the insurgents into retreat, which, with tribal levies, means dissolution.

Gul Mahomed now grew more and more powerful, and succeeded in 1833 in ousting and murdering Daood, and restoring Mulla Hussur, the hereditary Minister. In the interval, however, the anti-Brahoe policy was maintained, and attempts were made to coerce the chiefs by playing off one against the other. The disorganisation resulting on these struggles had its natural result. The Murrees and Boogtees, between 1824 and 1830, broke out of hand and repeatedly invaded Gundava. In the latter year Hurrund and Dajil were betrayed by the then Governor, Syud Shereef, to the Khan of Bhawalpur, in consequence of his supercession, after having immediately before purchased from Daood Ghilji the nomination to the Government. Bhawalpur very soon lost these districts to General Ventura, Runjeet Singh's Governor on the frontier, and they now belong to the British as part of the Punjab. Mekran, which in the beginning of his reign Mihrab Khan had contrived to reconquer, again asserted its independence and defied two efforts on his part, in 1829 and 1831, to reannex it. To the south Wad and Nal rebelled successfully in 1831, and in the same year the districts of Nooshki Kharan and Mushki to the west placed themselves under the protection of the Barukzai family, who had ousted the Doorances from Cabul. The Jam of Lus Beyla, also, in the south, achieved an independence which his successor has recently lost, Lus having been brought under subjection by the present Khan of Khelat.

In 1828 Mihrab Khan was reduced to such straits by a rebellion in Sarawan that he called in the Barukzai rulers of Candahar to support him, in consideration of a subsidy of £1,500 per annum. The Barukzais made him pay five years' subsidy in advance, but on his failure to expel Daood Ghilji, which was one of the conditions of support, they declined to take any action in his favour, and, indeed, the following year, they made this failure the excuse for marching an army into Shal and Mustoong, the Khan's northernmost districts. The Khan met them at the head of 12,000 men, but was unable, through the disaffection of his tribunal levies, to effect anything against them, and was compelled to make peace by payment of an indemnity of £2,500, and by undertaking to assist the Barukzais in their designs against the Ameers of Sind. In 1831 the same Barukzais compelled the Khan to raise the siege of Gwerjak, the chief town of Mushki, which he had invested in the course of an attempt to reduce the revolted provinces of Nooshki, Mushki, and Karan to submission.

In 1833, as before mentioned, Daood Ghilji, the origin of so many troubles, fell, and Mulla Hussan, hitherto nominal premier, became the real Minister. No improvement, however, in the Government resulted from the change, and the Chiefs of Jhallawan and Bhagwan (the central division of Belochistan) joined the ranks of the rebels. In 1834 Shah Newaz Khan, cousin of Nuhrab, and pretender to the throne, headed an insurrection in Sarawan, and being defeated fled to the Barukzais at Candahar, where he remained till our arrival in 1838 enabled him to attain his object. In the same year Shah Shuja, defeated in his attempt to recover Candahar at the head of a

*In the month of October or November, 1874, *Allen's Indian Mail* gave in its editorial columns a highly interesting account of the rapid advance of civilisation in Kashmir, the promulgation of a fixed code of laws, the establishment of colleges for the study of Sanscrit, the Vernacular, and of English, and other marked symptoms of progress.

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force raised in Hindostan, received asylum in Khelab against the pursuits of the Barukzais, who followed him up to the very walls of that place. This dangerous and noble act on Mihrab Khan's part received its recompense four years later, when we stormed Khelat, slew the Khan, and dismembered the kingdom by annexing to Cabul the districts of Shal Mustoong and Gundava—all in Shah Shuja's name.

The history of these transactions is thus given by the Indian Foreign-office in the "Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds:"—"When the expedition of 1838 for the restoration of the Shah (Shuja) was determined on, a British officer, Lieutenant Leech, was sent to Khelat to secure the co-operation of Mihrab Khan, through whose territories the armies had to march. Mulla Hussan, however," (the hereditary Minister, Futteh Mahomed's son, who, though he had avenged himself on his father's murderer, Daood Ghilji, had never pardoned the Khan's part in the transaction) "contrived to create a dislike between the Khan and Lieutenant Leech, and the latter left without attaining his object. The treacherous Minister further caused it to be believed that the Khan had seized stores of grain which had been collected for the British troops, and he wrote orders in the Khan's name, but without his knowledge, inciting the tribes to rise and harrass the British army on its line of march. Sir Alexander Burnes was deputed to Khelat to allay the supposed hostility of the Khan, and to negotiate a Treaty with him" (confirming to the Khan all his territories, and repudiating all idea of supporting his cousin and rival, Shah Newaz, or Futteh Khan, his brother). "The Treaty was signed contrary to the secret wishes of Mulla Hussan, and the Khan agreed to proceed to Quetta to pay his respects to Shah Shuja. Sir A. Burnes preceded him, and on his way was waylaid by a party appointed by Mulla Hussan, and robbed of the draft Treaty which the Khan had signed. The belief that this was done at the instigation of the Khan was studiously impressed on the British Government, and the Khan himself was prevented from going to Quetta by Mulla Hussan, who frightened him into the belief that the British intended to make him a prisoner. The proofs of the Khan's hostility were now apparently complete, and it was resolved to punish him when a fitting opportunity occurred.

Such is the story as told by Mr. Masson, who visited Khelat very shortly after our occupation, and accepted by the Indian Foreign Office. Gul Mahomed, the Khanehzid official, aided by Sayud Shereff, the Governor before mentioned, who betrayed Dajil and Hurrund, had much to do with these intrigues, and after the close of the negotiations, it was he who politely shouldered out of the country Mohun Lall (the Agha Sahib now residing at Ludiana), who had been left at Khelat by Sir A. Burnes. Mulla Hussan no doubt acted treacherously by the Khan in this matter, hating him for having consented to his father's death. Gul Mahomed, on the contrary, seems to have acted for the best, according to his lights. A bitter hostility to any one likely to curtail the power of the Khan, or to exercise any influence over the Khan, appears to have been the mainspring of his actions through life. This led him in 1857 to poison Nusseer Khan the second who had come under complete subjection to the influence of General Jacob, the British Resident in Sind.

The influence of these two men made Sir A. Burnes believe the Khan to be guilty of treachery, and filled the Khan's mind, first with suspicion of the intentions of Sir A. Burnes, and then with despair at the hostility incited in the minds of the British officers by outrages perpetrated, with this very object, by the emissaries of these two desperate intriguers. In November, 1839, came the denouement. General Willshire's brigade returning from Cabul to India was diverted from Quetta against Khelat. The Khan prepared for defence by sending off his son, Hoossain Khan, to Nooshki, under charge of Gul Mahomed. On the 13th November Khelat was stormed, and Nuhrass Khan fell, like a stout Beloch chief, with his faithful clients round him. He had been deserted in the hour of need by most of the chiefs who, for fifteen years, had been in incessant rebellion against him, and his garrison was but composed of hasty levies from the villages around. Nevertheless, the British exploit was a brilliant one. The assaulting force was composed of less than 1,000 bayonets, and Nuhrass Khan had 2,000 men within a walled town. One-sixth of the assailants were placed *hors de combat*, and of the defenders more than four hundred were slain, including the Khan, Shahghassi Noor Mahomed (the father of the able Wageer lately expelled by Nuhrab Khan's son, the present Khan), the principal chiefs of Sarawan, and one of the Mungul chiefs from rebellious Nal and Wad. When the result of the assault was no longer doubtful, the women of the Khan and the Chiefs had all been put to the sword.

(To be continued.)

Spirit of the Indian Press.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The *Indian Daily News* remarks that the chief lesson of some late experiences seems to be that a second or third rate statesman, sent out to India as Viceroy, has little chance of escaping from the personal influence of his advisers, whose honesty, where they happen to be perfectly honest, is of itself an insufficient protection against their strong local prejudices. If it is necessary, as we have remarked on some previous occasions, that the Home authorities must exercise some influence on the Indian Government, all that it remains to decide is the extent to which, and the conditions under which, the necessary interference can best be maintained. Lord Salisbury urges, and we think with reason, that, seeing that the Indian Government is wisely codifying its legislation, decidedly less trouble would be caused by examining a law before it was finally passed than by rejecting a whole law after it had been passed, only on account of some solitary but important defect in it. And the quotations given from former despatches from former Secretaries of State for India plainly prove that, so far from being exceptionally severe or discourteous, Lord Salisbury's despatch will compare favourably with those of some of his predecessors. The position taken up by Lord Halifax when Secretary of State was that, if the Government of India was bound to study the wishes of the Home authorities at all, the mere fact of the Viceroy and some members of his Council sitting in the Legislative Chamber, and not in the Executive Council, could not alter the permanent relations of the two bodies. The Secretary of State is not of necessity more fallible than an Indian Viceroy, but the chances of his being a statesman are greater; and unless the Viceroy of India, carried away by the honest enough but rather unfortunate representations of officials trained in a bad school, is to be free to break away entirely from the principles which regulate the government of the whole British Empire, it is not easy to see what there is to object to seriously in the much-discussed despatch.

MISDEEDS OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The *Englishman* declines to enter upon the abstract question of the policy of attempting, in these latter days, to reverse the whole tendency and historical traditions of progress in India by a system of conserving the jungles. That question has been decided. We think that on the whole it has been rightly decided, and at any rate we know that nothing which might now be urged on the other side would lead to its being reopened. We will admit that in the general interest of the country it is necessary that the remaining forest tracts should be conserved. What we complain of is that this legitimate, and probably useful, end is being attained by the most oppressive means. The general welfare is being secured by the ruthless sacrifice of private rights. Races who know no other system of cultivation than the primitive nomadic husbandry have been compelled to stop their clearings, and are being driven from their native tracts. Villages which depended on free pasturage in the forest have been surrounded by a cordon of officials, and their former means of subsistence is now cut off. Communities who had struggled on from generation to generation by eking out the miserable produce of their unwatered fields, by gathering the jungle-products and the jungle-fruits, have suddenly been given the alternative of starving in their homesteads or being treated as criminals if caught "pilfering" in the forest. We will admit that the ancient system of nomadic husbandry is a wasteful one; we acknowledge that free pasturage leads to the destruction of the trees; we are well aware that jungle-fruits and jungle-products can be made to yield a revenue to the State. But if, in the interest of the State, the old systems of primitive communities are to be brought to an end, and the forests conserved, the State should pay honestly for the advantages which it thus proposes to attain. At present it is labouring to secure the general good by the extermination of individual households, and by the extinction of pre-existing village rights. This may seem to some to be an unfounded, or, at least, an exaggerated statement. The records of the Forest Department in every province of India establish each item in the charge. It is not long since the head of the Government absolutely refused to give credence to the official reports of the oppression that was being wrought among certain jungle communities in Southern India. He had the documents tested paragraph by paragraph by means of a separate set of officers, and he was compelled to come to the conclusion that the wrong doing, which had seemed to him incredible, was merely the regular procedure. The State has entered on the unpopular task of reversing the natural order of things, and conserving the jungles, which would otherwise assuredly disappear before the advancing waves of population. It has intensified its difficulties by vain efforts to make this putting back of the hand on the dial "pay." And to accomplish its end, it has let loose a host of myrmidons, destitute of sympathy with the people, and trained in the belief that the life of a Sál-tree is more precious in the sight of God and the Government than the life of a man. But, indeed, no condemnation of ours can be so strong as the denunciations which have been officially placed on record. Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo left their views behind them in unmistakable terms. "If ever there was an instance," writes the latter, of one of the cases which he had carefully investigated, "of a system of administration established among a people almost savages, which is quite unsuited to their state and character, the description of it is to be found in these papers." The district may be called a dense forest with a few strips of rich cultivated land along the banks of the rivers. There are no towns except the head-quarters of the Irrigation Works and of the District Administration. The climate

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appears to be exceedingly unhealthy. Fifty per cent. of the population of 56,000 (which is exceeding sparse, giving only an average of twenty-eight souls to the square mile) is composed of the wildest tribes. The great majority of the agriculturists appear to be of restless habits. They do not settle down, and generally move from one spot to another, in every three or four years. In such a district, and among such a people as this, we have been endeavouring to establish our complicated and highly organised administrative system. There is a sort of cultivation which, however barbarous and destructive, is the only one known to the people. We have prohibited it over nine-tenths of the district. We have taxed the tree which grows wild throughout their forests, and gives them food and drink. We have permitted the native landholder's agent to levy the rents of those who emigrated from the remainder who stayed behind. We have permitted the subordinates of the Trigonometrical Survey to ill-treat the people. We have made the people pay dues for grazing their cattle in the Government wastes. And all this is administered by a small body of Europeans and native officers, not one of whom can speak the only language which the people understand."

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

DEPARTURE OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.—General Litchfield left Calcutta on Monday for America, *via* England. He has been making a tour in Upper or Northern India, and will no doubt take with him pleasing recollections of this country, in which he has unostentatiously represented the great transatlantic nation, and won the sincere respect of those who came in contact with him.—*Indian Daily News*, April 14.

MR. EASTWICK.—The persevering Professor Eastwick has almost completed his researches in the Punjab, for information for a forthcoming guide to India on a large scale, to be published by Messrs. Murray. He has been indefatigable in his search for interesting items of the Upper Punjab, and has succeeded in noting down and translating several obscure inscriptions which had escaped the scrutiny of Cunningham and other seekers after the doubtful. We understand the accomplished Professor and late M.P. has already collected material sufficient for eight large volumes, and the idea appears to be a division of India into circles, with a separate guide to each.—*Pioneer*.

HOP GROWING.—With reference to the question about hop growing in India, we are informed by the Simla paper that the Murree Brewery Company has commenced an experimental hop plantation in Srinagar, having obtained certain concessions from the Maharajah of Kashmir. The company is to bear all expenses of management and supply of hop roots for two years (1876-77)—the Maharajah giving land, labour, poles, fencing and manure free. The ground has been prepared and fifty thousand hop roots which had been brought out from England during the winter are now on their way into Kashmir, and have probably by this time reached their destination. The company has engaged for the management of the experiment Mr. J. Beck, formerly an Assistant to Dr. Hooker in the Kew Gardens.

RAILWAYS.—The opening of the Naorangabad section of the Punjab Northern State Railway seems to have been almost as pleasing a surprise in point of traffic results as was the opening of the section between Lahor and Wazirabad. A correspondent of the Lahor paper states that ever since the 10th April the press of passenger traffic has been greater than there was carriage for, and crowds of natives were disappointed. This sudden rush is of course in a great measure due to the fairs at Amritsur and Wazirabad, which usually take place during the Bysakee; but it is not entirely due to this, as it is stated that the local traffic is also very considerable. We should not be at all surprised, adds our Lahor contemporary, if this line, which was constructed primarily for military purposes, should prove also financially successful. When the broad gauge line is ready and better through traffic arrangements can be effected, the traffic will, most probably, still more increase.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.—Captain Wood, Conservator of Forests in Oudh, and Captain Pitcher, of the Oudh Commission, are holding conference somewhere in the jungles of that province, with reference to the rights and wrongs of the agriculturist, as involved in forest administration. The forest officer must needs be the foe of the farmer. But the damage inseparable from the ravages of wild beasts and miasma, which his operations tend to encourage, is aggravated by an evident want of reasonable elasticity in the rules of conservancy, and we are glad to see the Oudh Government alive to the cruelty of handing over the inhabitants of large agricultural districts to the tender mercies of the petty officers of the department. That the forests of India must be preserved no one questions. So also must the tiller of the soil. The ways of the people in respect of the forest, though petty larceny by the light of forest laws, are vested rights by the light of immemorial usage, and the people must be educated to the new order of things by degrees. If forest preserves and agricultural holdings are to co-exist in close contact, the forest officer should bow to the officer of the district. And so he may without imperilling the observance of necessary technical rules.—*Pioneer*.

THE KOHAT AFRIDIS.—The Rawal Pindi correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing on April 16th, says:—"The dogged obstinacy of the pass Afridis has quite overthrown the calculations of our frontier politicals, who, after patiently hoping to terminate the dispute by negotiation, have resolved upon adopting offensive measures, and accordingly a movable column, consisting of the following troops, 500 rank and file of her Majesty's 8th Regiment, E. F. Battery R.H.A., 17th Bengal Lancers, and 20th P.N.I., under command of General Ross, left Peshawur this morning for the pass, with the object of cutting down the standing crops, which, considering that the harvest is at hand, will be a serious blow to the Afridis, meaning as it does want and starvation to them; they are therefore naturally most anxious to avert such a calamity, but by other means than submission. A stout opposition is expected, as it appears the pass Afridis have summoned several of the tribes from the interior to their assistance; but, as the close blockade which has been maintained for the past two months has entirely exhausted their stock of provisions, it is thought they will find it impossible to meet the wants of their increased numbers for any length of time, and must therefore soon submit to the inflexible demands of our Government. The troops from Kohat are, I believe, to make a demonstration simultaneously at the other end of the pass, which will divert the attention of the Afridis and facilitate the Peshawur column cutting down the crops on their side. A detachment of H.M.'s 70th Regiment, 250 strong, was sent up to Cherat from Peshawur some days back to protect that place against any attack the Afridis might make on it."

MILITARY ACCOUNTS SERVICE.—The grading of the Military Account Department, as determined in a late general order, is deserving of passing notice. Satisfactory in itself, as setting at rest doubts of many years' standing, and difficult of adjustment, so many, varied, and conflicting the interests represented, it may be conceded that the duty of "fixing" the officers concerned has been fairly enough discharged, or, as fairly as circumstances—writing generally—would admit. None the less, some of the inconsistencies are glaring, and quite beyond defence, or intelligent explanation. Thus we find a controller at Bombay, with a charge not much larger, if larger at all, than the Punjab Circle of this presidency, in receipt of a larger staff than the Controller of all Bengal. There are reasons and reasons for the anomaly which need not be stated, but it appears to us the difficulty might be met by withdrawing controllers from the departmental grading, and then Government would be at liberty to employ them east or west, irrespective of standing, the larger staff being rightly assigned to the larger work. And there is the better reason for such a non-departmental treatment of these officers that they may at any moment be drawn from outside sources, as was Colonel Atkinson. In another instance we find the petty duty of a disbursing officer of the most insignificant of all the circles of payment placed on the same footing with an officer at the head of an office, dealing with the audit and compilation of the pay of an entire army. In this and similar cases Sir George Balfour's opinion that disbursing officers should, as in practice they are, be subordinate or junior to auditing officers on the same lines of staff pay, has apparently been lost sight of. We have said, and repeat it, the difficulty of reconciling things all but irreconcilable was great, and anything was better than further uncertainty. But, having progressed so far, we trust that Sir Henry Norman, with the map representing all the grading bumps and inequalities lying before him, will level up, or level down, until something like consistency has been attained. Whilst the officer in charge of the audit of ordnance and army clothing accounts, Bengal, receives Rs. 500 staff, the paymaster of the pettiest circle of payment draws Rs. 800 staff. Without reference to present incumbents, and with every wish to avoid even the semblance of personality, such things should not be tolerated in any department of Government.—*Indian Daily News*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 14. Str. Mecca, Moulmein; Mahanada, Liverpool.—15. Str. Khedive, Southampton; Tasmania, Moulmein.—16. Str. Statesman, Liverpool; str. Sestos, Bombay; str. Goa, Bombay; Monmouthshire, Liverpool.—17. Str. Sir John Lawrence, Tellicherry.—19. Killean, Liverpool; Mirzapore, Liverpool; Ganges, London; George H. Warner, Rio de Janeiro; Constance, Orissa.—20. Str. India, Moulmein; str. Mahratta, Sandoway; City of Brussels, Hull; Redgauntlet, Liverpool; City of Seringapatam, London; Devoron, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mecca.—Mr. J. D. Maxwell, Mrs. Mitchell, Major C. A. Munro, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. F. J. Fray.

Per Khedive.—Mr. Carmichael, Mr. McIvor, Mr. Dunbrake, Mr. Nation, Mr. Wicheler and Mrs. Smallwood, Col. Greathed, Mrs. McNiven, Mr. and Mrs. Mc-huish, and Mr. H. Madge.

Per Goa.—Mr. J. C. Dunbar, Mr. S. Koch, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mr. R. B. Yates, Mr. G. Norman, Mr. W. Shiner, Mr. E. J. King, Mr. W. B. Jameson, Mrs. Tecoens and four children, and Mr. G. Faulkner.

Per Sir John Lawrence.—Mr. J. Johnson.

Per India.—Mr. J. Law and Mr. R. P. McGuire.

Per Mahratta.—Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. P. Sanderson, and Mr. T. Wilson.

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DEPARTURES.

April 13. Str. Penang, Moulmein; str. Orion, London.—14. Str. Scotland, Dundee; str. Avagee, Chittagong; Carnarvon Castle, New York; Triumph, Cape Town.—15. Str. Africa, Bombay; str. Ambassador, Bombay; British Princess, London.—16. Str. Tenasserim, Suez; str. Sultan, London; str. Abyssinia, Moulmein.—17. Star of Persia, London.—18. Str. Busheer, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mira, April 12.—From CALCUTTA.—For LONDON.—Mr. T. T. Allen, Mrs. Allen and five children, Capt. Rowcroft, Mrs. Rowcroft and two children, Mr. W. Donaldson, Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Simmons and two infants, Mrs. Graham and child, Mr. T. Daggett, Master Warnin, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Harriet, Capt. Sakild, Mr. R. J. Reid, Mr. J. B. Ramsay, Lieut. Watson, Mr. G. P. Elliot, Capt. Moussa, and Mr. J. Young.

Per str. Sultan.—From CALCUTTA.—For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Mrs. Meares and child, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Cave and five children, Master Shillingford, Master Pyne, Mr. Pearse and three children, Major Craster and infant, Capt. Hopkinson, Mr. D. Grant, Mr. Cosmo Innes, Mr. P. Venters, Mr. J. Picken, Mr. W. P. Dowie, Mr. W. Atteneave, and Mr. Lyon. For MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Shipley, and Major and Mrs. Cook. For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cathay.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. J. Ralph, Mrs. Dickens, Col. and Mrs. Bowdler, and Mr. E. Schmid. For GALLE.—Mr. J. M. Lyall and Mr. T. Thomas. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hamersley.—For MELBOURNE.—Capt. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Baldock, and Mrs. J. D. Bruce and child. For BRINDISI.—Mr. T. H. Wordie, Col. D. Brown, and Mr. T. R. Horton. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, and Mr. H. B. Spooner. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. M. Thompson, Mrs. C. F. Worsley and infant, Mrs. R. O. Phillips and two children, Mrs. T. Ralph and two children, Mrs. Morriss and four children, Mr. S. Bird, Miss Milman, Miss Hurford, Rev. E. T. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Falcon and infant, Mrs. F. Place and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cornish, Mrs. Wright, Lieut. col. Longmore, Mr. R. Millett, Mr. F. G. Millett, Mr. and Mrs. MacMinn, Miss Falcon, Col. Norgate, Mrs. E. Thomson, Mr. C. E. Ionides, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. R. Boyack, Mr. W. Stevens, Mr. H. Hearnes, Mr. W. Barnard, Mr. W. Shearer, Mrs. T. Boulton, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hawkins and two children.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 21, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent....	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	99 4 to 99 8
4½ per Cent., 1872...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	99 8 to 100 12
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 0 to 102 4

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9¼d. to 1s. 9 3-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 7-16d. to 1s. 9½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	95 to 97
Assam Tea Company...	20 ...	590 to 590
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1395 to 1400
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1300 to 1325
Coal Company	1410 ...	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company...	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	130 to 134
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	150 to 160
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	270 to 272
East India Tea Company	100 ...	80 to 81
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	259 to 260
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	170 to 175
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	180 to 181
Howrah Docking Company...	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	475 to 480
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	106 to 103
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Bonia Bank	500 ...	510 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ... ... £2 5 0 to £2 0 0 ...		No ship.
Sugar ... ... Nominal ...		" "
Rice ... ... 2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...		" "
Seeds ... ... 0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...		" "
Jute ... ... 3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...		" "
Cotton ... ... Nominal. ...		" "

Madras.

LAND TENURES IN KURG.—Mr. Dalyell, Chief Commissioner of Maisur, is about to go on tour in Kurg, to make personal inquiries into the working of the present land system, the tenure under which coffee lands are held, and the abkári. The planters in Kurg have always been clamouring against the assessment. It is true they have not always been very successful in the cultivation of the berry, and, as such, deserve to be treated with some consideration. Mr. Dalyell may be able to meet the planters half way, and, if this is done, it will be an advantage to the coffee planters.

DEFALCATIONS DISCOVERED.—We learn from a Madras paper that extensive defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of Mr. McClay, the late Superintendent of the Men's Workshops of the Friend-in-Need Society. About the latter end of last year McClay drew attention to himself by his extravagant style of living, the salary of the post being only Rs. 60, but before his books could be looked into he resigned and proceeded to Bangalore. Mr. Lowe was then deputed to examine the accounts, when serious defalcations were discovered, chiefly in the purchase of cane for mat making. When the extent of the defalcations had been discovered, Mr. Lowe was sent to Bangalore with instructions to have McClay arrested; but he was not to be found at that station. The case was then made over to the police, which resulted in his being arrested near Calcutta, travelling under an assumed name. The prisoner is now on his way to Madras.

WEATHER AND HEALTH.—Madras is now as dull as it can ever be, and with the thermometer at 90° in the shade, with little in the shape of breeze to relieve the heat, it can well be imagined what existence in this city must be. Rain still keeps off, and as yet we perceive no prospect of ever so small a shower, if it were even one sufficient to merely lay the dust in the roads. Indeed, with the exception of very slight and partial showers in Kurnool and Tanjore, no rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency. The drought has been felt very generally. It has affected the supply of pasture in Kurnool, Tanjore, Malabar, and Madura. It the last-named district, drinking water is said to be failing. In such a state of things it is not to be expected that the public health can be very good. So far as the town of Madras itself is concerned, there is not much to be said on this score, but in many of the districts the case is different. Cholera is prevalent in most districts, and in Kurnool a considerable number of fatal cases have occurred. Cholera is also slightly on the increase in Mysore and Coorg.—*Madras Times*, April 22.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—A Hindu correspondent sends to the *Madras Athenæum* the following:—"Certain inscriptions carved on metallic plates announcing the grant of land to some of the Brahmin community of Southern India recently came to the notice of Mr. Rice, the Director of Public Instruction in Mysor, which we are told goes to prove the exact date of the 'sarpayaga' or great sacrifice to root out the serpent race from the face of Baralakanea or India, performed by Janamajaya, a descendant of the Pandus. The story of the sacrifice is, we are sure, familiar to most of our Hindu readers. Should the inscriptions be genuine, as there is every likelihood that they are, then the event must have taken place more than 3,000 years before Christ, which places the Mahabarata at a date much anterior, and the Ramayana, the earliest epic of the country, at a time long before the creation of the world as recorded in the Christian Scriptures. Mr. Rice will be opening a new vein in the mine of Indian antiquities which would interest antiquaries and amateur students of ancient relics and curiosities should he present his labours in this new direction in a readable form to the public."

NEWS FROM MALAYA.—The ex-Sultan Ismail, with seventeen followers, arrived at Singapore, from Penang, in H.M.S. *Ringdove*, on the morning of Sunday, the 26th March, and after an interview with his Excellency the Governor, was sent to Johore, where he is to be interned on parole, under the charge of his Highness the Maharajah of Johore, pending the result of the official inquiry. The Datu Sagor of Perak arrived next day in the Calcutta steamer *Hindostan*, and has been relegated to the Civil Prison, to await his trial on the charge of complicity in Mr. Birch's murder. At the Council meeting of the Governor of the Straits Settlements on the 27th March, his Excellency Sir William Jervois made a statement in reference to his Highness the ex Sultan Ismail and his capture, in the course of which he acknowledged the obligations of Government to the Siamese Government and Rajah of Quedah for their aid. His Excellency announced the appointment of a Commission to inquire and report as to the complicity of the Chiefs of Perak in the recent outrages. The Commission consists of Mr. Justice Phillippo, the Hon. C. B. Plunkett, and Mr. W. F. B. Paul, who will proceed at once with their labours.

BRITISH BURMAH.—The foreign trade of British Burmah has, according to latest returns, been falling off; the total in 1872-73 was just over 5½ millions sterling, which dwindled down in 1874-75 to 5¼ millions. The decrease was mainly in rice, a large quantity of which was diverted to Bengal during the scarcity. The bulk of the foreign trade of Burmah is with the United Kingdom and the Straits. Burmah also possesses an extensive coasting trade with other parts of India, but chiefly with Bengal. The value of this trade in 1874-75 was £4,767,636, and of this total £4,105,000 belong to Bengal. The direct trade between Burmah and China seems to be nearly extinct. From China there were no imports from 1871-72 to 1873-74, when their total value is put down at £46. The exports to China amounted to £76,210 in 1872-73, but sank the next year to £10, and in 1874-75 they were *nil*. Burmah sends to Bengal, or rather Calcutta, raw cotton, rice, and paddy; Cutch, sticklac, and wood, mostly teak. The imports from Bombay are unimportant; the exports are chiefly teak wood; the total value of the exports and imports to Bombay together amounted to £191,405, of which sum £171,993 represents teak. The King of Burmah has damaged the trade in sticklac, having monopolised the article, most of which is still produced in Upper Burmah. His Majesty has at Mandalay a manufacture of shell-lac and lac dye.

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Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 15. Str. Khandalla, Bombay and S. Ports; str. Chyebassa, London, via Suez; str. Puttialla, Cochin.—16. Str. Madura, Calcutta and N. Ports.—18. Str. Duke of Lancaster, London; Mary Shepherd, Algoa Bay; Her Majesty, Cuddalore.—19. Str. Satara, Calcutta; Umvoti, Natal; str. Sultan, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Khandalla.—From CALICUT.—Mr. Packaro. From NEGAPATAM.—Rev. Mr. Jenkins.

Per str. Chyebassa.—From LONDON.—Mr. Pollard, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. C. Watkins, Mr. Purchase, Mr. G. Rogers, Mr. J. Reid, Mrs. Coates and infant, Mr. Lowrey, Miss Berkeley, Mr. Serries, Mr. and Mrs. Story and infant, Mr. J. Innes, Mr. F. Kohlenberg, Mr. A. Schloners, Miss Wheatley, Mr. R. Lawson.

Per str. Madura.—From GOPAULPORE.—Mr. C. Rundall. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Col. Stafford. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. S. Whitsey, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Lewis, Mr. Bowie.

DEPARTURES.

April 15. M. and E. Cox, Vizagapatam; str. El Dorado, London; str. Meinam, Pondicherry and Galle.—16. Str. Khandalla, Calcutta and N. Ports.—17. Str. Oriental, Rangoon, via N. Ports; str. Madura, Bombay and S. Ports.—18. Str. Chyebassa, Calcutta.—20. Nourmahal, Coast; str. Satara, Bombay.—21. Str. Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta; Umvoti, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Khandalla.—For COCONADA.—Mrs. W. E. Ellis and child. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. T. Lyons, wife, and child.

Per str. Oriental.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. E. W. Wilkins. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. P. Smith and child. For BIMLIPATAM.—Mr. G. Serres. For RANGOON.—Lieut. col. T. Dyer.

Per str. El Dorado.—For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Allen. For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross and four children, Mrs. Mawbey and two children, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Zorn and two infants, Rev. and Mrs. O. Wilkonun and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Zucker and infant, Rev. and Mrs. A. Grubert, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Thompson and two children, Mr. W. Goodrich, Lieut. C. H. Wyndham, Lieut. G. A. Jones, and Lance Serjeant Ellascott.

Bombay.

THE 108TH FOOT.—Colonel Williams and the officers of the 108th Regiment at Mhow gave a ball and supper to the residents of Mhow and Indore as a house-warming on their arrival in Central India.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—On Monday, April 17, Sir Charles Staveley left by the early morning train for Puna *en route* to Mahableshwar. A few personal friends assembled to see him off, and the usual salute was fired from the Apollo battery, though not until Sir Charles was several miles on his journey to Puna.

FIRE AT MHOW.- We hear from Mhow that a most destructive fire broke out in the grass market near the bazaar about midday on Monday, destroying most of the grass stacks, and causing damage to the extent of some Rs. 30,000. A high wind was blowing, and although men from the several regiments with engines were present, the heat was so intense that little could be done to avert the progress of the flames. Major-General Montgomery and other officers were quickly present, and aided the efforts of the soldiers and police. The fire will take some days to burn itself out, but fear is entertained that some few large stacks separated from those burnt may be ignited should the wind change.—*Times of India*, April 24.

CONCESSION TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—The G.I.P. Railway has made a concession which will be most grateful to travellers on its lines. After the end of the present month all "single journey ticket-holders" will be allowed to make a stay of one day for every hundred miles of the journey. Thus a passenger from Bombay to Madras could stay at Puna for a day, travel one hundred miles the next day and rest again, so doing the journey by easy stages—a very necessary precaution in the case of invalids and sick people. We are sure that this arrangement will be much appreciated. The Ghaut mileage charges are also to be abolished and the terminal charges reduced to eight pies per maund.—*Times of India*, April 24.

THE LATE MR. JAMES BORTHWICK.—The death of Mr. James Borthwick took place at his residence at Byculla on April 9. Mr. Borthwick has been for the last sixteen years head foreman of the carriage department of the G.I.P. Railway at Byculla, and during that time he has earned the respect of his employers and of the number of subordinates in the extensive workshops for the construction of passenger carriages, trucks, and the rolling-stock of the G.I.P. Railway which has been for some time past in full operation at Byculla. Mr. Borthwick has died at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine, leaving a widow and orphan children but inadequately provided for.

MEDICAL.—We are glad to hear that the place of Dr. J. D. Mackenzie at the Jamsetjee Hospital and in the Grant Medical College is to be filled by Surgeon-Major J. H. Blanc, who is to act in both appointments. Dr. Blanc's well-known skill ensures efficiency in his hospital work, while his varied experience and vivacious manner should afford the students in the College class every chance of rapid progress. Some of the delay in filling up the appointment has been due, we understand, to the desire on the part of the authorities to apply rules precluding the professors from indulging too much in private practice—a luxury which has sometimes been enjoyed by the professors to such an extent as to lessen their zeal in clinical practice and lecturing. In this instance, with the new incumbent—and, we presume, all future appointees to these joint College and Hospital posts—consultations are to form the strict limit of their outside work.—*Times of India.*

MR. CHESTER MACNAGHTEN AND THE STUDENTS OF THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.—The summer vacation of the Rajkumar College began from the 1st April. The delight of the students was marred on this occasion by the approaching departure of their very kind and loving instructor, Mr. Macnaghten, who was going on leave to Europe on the 10th for the benefit of his health. They expressed their earnest wish, through Mr. Turkhud, their Vice Principal, to give him a farewell dinner; but Mr. Macnaghten declined the honour in kind and touching terms. The pupils were sadly disappointed, but they persistently urged their instructor till they prevailed on him to accept at least an address, if nothing else, from them. On the evening of the 30th March all the members of the College assembled in the central hall. Some native musicians were also engaged to add *eclat* to the occasion. After some time the head boy of the College, Harsinghjee, of Bhownugger, who lately passed the matriculation examination in connection with the Bombay University, got up and read the address, which ran as follows :—

Dear Sir,—The College term is now about to close, and we feel that we cannot part on this occasion in the same manner as we have hitherto done at the close of every term. For we cannot meet again for some months, and this parting, though happily it is not for long, is still a parting, and, therefore, painful to us. Most of us have been with you since the time the College began, for over six years. Most of us recollect how the name of the College frightened us before we joined it. We did not like leaving our homes; but when we came and saw what the College actually was, and how uniformly kind you were to every one of us, our sorrow in leaving our homes was changed into joy at having found a new home. There is not any one of us in this hall who has not received some kindness or other at your hands. We have been sick, and you have sat at our bedside speaking words of comfort and given us medicine with your own hands. In the playground you have been a zealous playmate, and in the schoolroom, though we are afraid we have often been very careless and inattentive, you have been with us extremely patient and persevering. In fact, we know you love us and treat us as your own. Can we do less in return? All this care of us has, we are grieved to see, told upon your constitution; and you are not so strong as you were when you first came. Hence this need of parting. You will now go back to your native country and meet your friends and relations; regain your health, and come back to us—our patient teacher, cherished playmate, and loving friend. We feel much, but we can say little. Our words fail, and we cannot express all that we feel; but you will understand us. Your absence from among us will leave a great gap in our hearts. The College without you will appear strange; but you will not be away for long; and we are thankful. We do not mean to be selfish in wishing you such short holidays, but we hope that you will have completely regained your health long before they end. We will now say good-bye to you and to MRS. Macnaghten, who also, like you, has been very kind to us, and we wish you both a pleasant voyage, a happy meeting with your friends and relations in England and a speedy return to us. In that distant land where you go, remember us kindly and keep a little corner of your great heart for us always.

Mr. Macnaghten replied briefly, but with much feeling, and a display of fireworks ended a happy evening.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 17. Str. Rajpootana, Bussorah; str. Batavia, Genoa; str. Glengyle, Calcutta.—18. Str. Sumatra, Melbourne; str. Asia, Calcutta; str. Zampa, Liverpool; str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool; Alpine, Shields; str. Teheran, Shanghai.—19. Str. Virginia Schillizzi, Liverpool; Chingtoo, Bangkok; Hospedar, Kurrachee; str. Spartan, Shields.—20. Str. Thibet, Suez; Lady Lisgar, Liverpool; Khorasan, Kurrachee; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee; Bredelbane, Cardiff.—22. Erics Star, Liverpool.—23. Str. Ottawa, Cardiff; Wm. MacGilvery, Liverpool; Mary Stenhouse, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Thibet.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Swiney, Lieut. Lunsford. From VENICE.—Mr. S. A. Stewart, Mr. J. Peliti, Mr. G. Isagi. From BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Ainslie, Mr. W. Bruce, Mr. Craigie, Mr. A. W. Figgis, Mr. I. Kershaw.

DEPARTURES.

April 17. Str. Assam, Aden and Suez; str. Akola, Kurrachee, via Kattywar Coast; str. Guy Mannering, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Egbert, Liverpool, via the Canal; Gads Hill, Falmouth.—18. Str. Lombardy, China; Parthia, Dunkirk; H.M.S. Orontes, England; Dover Castle, Dunkirk.—21. Str. Euphrates, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Junn, Liverpool, via the Canal.—22. Str. Stelvio, Antwerp, str. Arch Druid, Antwerp; str. Cerdic, Liverpool; str. Parsee, Calcutta; str. Rajpootana, Coasts and Calcutta; Governor Tilley, Hull.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Assam.—From BOMBAY.—For VENICE.—Mr. A. M. Saunders, Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mr. J. S. Holmes, Master Force, and Mr. and Mrs. Turpin. For ADEN.—Mr. J. Robertson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malwa.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Bowen and child, Miss Bowen, three Masters Bowen, Mr. Davis and four children, Mrs. Stuart and two children, Mrs. Makham, Mrs. J. Stewart and cousin and two infants, Mr. Barlow, Major and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd and child, Mr. G. Dixon, Mr. C. Stewart, Major F. A. Whingates, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Baker and infant, Mr. Craward, Major A. R. Wilson, Mrs. Schaffler and infant, Mrs. Marrett, Mrs. A. C. Watt and infant, Mr. W. M. Crowther, Surg. major L. F. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bulman, Major the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Mr. Bassano, Mr. A. W. Walsh, Surg. major Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson, Mrs. John Simpson and two infants, Mr. and Miss Brand, Mr. N. McMichael, Mr. Barclay Pollock, Mrs. Self and party, Mr. and Mrs. Morde and infant, Mrs. W. L. Galpine and two children, Mr. G. Edmonds, Mr. W. G. Miller, the Dowager Countess Gleichen, Mrs. Parker Little, Mr. Hely, Mr. R. Sargeant, Mr. G. Stickland, Major Dyer, Lieut. James, a gentleman, Col. H. Fraser, and Mr. H. J. Fripp. For BRINDISI.—Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Mr. Philipots, Mr. Forman, Col. and Mrs. Playfair, Mr. G. W. Chisholm, Major Wakefield, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Mr. A. W. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Nation, Mr. Reilley, Mr. J. MacGregor, Mr. Versepin, and Mr. J. R. Morgan. For VENICE.—Dr. J. B. Barry, Mr. F. R. Hogg, Mr. J. Martin, Mr. C. G. R. McWilliam, Mr. H. W. Webster, Mr. H. Wise, and Mr. G. C. Mathieson. For MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Dwyer and infant. For PORT SAID.—Mons. M. Renna and four friends. For SUEZ.—Col. F. W. Peile. From ADEN.—For VENICE.—General Schneider, and Mrs. and Miss Schneider.

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Commercial.

Bombay, April 24, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 9 1-16d.
4 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9¼d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	98
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3150
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1065
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3150
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1500
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1140
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	265
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	705
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	515
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	765
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1080
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,900)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 99
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 103
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 100
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 102½
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 18-2
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	,, ,, 18-3
Ditto Pekin	,, ,, 18 0

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-7-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 290
Mexican Dollars	Do. 293
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 224
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-5
Sycee Silver	109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

Ceylon.

MUNICIPAL.—The Inspector-General of Police, and the Director of Works, will take the places at the Municipal Council Board just vacated by Major Tranchell and Mr. Byrne.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—The Governor's approval is notified in the *Gazette* as having been given to the choice of the Planters' Association, in the appointment of Mr. Downall as "planting member."

LEGAL.—The appointments of Mr. Clarence as Puisne Judge, Mr. Cayley as Queen's Advocate, and Mr. Ferdinands as Deputy Q.A., have been gazetted, and the three gentlemen were severally sworn in to their respective duties on April 4.

MR. DICKSON.—Mr. J. F. Dickson, who was reported in our last issue to have accepted an appointment at Mauritius (Receiver-General), changed his intention of quitting our service, and withdrew his acceptance of the post in the island of sugar-cane. It is generally believed that the ultimate resolve of Mr. Dickson to continue in our service arose from questions connected with future promotion and pension, which appear to be far more promising here than there.

THE PEARL FISHERY.—Captain Donnan's inspection of the pearl banks off Aripo has been extremely satisfactory in results. On both the South Cheval Paar and the Modrigam Paar the oysters have been found perfectly undisturbed and in good condition, having, of course, grown very much since the inspections of the previous year. Judging by their present appearance, they will have attained a sufficient maturity to fish in 1877, beyond which it would be unsafe to leave them in the hope of obtaining larger pearls.—*Ceylon Times.*

KANDY.—Kandy is being liberally beautified and adorned, and having the advantage of one of the most picturesque situations of any town, will soon leave Colombo far in the shade. Many of the drives and walks about Kandy, have been already improved; the lake shores and bund have been greatly ornamented, and at the present time the approaches from the railway to the town are being laid out with considerable taste and skill, as gardens, with shady trees planted at intervals, and the walks laid with turf.—*Ceylon Times.*

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 15.)

BLYTH—BARROW.—The Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, jun. chap., to be sen. chap., from March 30. The Rev. K. E. Barrow, M.A., has been apptd. by H.M.'s Secc. of State for India to be a jun. chap. on the Bengal estab.

BOURDILLON, J. A., C.S., assumed charge of the duties of under sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home dept. on March 27.

BURNE—BARNETT.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. of India has been pleased to make the following appts. on his lordship's personal staff, from the 13th inst.:—Lieut. col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., to offic. as private sec., and Staff surg. O. Barnett, of H.M.'s British med. service, to offic. as surg.

BUYERS—BRAHAM.—Mr. W. L. Buyers, exec. engr., 3rd grade, assumed charge of No. 5 Mahanaddi survey div. on March 14. Mr. F. E. Braham, asst. engr., 3rd grade, is relieved of the charge of No. 5 Mahanaddi survey div., from March 14.

CARGILL, D., supy. asst. dist. supt. of police in Oudh, to be dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, v. Mr. J. Prince, dec.

CHAMBERS, N. A. R., asst. engr., attached to the 1st Allahabad div., mil. works, is transfd. to Lucknow, as personal asst. to suptg. engr., 2nd circle, mil. works.

CHRISTISON, J. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd. from the Mooltan to the Upper Sind dist.

COWIE, H. G., B.A., received charge of the offices of accountant general, Central Provs., and dep. comr. of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle, from Mr. J. Westland, on March 31.

JEWETT, T. H., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the suptg. engr.'s office, 2nd Circle, Mily. Works, Lucknow, is transfd. to the 1st Allahabad div., Mily. Works.

LAMBERT, Major P., R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Punjab Provincial Estab., is tempy. transfd. to the Accounts Branch with the rank of examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade, and posted to the office of examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

MACDONALD—BRAND.—Mr. Macdonald, examiner of accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, will offic. as examiner of telegraph accounts during the period of Mr. Palmer's leave. Mr. W. H. Brand will continue in charge of the accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway until further orders.

THOMSON, C., asst. engr., 1st grade, on the estab. under the director of State Railways, is app. to offic. as an exec. engr., Rajpootana State Railway, from date of departure on leave of Mr. Buyers, until Mr. E. Johnson joins the div. from priv. leave.

WARD, W. E., C.S., to offic. as judge of the Assam Valley dists. during the absence on furl. of Col. W. Agnew; pending Mr. Ward's arrival, Col. T. Lamb to offic. as judge of the Assam Valley dist.

MYSORE COMMISSION.

Consequent of the transfer of Capt. Shaw, officg. dep. comr., 3rd class, to Coorg, the following tempy. proms. are made in the Mysore Commission, from the date of receiving charge.—

Major H. E. Mottet, dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Capt. Shaw.

Major A. W. C. Lindsay, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class, and town and canton mag. of Bangalore.

Capt. J. S. F. Mackenzie, asst. comr., 3rd class, and officg. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

A. Srinivasiengar, asst. comr., 4th class, and officg. asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

Mr. J. Lacey, B.L., asst. comr., 4th class, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The Gov. gen. in Council directs that the following be inserted as Clause [*f*] under Section 7 of the Civil Leave Code:—

[*f*] The words "Accountant General" when used in reference to a public servant applying for leave or on leave, mean the officer who audits the pay and allowances of such public servant.

The Gov. gen. in Council directs that the following note be inserted under the heading of Chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code:—

[Note.—Subsidiary leave of absence is intended only for the purpose of enabling an officer to make the necessary arrangements for breaking up or reorganising his household and for the journey to or from the seaport, as the case may be; and its duration should be limited to what is necessary for these purposes.]

H.E. in Council also directs that the following be substituted for Rule 3 of Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code:—

* Subsidiary leave of absence may be granted for more than thirty days whenever the Local Government is satisfied that an officer could not within

* Applies to a commissioned military officer in civil employ.

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thirty days, by the available means of conveyance, and by the direct route, reach the port of embarkation or his station, as the case may be. Subsidiary leave may also be prolonged beyond thirty days if the Local Government is satisfied that an officer who has arranged to start by a particular vessel within the period of subsidiary leave allowed to him is prevented from doing so by a change in the date of the vessel's departure. Subsidiary leave may not be granted for more than thirty days on medical certificate, or upon any other grounds than those set forth in this rule. Whenever a Local Government grants subsidiary leave for more than thirty days, a report of the grant, with the reasons for it, should be made to the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, April 8.)

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon. Chief Justice of Babu Pramodha Charn Banerji, Munsif of Benares, to offic. as dep. registrar of the High Court of Judicature for the N.W. Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. R. Shircore.

H.H. has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officer with the powers specified :—

Capt. H. B. Sanderson, cant. mag., Allahabad, with the powers of a Small Cause Court judge, under Sec. 6, Act XXII. of 1864, in suits not exceeding the pecuniary limit of Rs. 400, to be exercised within the limits of the cant. of Allahabad.

Mr. R. L. Hennessey, asst. dist. supt. of police, Gorakhpur, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Ghazipur, with effect from the date of receiving charge from Local lieut. R. J. Young, and until further orders.

Mr. J. Laing, offieg. dist. supt. of police, Allahabad, to offic. as dist. supt. of police Basti, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. R. L. F. McMullin, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Davis, offieg. asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Meerut, during the absenceon priv. leave of Mr. W. C. Thomas, or until further orders.

Mr. E. A. Wallace, offieg. dist. supt. of police, Agra, was on deputation on special duty on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the N.W. Provinces, from March 4 to March 15.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following postings :

Mr. C. C. Hicks, dist. supt. of police, to the Banda dist., with effect from the date of his return from furl.

Capt. C. H. Cantor, dist. supt. of police, from Banda to Agra ; Local lieut. R. J. Young, dist. supt. of police, from Ghazipur to Mirzapur ; and Mr. R. Knyvett, dist. supt. of police, from Mirzapur to Allahabad.

Mr. S. S. Melville, mag. and coll., Fatehpur, to offic. as civil and sess. judge, Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. Prinsep, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Holmes, asst. supt., Dehra Dun, to offic. as cant. mag., Chakrata, during the absence on priv. leave of Lieut. col. G. Wheeler, or until further orders.

Capt. E. C. Ryall, Mussooree volunteer rifle corps, to offic. as comdt. during the absence on leave of Major H. G. Ross, or until further orders.

Mr. W. A. Macleane, asst. mag. and coll., from Bareilly to Dehra.

Mr. R. H. Story, asst. comr., from Jalaun to Jhansi.

Mr. E. T. Constable, insp., 1st circle, Dept. of Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces, who reported his return from furl. on March 23, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

The services of Mr. J. Elliott, B.A., professor of mathematics, Muir Central College, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following apps. :—

The services of Mr. M. Brodhurst, dist. and sessions judge, Benares, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Dr. J. W. Tyler, offieg. supt., central and dist. jails, Agra, is confd. in that app., v. Surg. major J. G. Pilcher.

Surg. R. A. K. Holmes, M.D., offieg. supt., central and dist. jails, Meerut, is confd. in that app., v. Dr. Tyler, app. to Agra.

H.H. has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officer with the powers specified :—

Mr. E. J. Churcher to be a special mag. under Sec. 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to be in Sec. with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, as described in Sec. 20 of the said Code, to be exercised within the limits of Khalilabad tahsil in the Basti dist.

Mr. H. M. Bird, asst. coll., 1st class, Etah, to be invested with the powers described in Sec. 100 of Act XVIII. of 1873, to be exercised within that dist.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 6.)

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, asst. comr., reported his arrival at Bombay on March 30, on return from the furlough granted to him in *Punjab Government Gazette* order No. 3,026, dated Aug. 11, 1873.

Mr. Ogilvie is posted to Umballa as judicial asst., and is invested, under Sec. 3 of Act XIV. of 1875, with the powers of a dep. comr.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, April 8.)

CHITTY—BAUMGARTNER.—The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as sub. lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Lieut. col. W. T. Chitty, Bombay staff corps, April 1 ; Lieut. col. T. M. Baumgartner, Bombay staff corps, April 4.

COOKE—COLLIS.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt. in the Punjab Frontier Force :—Corps of Guides (Queen's Own)—Lieut. M. C. Cooke-Collis, wing sub., on prob., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt. A. J. Nicholson may offic. as wing officer.

GRANT.—The services of Capt. R. H. Grant, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the mily. dept., from April 15.

HAINES.—H.M. has been pleased to app. Lieut. gen. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., as C. in C. of the Forces in the East Indies, in succession to H.E., Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

JOHNSON—LEES—COLLEN—CROOKSHANK.—H.E. the Gov. gen in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the dept. of the mily. secretariat of the Govt. of India, from April 1 :—Col. A. B. Johnson, 1st asst. secy. and offieg. dep. secy., to be dep. secy. in the mily. dept., v. Col. B. E. Bacon, retired. Lieut. col. W. M. Lees, 2nd asst. secy. and offieg. 1st asst. secy., to be 1st asst. secy., v. Col. Johnson. Lieut. E. H. H. Collen, 3rd asst. secy. and offieg. 2nd asst. secy., to be 2nd asst. secy., v. Lieut. col. Lees. Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, Bengal staff corps, adjt., 32nd (Punjab) N.I. (Pioneers), and offieg. 3rd asst. secy., to be 3rd asst. secy., v. Lieut. Collen.

JOHNSTONE.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following app. in the Hyderabad contingent :—Lieut. W. G. C. Johnstone, wing subalt. 2nd inf., and offieg. adjt. 6th inf., to be adjt. 1st inf., v. Capt. R. J. McGhe, placed on the half-pay list.

MACPHERSON, Brigdr. gen. H. T., C.B., V.C., Bengal staff corps, temp. employed on the brigade staff, to be brought perm. on the estab. in succession to Brigdr. gen. T. F. Wilson, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, whose tour of service will expire on April 14 next.

WORSLEY—BRIDGES—HERVEY.—Major R. Worsley, inf., to be lieut. col., and Capt. C. H. Bridges, staff corps, cadre of the late 15th N.I., to be major, from April 1, v. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. K. Moffat, retired. Lieut. H. De la Motte Hervey, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt., from April 5.

WYLLIE, Capt. R. J. H., 3rd squad. officer, 1st regt. Central India horse, Army Commissariat Dept., to be a sub asst. comy. gen. of the 3rd class, on prob., from March 20, to fill an existing vacancy.

(*Gazette of India*, April 15.)

BAZETT, Capt. R., R.A., commy. of ordnance, 3rd class, is app. to offic. as commy. of ordnance during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. C. Cowie.

CARLETON, Col. and major gen. H. A., C.B., R.A. (late Bengal), is admitted to the col.'s allowance from April 10, v. Lieut. gen. C. S. Reid, deceased.

GRAVES, Lieut. B. C., Bengal S.C., 1st wing subalt. 31st (Punjab) N.I., has been perm. to proceed to Europe on private affairs for eighteen months.

HAINES, Gen. Sir F. P., K.C.B., app. to be C. in C. of the Forces in the East Indies, assumed com. on the 10th inst., in succession to Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

MILEY.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt. in the dept. of mily. accounts :—Lieut. J. A. Miley, Bengal staff corps, adjt. 1st N.I., to be an asst. mily. accountant, on prob., to fill an existing vacancy.

THE MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Dept. will have effect during the absence this season of H.E. and the Council from the Presidency :—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) A. B. Johnson, dep. secy., will offic. as secy. to the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept. at the Presy.

Lieut. col. W. M. Lees, 1st asst. secy., will offic. as dep. secy.

Reports and correspondence on the subjects hereafter specified should be addressed by all Govts. and Depts. to the offieg. secy. at Calcutta.

THE VICEROY'S PERSONAL STAFF.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Lordship's Personal Staff from April 13 :—

To be Military Secretary.—Col. G. P. Colley, C.B., 2nd foot.

To be Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. G. C. Jackson, late 2nd European regt. L.C. ; Capt. W. Loch, general list, inf., 3rd squad. officer 19th Bengal cav. (temporary) ; Lieut. Lord W. L. De la P. Beresford, 9th lancers ; Lieut. A. F. Liddell, R.A. (temporary) ; Capt. J. Biddulph, 19th hussars (extra) ; and Resaldar Major Khanan Khan, Corps of Guides (Queen's Own).

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Lieut. col. A. J. Hadfield, Madras Invalid Estab. ; Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., Madras staff corps, political agent, 1st class, Gwalior ; Col. J. C. Graves, C.B., Bombay cav., commandant 3rd Bombay (Queen's Own) L.C. ; Col. R. Baigrie, C.B., Bombay staff corps ; Col. F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E., comdt. corps Bengal sappers and miners ; Lieut. col. B. Walton, Bengal staff corps, military storekeeper and comdt. of the Calcutta Volunteers ; Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, comdt. Meywar Bheel Corps, and *ex officio* supt. of Hill Tracts of Meywar, and 1st asst. to polit. agent, Meywar ; and Lieut. col. C. J. Godby, Bengal staff corps, comdt. 4th Punjab cavalry.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, April 8.)

ATKINS—MILEY—MOLYNEUX.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 22, making the following appts. in 1st N.I., with effect from the 1st idem, consequent on the departure on leave preparatory to furlough, of Major L. H. P. De. H. Larpent, 2nd in com. :—Capt. G. Atkins, wing officer, to offic., as 2nd in com. ; Lieut J. A. Miley, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties ; Capt. W. M. Molyneux, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties.

BAKER.—Batt. order confd., dated March 20, apptg. Lieut. W. B. Baker to be asst. instr. of musketry to 2.1st foot, v. Lieut. T. F. Ross, from March 15.

BRANDER, Capt. E. R. S., 70th foot, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season for duty at the regtl. depot. This officer's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

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BROWN, Lieut. col. J. H., 21st brig. R.A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Mecan Meer, instead of Morar.

CAMPBELL—JAMIESON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 18, making the following appts. in the 14th N.I., from the 12th idem, consequent on the departure on preparatory leave of Capt. J. Cook, adjt. and offcg. wing officer:—Capt. W. Campbell, offcg. 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties; Lieut. J. C. Jamieson, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

CAREY, Capt. F. W., R.A., is directed to proceed from Peshawar to England, and join No. 3 baty. 3rd brig.

COATS.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 23, apptg. Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, 2nd wing subalt. 25th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Capt. W. V. Ellis, adjt.

DRUMMOND.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 25, apptg. Lieut. J. H. Drummond to be asst. instr. of musketry to 34th foot, v. Lieut. Batten, from Dec. 20, 1875.

HUNTER, Lieut. col. M., Bengal staff corps, to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of the Meerut div., v. Major C. H. S. Scott, on furl.

HUTCHINSON.—Ferozepore brig. order confd., dated Jan. 27, apptg. Lieut. H. D. Hutchinson, adjt. 40th N.I., to offic. as brig. major, in add. to his other duties, from the 28th idem, consequent on the departure of Capt. R. Morris, brig. major, to attend a course of instruction.

JONES, Capt. H. N., No. 2 baty. 13th brig., is directed to proceed from Mecan Meer to Fort William, and do duty with No. 7 baty. of that brig.

MIDDLETON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 23, apptg. Lieut. and adjt. A. T. Middleton to offic. as interp. to 15th hussars, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. H. Sewell, proceeding to England, no other qualified officer being available.

MURRAY.—Batt. order confd., dated Feb. 15, apptg. Lieut. W. A. J. Murray to be asst. instr. of musketry to 1-11th foot, from Oct. 1, 1875.

ROBERTS.—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated March 20, directing Col. W. Roberts, comdg. 1-5th fusiliers, to assume comd. of the station, consequent on the departure of Major gen. F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., on inspection duty to Dinapore.

ROUPELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 6, apptg. Lieut. F. F. F. Roupell to be offcg. instr. of musketry, from the 9th idem, during the absence of Lieut. J. King, proceeding on leave to England.

SAUNDERS—EVANS—GUINNESS.—Meerut div. order confd., dated Jan. 27, directing Major (brev. lieut. col.) J. B. Saunders, Bengal cav., to assume comd. of the Landour convalescent depot, from the 22nd idem, v. Col. C. R. O. Evans. Dated March 16, app. Capt. C. W. N. Guinness, 72nd foot, aide de camp (provisionally) to Brig. gen. W. Payne, C.B., comdg. the div.

SMYTHE, Lieut. I. W. T. S., 85th foot, is directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season, to fill an existing vacancy at the regtl. depot. Lieut. Smythe's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

SPENCER.—The fifteen months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. C. H. F. Spencer, 48th foot, is canc. at that officer's request.

THOMPSON.—Sialkote brig. order confd., dated March 16, directing Col. G. H. Thompson, offcg. comdt. 15th N.I., to assume comd. of the brig., consequent on the departure of Brig. gen. M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., to take up the comd. of the Rohilcund dist.

CONSULAR.—H.E. the Viceroy and Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Chevalier Jean Gallian as Consul for Italy at Bombay. H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. T. Meil as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. H. F. Jackson, assistant agent to the Governor general, Baroda, two months' privilege leave, from date on which he may take it. Furlough for two years, beginning on April 24, is granted to Mr. F. R. Hogg, Bengal C.S., lately officiating as director general of the Post-office of India. Mr. S. J. Joseph, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, Telegraph Department, has privilege leave for three months. Mr. A. R. Ward, an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, has privilege leave for three months. Mr. J. W. Buyers, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana State Railway, six months' leave on private affairs. Mr. E. J. Moore, executive engineer, 4th grade, Rajputana State Railway, six months' leave, on private affairs, from April 1. Mr. J. R. Shircore, deputy registrar, High Court of Judicature for the N.W.P., for six months, with effect from March 28. Mr. C. T. Castle, district superintendent of police, Etawah, for six months, with effect from May 1, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Major A. H. Bramley, district superintendent of police, Bijnor, privilege leave for three months, with effect from April 20. Mr. W. C. Thomas, district superintendent of police, Meerut, privilege leave for two months and six days, with effect from May 15. Mr. P. Whalley, offic. joint magistrate, Moradabad, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from May 5. Mr. J. H. Prinsep, civil and sessions judge, Cawnpore, special leave to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from April 8, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. H. Lushington, civil and sessions judge, Allahabad, privilege leave for two months, with effect from May 21. Lieut. col. G. Wheeler, cantonment magistrate, Chakrata, privilege leave for one month, with effect from date on which he availed himself of the same. Mr. T. Benson, assistant settlement officer, Agra, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 4. Mr. J. Harris, assistant magistrate and collector, Aligarh, for two years, with effect from March 7, together with the usual subsidiary leave. Mr. A. Macmillan, officiating under secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from May 15.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. and Local capt. E. Drew, 1-5th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Major and Local lieut. col. G. S. Hallowes, 1-25th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, preparatory to furlough for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. J. I. Preston, 45th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. C. J. S. Whittall, 63rd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. Blewitt, 65th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. W. Saunders, 66th foot, from date of availing himself of it. Surg. major W. Skeen, M.D., 85th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. the Hon. E. Noel, 4th battalion rifle brigade, from April 1 to June 4, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. S. Simonds, doing duty at Allahabad, to the Neilgherries, Mahableshwur, and Murree, from April 15 to July 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. Ruggles, commandant 19th N.I., to the Neilgherries, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major W. Musgrave, 2nd in command 15th Bengal cavalry, to Cashmere and Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major G. V. Fosberry, V.C., wing office 35th N.I., from Feb. 7 to March 31, on private affairs, in extension, to Calcutta, and enable him to rejoin. Capt. D. Adamson, 1st squadron subalt. 4th Bengal cavalry, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. H. W. Shoubridge, Fort Adjutant, Attock, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., 1st wing subalt. 40th N.I., to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. H. M. Buller, 2nd in command 1st regt. Central India Horse, and political assistant, Goona, subsidiary leave for thirty days, preparatory to furlough. Capt. N. F. Parker, general list, infantry, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, to Bombay, preparatory to furlough, instead of the Presidency, as previously notified. Capt. C. Young, quartermaster 5th Punjab infantry, for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to port of embarkation, preparatory to furlough granted in G.G.O. No. 397, dated April 6. The privilege leave granted to Capt. J. Finnis, 3rd Punjab infantry, in brigade order, Punjab frontier force, dated Aug. 4, is extended two days, he having been employed on duty during that period. Major F. A. Whinyates, C battery A brigade R.H.A., to the port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Col. C. Douglas, 19th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it. Major M. H. C. B. Steinman, A battery 4th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major H. P. Lane, B battery 20th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major E. H. Baker, No. 7 battery 13th brigade R.A., to Bombay, for one month; and thence from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. W. P. Robertson, E battery 9th brigade R.A., to Cashmere, for six months, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. R. E. H. Huxham, 2-9th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. A. J. Watson, 2-12th foot, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. E. S. Garrett, 66th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. H. H. Smallpiece, instructor of musketry, 66th foot, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major G. H. Parker, 92nd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Major G. V. Fosbery, staff corps, V.C., wing officer, 35th N.I., to port of embarkation, for one month, from March 31, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons, quartermaster 24th N.I., to Cashmere, from date of availing himself of it to the 6th Oct. Capt. A. Harden, 1st wing subaltern 2nd N.I., to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 11, on private affairs. Capt. G. Edmonds, (doing duty at Meerut), to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Major I. Ketchen, B battery F brigade R.H.A, to Cashmere from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 11.)

COTTER.—The transfer of Lieut. Cotter, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from Nellore to the Trichinopoly dist., is hereby cancelled.

MORRIS, Capt. R. F., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, P.W.D., is transfd from North Arcot to the Trichinopoly dist.

RULE, E., offic. comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency, Madras, assumed charge of the office from Mr. Lodwick in the afternoon of March 17.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, April 11.)

STEPHENS—MCGOWN.—Sub conductors J. B. Stephens, of the barrack dept., and J. McGown, of the qrmr. gen.'s dept., are prom. to the rank of conductor.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Col. R. J. Baker, staff corps, 2nd in com. and wing officer 32nd regt. N.I.; arrived at Bombay, March 29.

Lieut. col. F. F. R. Bishop, staff corps; arrived at Madras, April 1.

Surg. major J. Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., med. dept., Fort St. George; arrived at Madras, March 28.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. M. Kindersley, acting

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district and sessions judge of Coimbatore, privilege leave for three months, from May 14. The Rev. J. P. Lang, joint chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras, privilege leave for two months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major W. H. Cain, C brigade R.H.A., from March 15, or date of departure, for three months, to Simla, on private affairs. Major A. C. Davidson, 20th brigade R.A., to Bombay. Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, 20th brigade R.A., to Bombay. Lieut. E. O. McCausland, 16th lancers, from March 27, or date of departure, for two months and a-half, to Neilgherries. Lieut. G. H Powell, 44th foot, from April 1 or date of departure, for one month, to Bombay. Qrmr. J. Knox, 48th foot, from March 18, for one month, to Bombay. Dep. surg. gen. S. H. Fasson, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 13.)

BATTY, H., acting asst. judge and sessions judge of Khandeish, was in charge of the current duties of the office of judge and sessions judge of that place from Feb. 20 to March 13, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

DUGGAN, H. J., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Shikarpur dist. during the absence of Mr. Vincent, or until further orders.

DUNSTERVILLE, Col. L. D'A., to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Hyderabad.

GOODFELLOW, Major G. R., staff corps, is app. to act as political resident at Aden during the absence of Brigdr. gen. J. W. Schneider, C.B., on leave.

JOPP, C. H., to be supernum. asst. coll. of Sattara, and to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Sattura until further orders.

KENNEDY, H., to be dist. superint. of police in the Panch Mahals dist., but to continue to act as dist. superint. of police in the Kaladgi dist. until further orders.

WHITWORTH, G. C., acting under sec. to Govt., judicial dept., is app. a member of the Central Committee for Departmental and Vernacular Examinations.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 20.)

AITKEN, E. H., to act as 3rd class asst. comr. of customs and opium during the absence of Mr. W. H. Payne, or until further orders.

BEAUCLERK, Lieut. F., R.E., tempy. asst. examiner, 1st grade, joined the office of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, on the forenoon of April 10.

HART, Lieut. E. C., R.E., to act as exec. engr., Nasik, taking up the app. as soon as the exec. engr., Satara, can without inconvenience effect his relief.

TAVERNER.—H.E. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. col. E. L. Taverner, superint. of the Poona and Nasik survey, v. Col. W. Waddington, ret.

THOMSON, Lieut. col. D., R.E., when relieved by Lieut. E. C. Hart, R.E., to act as exec. engr., Poona and Kirkee.

WINCHESTER, C. B., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Colaba during the absence of Mr. E. J. Ebden, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 20.)

PRESCOTT.—In continuation of G.O. No. 252, of 4th inst., the undermentioned officer of the Bombay army is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 22, dated Jan. 10:—Lieut. col. C. J. Prescott, staff corps, ordinary pension £365; annuity, £262. 18s.; date of retirement, April 13; to be paid in England.

LORD NAPIER'S FAREWELL TO H.M.'s FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Bombay, April 10.—In laying down the chief command of her Majesty's Forces in India and the special command-in-chief of this Presidency, it is expedient to advert to the circumstances of importance which have affected the army during the period of my command.

The improvements in artillery, and more especially in small arms, and the extension of the range of deadly fire, rendered necessary a change in the form of attack.

The Government of India liberally allowed the assemblage of troops on a large scale for manœuvres during the years 1871 and 1872; also, on a smaller scale, at Rourkee in 1873; and at Rawul Pindee, Umballa, and Peshawur in 1874; and, finally, at Delhi, for the inspection of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

These camps have afforded opportunities of practising on an extended field the new forms of attack, the principles of which were ordered by his Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge. The army has adopted the change of tactics with intelligence and alacrity, and will be found very handy for attack or defence in whatever form the nature of the enemy, the country, or circumstances may demand. The labour and exposure entailed by the camps of exercise have been met by the officers and men of all arms with the best and most soldier-like spirit.

It is highly satisfactory to note that the discipline of the army has improved; 160 cases of insubordination, which occurred in 1869-70, have been reduced to 49 cases in 1875. This reduction may be attributed, in a considerable degree, to attention paid to the rational employment and amusement of the soldiers, to the occupation given by the camps of exercise, to the greater comfort in barracks, and to the action of temperance societies. An extension of all these points, for which there is ample room will produce still better results. A complete record of the offences committed by about 18,000 men in the last five years shows that the number of courts-martials annually has been reduced from 1,077 to 541. The offences of the temperance men compared with those of non-abstainers are as one to forty nearly. The progress of musketry instruction has been excellent; the figures of merit show great progress. The native army has also been affected by many important changes. The new forms of attack, the course of musketry, particularly when the native officers have been taught to aid in the training of the men; the system of schools, in which every man will learn to read and write his vernacular, and enough of English to enable him to communicate with his European comrades on outpost duties; these, together with the high standard of instruction of the young officers, are exercising a great and valuable influence in developing the intelligence and character of the native officers and men. In musketry training the figures of merit give great promise.

The period of my command has been rendered memorable by the review of the troops at Delhi by Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Royal Highness's favourable opinion regarding their high state of discipline and efficiency.

The facts herein mentioned show that the army during the past six years has made a steady advance in all essential points. But, in congratulating it on this result, I would earnestly counsel all concerned to press on in the endeavour to improve, so that, when the day of trial comes, that day for which the army has alone existed, its success may be complete, and be won with the least possible loss. I would strongly advise the captains of companies more generally to identify themselves with the men of their own companies; to devote much of their time to their training, instruction, and amusement, so that a bond of union and confidence may always exist between them.

To the officers of the native army where they do not already follow the course advised I would urge that they should lose no opportunity of studying the characters of their men, carefully instructing their native officers, and, by associating them in all general plans of regimental administration, and treating them with kindness and confidence, make them feel that their place is on the side of authority. The native officers and soldiers will never shrink from the strictest discipline provided their *amour propre* is respected.

I have to express my great obligations to the general officers commanding divisions and brigades for their endeavours to carry out my wishes in regard to the instruction and care of the portions of the army under their command. Also to the Medical and Commissariat Departments for the efficient performance of their respective duties. I cannot sufficiently express my obligations to the Adjutant-General, Major-General Lumsden, the Quartermaster-General, Major-General Roberts, and their departments, and to my Military Secretary, Colonel Dillon. It would be impossible to enumerate the many occasions on which I have been indebted to them for their opinions or suggestions for the benefit of the army. I am greatly indebted to the Judge-Advocate-General and his department. I have found Colonel Hatch a thoroughly sound and reliable legal adviser. I am much indebted to Brigadier-General Gay, Inspector-General R.A., and to Colonel Arbuthnot, Deputy Adjutant-General R.A., for their great assistance in all matters connected with their arm of the service. The devotion of Colonel Gordon, Musketry Instructor, and the able manner in which he has conducted his office, has raised the shooting of the army to an unprecedented standard. I am under deep obligations for their constant attention to all my personal staff. The cordial support of these officers has rendered my duty easy.

I part from the army with which I have been intimately associated during my military career with the deepest regret. Its general conduct has been admirable. Its honour, its well-being, and its success will ever be most dear to me.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, Gen. C. in C. in India.

By order of the Right Hon. the C. in C. in India.

P. S. LUMSDEN, Major-gen., Adjt. gen. in India.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Major W. H. Newport, staff corps, to remain at Panchgunny, from April 6 to May 5. Lieut. col. Sir J. Louis, Bart., Bombay infantry, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of embarkation. Major the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Col. H. Shewell, staff corps, deputy judge advocate, Mhow circle, for one year and twelve days, from date of departure in May. Lieut. M. James, staff corps, second squadron subaltern 3rd (Queen's Own) regiment L.C., for one year. Capt. P. L. Gordon, 3rd regiment Madras L.C., in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. C. E. Nettles, 3rd hussars, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. G. Dickson, 3rd hussars, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major E. H. Baker, No. 7 battery 18th brigade R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major A. C. Davidson, E battery 20th brigade, and Lt. W. B. Fletcher, G battery 9th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 9.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brevet major B. H. Pottinger (late Bombay), upon the supernum. list, to be major; Capt. J. H. Lloyd (late Bombay), from the supernum. list, to be major, v. C. E. Basevi (late Bombay), placed upon the supernum. list; Major W. R. Barlow, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. F. A. Anley, placed upon the supernum. list; Major H. Bond, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. H. Tweedie,

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placed upon the supernum. list; Capt. G. A. Russell (late Bengal) to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. J. Hills, C.B., V.C. (late Bengal), placed upon the supernum. list; April 1. Lieut. R. Corbett to be capt., v. R. J. Hezlet, placed upon the supernum. list; March 14. Capt. E. S. Gordon, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. G. W. Hawkins, placed upon the supernum. list; Capt. M. L. Porter, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. F. L. Graves, placed upon the supernum. list; Capt. L. Downes, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. J. B. Ormsby, placed upon the supernum. list; Capt. W. McClintock, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. G. A. Russell (late Bengal), prom.; April 1. Lieut. G. G. Monck-Mason, from the supernum. list, to be lieut., v. W. J. B. Bird, placed upon the supernum. list as a probationer for the Indian staff corps; May 10.

The temporary commissions as lieut. of the undermentioned officers to be made permanent, and to be antedated as stated against their names, such antedate not to carry back pay, viz.:—

E. W. Fleming, G. E. A. Woods, D. F. Downing, G. R. Townshend, A. Bell-Irving, E. Nash, H. C. Sclater, T. V. W. Phillips, C. N. Simpson, E. S. May, R. P. Leach, O. Rowe, R. E. Boothby, W. H. Darby, H. M. Aplin, E. E. Taylor, W. F. L. Lindsay, R. A. Bannatine, H. C. Dunlop, J. O. Hodgson, E. R. A. Kerrison, Sir G. V. Thomas, Bart., W. F. King, C. M. T. Western, W. E. Breretou, J. W. Dunlop, G. F. A. Norton, T. H. E. Acton, G. E. Giles, R. L. Haines; Jan. 28, 1875.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. S. Hutchinson, upon the seconded list, to be col.; Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. Wray, to be col., v. C. Fanshawe, removed as a general officer; Feb. 27. Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. Pasley, upon the supernum. list, to be col.; Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. Stokes, C.B., to be col., v. F. R. Chesney, retired upon full pay; April 1. Lieut. col. and brevet col. Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., from the supernum. list, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. H. Wray; Feb. 27. Major and brevet lieut col. Sir J. C. Cowell, K.C.B., upon the tempy. reserve list, to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. C. C. Chesney, deceased; March 20. Major R. Hawthorn to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. J. Stokes, C.B.; April 1. Major R. M. Smith, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. Sir J. C. Cowell, K.C.B.; March 20. Capt. A. Parnell to be major, v. R. Hawthorn; Lieut. L. K. Scott to be capt., v. A. Parnell; April 1. Lieut. F. S. Shepherd retires upon tempy. half-pay; May 9.

REORGANISATION OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Royal Warrant for the reorganisation of the Army Medical Department has been promulgated by direction of the Secretary of State for War:—

VICTORIA R.

Whereas we deem it expedient to alter the terms and conditions of service in the Medical Department of our Army: Our will and pleasure is that the pay, relative rank, allowances, retirement, and service of all officers who shall join the Medical Department of our Army on and after the date of our present Warrant, shall be governed by the following rules:—

1. The ranks and rates of pay of the officers of the Army Medical Department shall be as follows:—Surgeon general, £2 daily; after twenty-five years' service, £2. 5s. daily; after thirty years' service, £2. 7s. daily; after thirty-five years' service, £2. 10s. daily; Deputy surgeon general, £1. 10s. daily; after twenty-five years' service, £1. 12s. daily; after thirty years' service, £1. 15s. daily; after thirty-five years' service, £1. 17s. daily; Surgeon major, on appointment, £1 daily; after five years' service, £1. 5s. daily;* Surgeon, on appointment, £250 a year; after ten years' service, 17s. 6d. daily.

2. The pay of officers shall be issued monthly in arrear.

3. The relative rank of the officers of the Army Medical Department shall be as follows:—A surgeon general shall rank as major general, according to the date of his commission. A deputy surgeon general shall rank as colonel, according to the date of his commission. A surgeon major shall rank as major, according to the date of his commission; after twenty years' full-pay service as surgeon and surgeon major he shall rank as lieutenant colonel, but junior of the latter rank. A surgeon shall rank as lieutenant, according to the date of his commission; and after six years' full-pay service as captain, according to the date of the completion of such service.

4. The relative rank of these officers shall regulate the choice of quarters, rates of lodging money, servants, fuel and light, or allowances in their stead, detention and prize-money, as well as allowances granted on account of wounds or injuries received in action, and pensions and allowances to widows and families.

5. Forage shall be granted to officers of the Army Medical Department for such number of horses as are necessarily kept by them for duty.

6. Admission to the Army Medical Department shall be by competition.

7. Every candidate for appointment to the Army Medical Department shall possess two diplomas or licenses, one to practise medicine and the other surgery in Great Britain or Ireland, and be registered under the Medical Act in force at the time of his appointment.

8. A successful candidate who, having passed through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School at Netley, in military medicine, surgery, hygiene, and pathology, shall have proved, after examination, that he possesses a competent knowledge of those subjects, shall receive a commission as surgeon for a limited period of ten years' service on full pay. From the date of joining at Netley and up to that of passing his final examination, a candidate shall receive 5s. a day.

9. On the completion of ten years' commissioned service, unless the surgeon be specially selected for further employment in the medical department of our army, or if he be unwilling to continue to serve therein, his services shall be dispensed with, and he shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of all pension or retirement, pension for wounds excepted, the sum of £1,000.

10. A surgeon of less than ten years' service, disqualified for duty by ill-health, certified by a board of medical officers to have been contracted in and by the service, may, at the discretion of our Secretary of State for War, be granted half-pay at a rate not exceeding 8s. a day, if he have served five years or more, or 6s. a day if he have served less than five years, for a period not exceeding six months at one time.

11. At the expiration of that period of six months, if the surgeon be able to resume his duties, he shall be entitled to complete his term of ten years' service. If he be unable to resume duty, as certified by a board of medical officers, he shall be allowed, if he have not served five years, a further period of six months, without half-pay, at the expiration of which period, if still unable to resume duty, his services shall be dispensed with.

12. If the surgeon have served five years on full pay, and be unable to resume duty, as certified by a board of medical officers, his services shall be dispensed with, and he shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of all further pension or pay, pension for wounds excepted, a gratuity at one of the following rates, viz.: If he shall have completed nine years' full-pay service, £800; if eight years' full-pay service, £700; if seven years, £600; if six years, £500; and if five years, £400.

13. If a surgeon be unable to complete his ten years' service from any cause other than wounds or ill-health, certified by a board of medical officers to have been caused in and by the service, on reduction of establishment, he shall be allowed not more than six months' leave without pay, after which, if unable to resume duty, his services shall be at once dispensed with, and he shall have no further claim on the department.

14. If the service of an officer be temporarily dispensed with in consequence of a reduction of establishment, he shall be granted the rates of half-pay fixed by Article 10, until there be an opportunity of re-employing him, or, if he have served five years, he may retire from the service with a gratuity according to the rates specified in Article 12.

15. Every year it shall be competent for our Commander-in-Chief, on the recommendation of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, to select, with the approval of our Secretary of State, a number of surgeons, not exceeding six, who shall be retained in the service, and shall be promoted after twelve years' service on full pay to the rank of surgeon major.

16. All promotion from the rank of surgeon major to that of deputy surgeon general, and from the rank of deputy surgeon general to that of surgeon general, shall be given for ability and merit upon the selection of our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State, and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to us in writing, and recorded in the department. In all such cases the amount of foreign service shall be expressly stated.

17. A medical officer retiring after full pay service of twenty-five years and upwards may, if recommended for the same by the head of his department, receive a step of honorary rank, but without any consequent increase of half-pay.

18. Good service pensions shall be awarded to the most meritorious officers of the Army Medical Department, under such regulations as shall be from time to time determined by us, with the advice of our Secretary of State.

19. Six of the most meritorious officers of the Army Medical Department shall be named our honorary physicians, and six our honorary surgeons.

20. Medical officers shall have a right to retire on half-pay after twenty years' service. Medical officers of the rank of surgeon-major or surgeon shall be placed on the retired list at the age of fifty-five, and all surgeons general and deputy surgeons-general at the age of sixty years.

21. Our Secretary of State may, when he shall deem it fit, employ medical officers on the half-pay list in special situations at such rates of pay, in addition to half-pay, as he shall from time to time determine; but such officers shall vacate their appointments on attaining the age of sixty-five years.

22. A medical officer who, having voluntarily resigned his commission, has subsequently been permitted to re-enter the Department, shall not, except under very special circumstances to be approved by our Secretary of State, be allowed to reckon his former service.

SERVICE ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

23. Service of medical officers upon the West Coast of Africa shall be voluntary.

24. Each year, or a portion of a year, shall be allowed to reckon double towards retirement or towards the gratuities fixed by Articles 9 and 12, but not towards increased pay, provided that the officer shall serve at least twelve months on the West Coast of Africa.¶

25. For each year's service on the coast, a medical officer shall be entitled to a year's leave at home, and for every additional period beyond a year he shall have an equivalent extension of leave.

26. Officers who may volunteer for service on the West Coast of Africa shall receive double pay while actually serving on the coast.

NON-EFFECTIVE PAY.

27. A medical officer of more than ten years' service placed on half-pay by reduction of establishment, or on the report of a medical board in consequence of wounds or ill-health, caused in and by the discharge of his duties, or on account of age (under Article 20), shall be entitled to half-pay in accordance with the following scale: Surgeon general, after thirty years' service, £1. 17s. 6d. daily; after twenty-five years' service, £1. 13s. 6d.; and after twenty years, £1. 10s. Deputy surgeon general, after thirty years' service, £1. 5s. 6d. daily; after twenty-five years, £1. 2s. 6d.; after twenty years, £1. 1s. Surgeon major, after twenty-five years' service, £1 daily; after twenty years, 16s. 6d.; after fifteen years, 13s. 6d.; and after twelve years, 11s. Surgeons, after ten years' service, 10s. per day.

* Charge Pay.—The principal medical officer of an army in the field, consisting of 10,000 men and upwards £1 daily; of 5,000 men and upwards, 15s, daily; of less than 5,000, 10s. daily; or the principal medical officer of a colony, where the number of commissioned officers and enlisted men is 1,500 and upwards, 5s. daily.

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28. The rate of half-pay awarded to officers retiring for their own convenience, after twenty years' service on full pay, under Article 20 shall not exceed one-half of their full pay at the time of retirement.

29. Every medical officer who shall retire after a service upon full pay of twenty-five years shall be granted a rate of half-pay equal to seven-tenths of the daily pay he may have been in receipt of when thus retiring on half-pay, provided he shall have served three years in his rank, or shall have served abroad for ten years in all ranks, or for five years with an army in the field. An officer of twenty-five years' full pay service, whose service falls within neither of these conditions, shall be entitled to only seven-tenths of the daily pay he was in receipt of prior to his last promotion.

30. A medical officer of twenty years' full pay service, placed temporarily on half pay on account of ill-health, may, however, be allowed to retire on permanent half-pay at the rates fixed by Article 27, if, after one year on half-pay, he shall be reported by a medical board to be permanently unfit for further service.

31. In all matters not specially provided for in our present Warrant, the officers of the Medical Department of our Army shall be subject to the general regulations for the departments of our Army.

It is our further will and pleasure that the rules established by our warrant of the 1st March, 1873 (as amended by our warrant of the 23rd Oct., same year), Article 19 of our warrant of the 18th Feb., 1874, and by our warrant of 29th Sept., 1874, shall continue to be applicable to all officers now in the medical department of our army; but that Articles 4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 20 of our said warrant of the 1st March, 1873, shall be cancelled, and the following articles shall be substituted in lieu thereof:—

1. A surgeon general shall rank as major general, according to the date of his commission.

2. A deputy surgeon general shall rank as colonel, according to the date of his commission.

3. A surgeon major shall rank as major, according to the date of his commission; after twenty years' full pay service as surgeon and surgeon-major, he shall rank as lieutenant colonel, but junior of the latter rank.

4. A surgeon shall rank as lieutenant, according to the date of his commission; and, after six years' full pay service as captain, according to the date of the completion of such service.

12. A surgeon shall be promoted to the rank of surgeon-major on completing twelve years' full-pay service in our army, if he be recommended by the Director-general of the Army Medical Department.

16. All promotion from the rank of surgeon-major to that of deputy-surgeon-general, and from the rank of deputy-surgeon-general to that of surgeon-general, shall be given for ability and merit upon the selection of our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State; and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to us in writing, and recorded in the department. In all such cases the amount of foreign service shall be expressly stated.

20. Medical officers shall have a right to retire on half-pay after twenty years' service. Medical officers of the rank of surgeon-major or surgeon shall be placed on the retired list at the age of fifty-five, and all surgeons-general and deputy-surgeons-general at the age of sixty years.

We do further direct that when an officer now serving shall, under Article 20 of our Warrant of the 1st March, 1873, as revised by our present Warrant, be compelled to retire at the age of sixty, he shall have added to his retired pay, as fixed by our said Warrant, such annual sum as our Secretary of State shall consider to be a just compensation for any net loss he may have incurred from the substitution of sixty for sixty-five as the age for retirement.

Until our further pleasure shall be made known, nothing contained in our present Warrant shall be held to change the existing system of promotion of the medical officers of our regiments of household troops.

Given at our Court, at Windsor, this 28th day of April, 1876, in the thirty-ninth year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command, GATHORNE HARDY.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—At Calcutta, March 25, wife of J. H. Arthur Branson, barrister-at-law, daughter.

BROOKS—At Bombay, April 16, wife of J. Brooks, B.B. and C.I. Railway, daughter.

BULLMORE—At Madras, April 16, wife of F. C. Bullmore, asst. engr., Dist. No. 2, South Indian Railway, son.

BUSKIN—At Tittaghur, April 8, wife of E. G. Buskin, son.

BUYERS—At Darjeeling, April 13, wife of W. L. Buyers, exec. engr., Northern Bengal State Railway, son.

CORNISH—At Baucoorah, April 12, wife of W. H. Cornish, D.S., daughter.

CRICHTON—At Calcutta, April 17, wife of A. W. Crichton, son.

CURRIE—At Lucknow, April 17, wife of Capt. Fendall Currie, offieg. dep. comr., daughter.

DESOUZA—At Bombay, April 23, wife of Dr. P. J. L. DeSouza, son.

DUNDAS—At Port Blair, March 22, wife of George A. Dundas, Medical Dept., son.

GILLHAM—At Calicut, April 10, wife of Capt. F. Morgan Gillham, son.

GREENAWAY—At Tonghoo, April 1, wife of Lieut. Greenaway, S.C., daughter.

HELLER—At Poona, April 20, wife E. W. Heller, asst. station-master, Poona, daughter.

HOOPER—At Lahore, April 17, wife of Rev. W. Hooper, son.

HUNT—At Meerut, April 12, wife of Capt. H. V. Hunt, daughter.

LEWIS—At Rawal Pindi, April 16, wife of Lieut. E. Lewis, B.S.C., daughter.

LYONS—At Midnapore, April 5, wife of Surg. major R. T. Lyons, son.

MACPHERSON—At Mahableshwur, wife of C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., daughter.

MACKINTOSH—At Nainee Tal, April 8, wife of J. S. Mackintosh, C.S., daughter.

MAHONEY—At Hingoli, April 12, wife of Asst. apothy. E. Mahoney, 4th cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

NEWELL—At Mazagon, April 18, wife of W. Newell, son.

PHILIPE—At Simla, April 5, wife of George W. de Rhe Philipe, daughter.

RAYMOND—At Surat, April 16, wife of W. Raymond, daughter.

RICHARDSON—At Almorah, April 9, wife of Dr. Richardson, twins.

ROSS—At Bellary, April 16, wife of H. T. Ross, C.S., son.

SIMON—At Malacca, March 28, wife of M. F. Simon, asst. colonial surg., Straits Settlements, son.

STOKOE—At Waltair, April 7, wife of Capt. R. Stokoe, adjt. 7th regt. Madras inf., son, prematurely, son.

STONEY—At Coonoor, April 17, wife of E. W. Stoney, Madras inf., C.E., Madras Railway, son.

THORNE—At Calcutta, April 14, wife of A. C. Thorne, son.

THYNE—At Aden, April 9, wife of W. K. Thyne, son.

WATKINS—At Alipore, April 16, wife of F. A. Watkins, daughter.

WATSON—At Calcutta, April 18, wife of W. H. Watson, of Messrs Corfield and Co., surgeon dentists, son.

WINGFIELD—At Trichinopoly, April 18, wife of Major A. Wingfield, Madras staff corps, son, still-born.

WOOD—At Chindwara, April 9, wife of Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, dep. comr., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—LAWRENCE.—At Colaba, April 18, R. H. Bell, Eastern Telegraph, to Rose L., daughter of T. Lawrence, apothecary.

BOILEAU—VIRR.—At Barrackpore, April 17, Lewis M. Boileau, H.M.'s 109th regt., qrmr. 38th regt. N.I., son of Major gen. F. B. Boileau, Bengal art., to Eliza J., second daughter of J. Virr, 11th brigade R.A.

CLARKE—ASPINWALL.—At Cochin, April 19, William E. T. Clarke, B.A., barrister-at-law, fourth son of R. G. Clarke, Madras C.S. (retired), to Amy E., eldest daughter of J. H. Aspinwall, of Cochin.

EDDOWES—DAWSON.—At Calcutta, April 15, Surg. major W. Eddowes, Bengal Medical Service, to Grace A., youngest daughter of the late Capt. Dawson, R.N.

GARDENER—ROWLEY.—At Allahabad, April 3, J. H. W. Gardener, Govt. Secretariat, to Elizabeth Rowley.

HALL—FERGUSON.—At Rawul Pindi, East Indies, April 3, Edward, son of Arthur Hall, late Madras C.S., to Annie, daughter of the late William Ferguson.

LOVETT—BLEWITT.—At St. James's, Delhi, April 5, Captain Beresford Lovett, C.S.I., R.E., to Agnes, daughter of William T. Blewitt, of Delhi.

MACAULAY—MACDONALD.—At Bombay, April 18, W. M. Macaulay, son of the late K. Macaulay, of Stornoway, Ross-shire, to Emilie, eldest daughter of Col. J. A. M. Macdonald, sec. to Govt.

MCMINN—KAVANAGH.—At Lucknow, April 7, C. W. McMinn, Bengal C.S., son of F. C. McMinn, M.D., late of Belfast, Ireland, to Agnes M., daughter of J. N. Kavanagh, V.C., Lucknow.

SHEPHARD—RIDEOUT.—At Madras, April 19, H. H. Shephard, barrister-at-law, to Agnes M., third daughter of Col. J. W. Rideout, Madras staff corps.

TAYLOR—JOHANNES.—At Vepery, April 19, T. J. Taylor, youngest son of the Rev. W. Taylor, to Sophia, eldest daughter of S. Johannes, of Madras.

WALSH—TAYLOR.—At Kirkee, April 17, C. Walsh, magazine sergt., Bombay Ordnance dept., to Jane A., eldest daughter of Qrmr. sergt. C. Taylor, 9th brig. R.A.

DEATHS.

BAINBRIDGE—At Rangoon, April 11, Angelo C. Bainbridge, I.C.S., aged 26.

BLACKWELL—At Allahabad, April 16, Edward Blackwell, aged 49.

BOODLE—On his way home from Madras, March 17, Edward C. Boodle, aged 33.

BUTLER—At Meerut, April 17, Paymaster Sergt. James Butler, 72nd (D.A.O.) Highlanders.

CURRAN—At Murree, April 10, Johnny, child of Surg. major Curran, aged 2.

DAVY—At Mysore, April 18, Rosa F. M., daughter of W. V. Davy, aged 2.

HAILES—At Bareilly, N.W.P., April 13, Agnes G., infant daughter of Capt. Hailes, B.S.C., aged 13 days.

HOBDAY—At Saugor, April 13, Thomas F., child of Lieut. Hobday, aged 2.

HYNDMAN—At Darjeeling, April 7, Francis H. Hyndman, late of, the Bengal Pilot Service, aged 37.

KENNY—At Vepery, April 22, A. H. Kenny, formerly of the H.E.I.C.'s Bengal arty.

LYONS—At Midnapore, April 14, Eliza G., wife of Surg. major R. T. Lyons.

REID—At Barrackpoor, April 9, Lieut. gen. Charles S. Reid, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 68.

SHEEHAN—At Punjab, April 17, Mary A., wife of W. Sheehan, of Dalhousie, aged 30.

TOUSSAINT—At Calcutta, April 12, Edward B. Toussaint, supt. of the Drainage of Calcutta, aged 40.

WERNICKE—At Darjeeling, April 10, Samuel D., youngest son of the late Rev. J. A. Wernicke, Missionary, Darjeeling, aged 28.

WINTER—At Hazareebagh, April 13, wife of J. Winter, aged 36.

WOOD—At Chindwara, April 10, Mary H., wife of Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, and April 11, Elizabeth A., his infant daughter.

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Home.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Drawing Room yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

The following gentlemen, who returned with the Prince of Wales in the *Serapis*, were presented by his Royal Highness to her Majesty :—

Major-General Sir Dighton Macnaughten Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., on his receiving the K.C.S.I., and on his return from India.

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Ellis, C.S.I., Grenadier Guards, on his receiving the C.S.I., and on his return from India.

Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D., on his receiving the K.C.S.I., and on his return from India.

Commander Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., on promotion, and on his return from India.

Lieutenant Augustus Fitzgeorge, Rifle Brigade, on his return from India.

Captain the Hon. Henry Carr-Glyn, R.N., C.B., C.S.I., and A.D.C. to the Queen, on his receiving the C.S.I., and on his return from India.

Mr. Sydney Hall.

Colonel J. S. Macdonell, commanding 71st Highland Light Infantry, on promotion.

Lieut.-Colonel A. L. Annesley, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, on promotion, and on his return from India.

Captain H. S. Gough, 10th Royal Hussars, on promotion, and on his return from India.

Sub-Lieutenant E. T. Rose, on his appointment to the 10th Royal Hussars.

The following were presented by Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn :—

Ressaldar Sirdar Anoop Sing Bahadoor, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers ; Ressaldar Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan, Khan Bahadoor, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own), Bengal Lancers.

Miscellaneous.

CEYLON.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Arthur N. Birch, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, to be Lieutenant-Governor of that colony.—*Gazette.*

DR FAYRER.—Last night's *Gazette* announces that the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D., to be an Honorary Physician to his Royal Highness.

SIR HENRY RAWLINSON.—In view of the retirement of Sir Henry Rawlinson from the Presidency of the Royal Geographical Society, which he has held for five years, it is reported that Sir Rutherford Alcock is likely to be his successor.

NATIVE INDIAN VISITORS.—His Highness the Thakore of Limree and suite has just arrived in London from India, and is now staying at 8, Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, on a visit to Major James Le Geyt Daniell.

THE ROYAL TITLE.—A Parliamentary Paper has been printed containing a list of the several descriptions of official instruments and documents of State issued under the authority of her Majesty, in which the full statutory style and title of her Majesty is customarily set forth.

MOYAR COFFEE COMPANY.—The report of the Moyar Coffee Company for the year ending March 31 last states that the net profit amounted to £9,547. 0s. 6d., which has been appropriated in payment of a dividend last July of 12 per cent., leaving £2,131. 12s. 6d. to be carried forward to the next account.

BISHOPRIC OF CALCUTTA.—The Metropolitan See of Calcutta has been offered by Lord Salisbury to the Rev. W. D. Maclagan, vicar of Kensington, but has not been accepted. Mr. Maclagan has already had experience of India, having in early life served two or three years in the army there, but the effects of the climate upon his health were so unfavourable that he was compelled to retire with the rank of lieutenant. It is upon medical advice that he has now declined the offered bishopric.

THE "STRATHCLYDE" AND "FRANCONIA."—On Tuesday Sir Robert Phillimore delivered the judgment of the Admiralty Court in the case of the *Strathclyde* and *Franconia*. The claim of the owners of the English steamer was for £45,000 ; the owners of the cargo making a further claim for £20,000, agreeing to abide the issue of the first action. The Court held that the *Franconia* was alone to blame for the collision, and that therefore the judgment must be for the plaintiffs.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The directors of this Company (Limited) have issued their report for the half-year ending 31st December last. It shows an increase in rental and a decrease in charges, but states that owing to the fall in exchange it has been thought right to place £1,200 on this account to profit and loss instead of only £600 last half year. The accounts show a net profit of £11,762. 16s. 8d., and after adding £2,000 to reserve a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year is recommended, making 7½ per cent. for the year.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA and the Marchioness of Salisbury had a dinner party on May 10, at the family mansion in Arlington-street. The guests included the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, his Excellency the Spanish Minister, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, the Right Hon. R. A. and Mrs. Cross, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere and Miss Frere, Colonel Yule, Mr. and Mrs. Max Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mr. Butler-Johnstone, Miss Mary Alderson, &c. Later in the evening, Lady Salisbury had a reception, which was numerously attended. The Empress of Germany graced the reception by her presence.

INDIAN APPEALS.—At the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council an appeal case, "Ranee Khujoorunissa *v.* Ranee Roushan Jehan," was partly heard. The property in dispute is about £90,000, and there has been litigation more or less in the matter over thirty years. The Rajah Deedar Hossein, who left the property, died in 1841, leaving five wives, five sons, and five daughters, and from that period up to a compromise before the year 1860 there had been, as described, "a most exasperated contention." The present suit, on which the appeal now came before their lordships, was commenced in 1860, and the object was to get rid of the compromise. Fraud and forgery were alleged. Among Mohammedans there are three kinds of marriages, and a question was whether one of the parties had a title to share in the estates. Some of the original litigants had died during the contention, and their representatives had continued the legal fight. Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. I. D. Bell were for the appellant ; Mr. Leith, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Doyne for the respondents. Mr. Cowie opened the case on Monday.—"Bishewari Debya *v.* Govind Persad Tewari" was a suit to recover, by virtue of a covenant in the nature of a warranty of title, the consideration money paid by the shebait or priestess of a Hindoo idol. The deed containing the covenant was executed by the priestess, who was merely a trustee for her three sons, and the question was whether they could be joined as defendants. Their Lordships, having heard the case, decided the question in the affirmative, allowing the appeal, with costs.

INQUEST ON AN INDIAN OFFICER.—On May 9 Mr. Bedford resumed at St. George's Hospital the inquiry attending the death of Surgeon-Major Robert Pilkington Linton, a retired surgeon of the Madras Army, who died through being knocked down by a runaway brougham in St. James's-street, as reported in our last number. It will be recollected that the horse of Lord Helmsley's brougham bolted, and the carriage was overturned. The deceased was found lying on the pavement insensible near the vehicle, and he died in the hospital a few hours afterwards from a fracture of the neck. The coachman to Lord Helmsley said that he was directed to meet his master at Boodle's, with the brougham. On entering St. James's-street the horse kicked his leg over the traces, made a plunge, and bolted. Witness endeavoured to get him across the pavement and against the railings of the houses so as to stop him ; but the brougham came in contact with the kerb, and he was knocked off. When he recovered he found that the vehicle was overturned further down the road. The coroner said the case was somewhat a mysterious one. No one saw the deceased knocked down, and there was really no evidence that showed how the deceased received the injuries which caused his death. A juror remarked that it was very strange that at the time the deceased received the fracture of the neck he should lose his watch and money. The jury returned an open verdict that the deceased died from a fracture of the neck, but how that fracture was caused there was no evidence to show.

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.—The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consult on the above subject have now concluded their labours, and have adjourned in order to prepare their report, which will be issued shortly. At the last meeting the following gentlemen gave evidence :—Mr. Seyd, a gentleman well acquainted with Indian finance and the amount of silver and gold coin in circulation in the various countries in the world, stated that previous to the year 1870 the total amount in the world was, in money or bar gold, £700,000,000 ; in silver, £1,650,000,000. He considered that the depression of silver had not been caused by the low prices of Indian produce. With regard to the United States the old American dollar contained 4 per cent. more silver than the new ones, the consequence of which was that the old dollar was exported and melted down at a profit. Upon the new dollar the Americans gave 2 per cent. more, making a total of 6 per cent. The proportion elsewhere was 1 gold to 15½ silver ; the new dollar was in the proportion of 1 to 17. Thus the Americans had debased the Mint value of silver, while they had increased the absolute value of the coin. Mr. Bagehot, editor of the *Economist*, stated that he had not paid particular attention to the relation between the depreciation of silver and the Indian exchange. In answer to the committee, witness stated that if the depreciation of silver continued it would have a prejudicial effect upon the revenues of India, as a large portion of its resources consisted of land revenues, which were principally paid in rupees.

LECTURE ON INDIA.—A lecture was delivered at Sunderland on Monday, by Colonel Gourley, M.P., on his recent tour in India. Colonel Gourley said the consciousness of security afforded to the princes and people under our Government is the primary cause of our present strength. Our weakness, he fancied, rests in the possibility of an alliance between the Mahommedan and Hindoo

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princes, and he condemned the policy which permits Scindiah of Gwalior and other chiefs in part of our own territory to maintain large independent armies. It is of paramount importance that we should inaugurate a system by which we might place upon the shoulders of these men some of the responsibilities attached to self-government. There ought to be a representative council, composed of chiefs, leading natives, and Europeans, empowered publicly to discuss and deal with all questions affecting the welfare of the country. Unless a change in this direction follows, the visit of the Prince of Wales, he made bold to assert, so far as the princes and people are concerned, will yield but few, if any, permanent results. Reforms in this direction would have been a grander and nobler outcome of his visit than the barren exchange of the word Queen for Empress. The British people should not consider themselves absolved from responsibility, and the Prince of Wales should not be content with having performed a brilliant tour. The lecturer could not endorse the alarmist views as to the advances of Russia in India. Colonel Gourley considered that all we can or ought to do is to hold our own, and that our policy is to treat and deal with Russia as an ally.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.—The eighteenth annual meeting of this society, which is for training native teachers, instructing heathen children, and publishing educational works and a general Christian literature in all the principal languages of India, was held on Monday, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that the number of native teachers and mission agents trained was 300; the number of native Christians now under training as teachers was 128; the number of children under Christian instruction, 2,208; the estimated number of children receiving instruction from teachers trained by the society in schools of other societies was 7,500. The total receipts of the society in the last year amounted to £12,842, which was a larger sum than had been received in any previous year. Lord Lawrence, in moving that the report be received, said the society had established institutions in five different provinces in India, and had even attempted to do something in Ceylon. Till we had secured a sufficient number of well-informed native Christians as teachers and preachers of the Gospel we should never make an impression on the idolatry of India. Next in importance to what he had described was the translation into the vernacular of good moral books. Upwards of five million and a quarter copies of such books had been published in sixteen different vernaculars, which would no doubt have a great influence on the tone of native society. The Rev. W. J. Wilkins, a returned missionary from Calcutta, next addressed the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Murdoch said the society had issued 434 publications in all, and was becoming more and more self-supporting. Mr. Donald Matheson, Mr. Rudra, a native of India, General Sir W. Hill, and General Dobbs also addressed the meeting.

THE IRRIGATION OF INDIA.—On May 5, at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, a Paper entitled "Irrigation Works in India, with especial reference to their Remunerativeness," was read by Mr. W. T. Thornton, C.B. The lecturer said that in India the State had within the last forty years done a very great deal of irrigation, and that by the works constructed water could be distributed over very large tracts of country. According to the latest official accounts the total of the capital which had been hitherto laid out on irrigation works in various provinces by the British rulers of India was no less than £13,260,295, of which £6,612,742 was obtained from ordinary income, and £6,647,553 consisted of borrowed money. With regard to the revenue from these irrigation works the statistics varied considerably, many provinces returning a large per centage on the capital outlay, while other works were carried on at a loss, as the canals did not pay their working expenses. For the whole of India, however, the net revenue of irrigation works was stated as £1,021,430 or 7·7 out of total expenditure. The figures of this total expenditure were somewhat open to revision, as they did not take into account the sums expended in many cases by the native rulers on ancient canals, and the interest which had accrued on the amounts expended during the time occupied in constructing the works. He considered, therefore, that in considering the question, it was fair to add to the official total of outlay a million and a half for loss of interest during construction, two millions as the extra cost in connection with the older works, and £400,000 for compensation to landholders and capitalisation of land revenue sacrificed, and these sums would bring up the total expenditure to (roughly speaking) £17,210,000. From this, however, a very important deduction was to be made on account of incomplete and partially abandoned works, and this (amounting with interest to £3,640,000) brought the total amount down to £13,570,000. Upon this sum the total revenue of £1,020,000 gave a return of 7·5 per cent., and this favourable result had, he thought, been fairly arrived at. Independent of this profit on the investment of capital, the benefits derived from irrigation on the recurrence of drought or famine in some provinces was incalculable. The community generally, as well as the Government, gained a profit from irrigation, as their land yielded more abundant crops where the works were carried out, although he would like to see brought about a fair method of the division of these profits between the landowners and the ryots who were the immediate occupants or tillers of the ground. In the course of the discussion General Sir Arthur Cotton said he considered that Mr. Thornton's figures constituted a fair statement of the cost and revenue of the irrigation works, although the accumulation of interest should not have been added to the cost of some canals. He agreed with the lecturer that the ryots should share in the profits derivable from the extension of the works, and the most important fact to consider was that of the benefits to the community at large, and not the mere profit on outlay, which went to the Governments. He believed, however, that there was not one canal completed which did not pay a profit on its construction. A further point of importance was the means of cheap transit which the canals afforded. At the conclusion of the meeting the chairman (Mr. Andrew Cassels, member of the Council of India) presented a vote of thanks to Mr. Thornton for his interesting paper.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *May* 8.—INDIAN LEGISLATION.—On the motion of Lord G. HAMILTON, the order for going into committee upon this Bill was discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *May* 9.—PROPOSED NEW INDIAN BISHOPRIC.—Mr. CUST asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he had read the proceedings of a large meeting held at Calcutta, and presided over by the late Viceroy, at which a resolution was come to in favour of establishing an additional bishopric in India, and whether the Government would give the matter their favourable consideration.—Lord G. HAMILTON: The meeting alluded to by the hon. gentleman has attracted the attention of the Secretary for India, and I have to state that the Government would give their favourable consideration to the division of the present see, provided that the necessary funds for the endowment of the additional bishopric should be furnished from private sources.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *May* 11.—THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.—Lord G. HAMILTON informed Sir H. HAVELOCK that despatches had been received in reference to the condition of the native army of India, which embodied the opinions of Lord Northbrook, Lord Napier, and other distinguished persons, and though no organic changes were recommended there were various suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the force.

THE ROYAL TITLES ACT PROCLAMATION.—Sir H. JAMES rose, amid loud cheers from the Opposition, to move his resolution. Prefacing his speech with an assurance that he should not refer to the policy of the Royal Titles Act, Sir Henry explained that the matter which he had to deal with had arisen since the passing of that measure, and that his motion sought to establish the proposition that the exercise of the power conferred by the Act had not been sufficiently regulated and controlled by the declarations made by her Majesty's Ministers. Two distinct engagements had been made on the part of the Government—one, that the use of the title of Empress should be excluded from the United Kingdom, except in relation to certain diplomatic documents; and the other, and more important one, that the title should be localised in India, and be borne and used only in that country. The hon. member next proceeded to discuss the manner in which these engagements had been carried out by the Proclamation. That document declared that "on all occasions, so far as conveniently might be," the new title should be used, save and except in certain specified documents. It was for the Government to explain what were the "occasions" on which the title should be employed, but he contended that these words would leave it to every individual subject to use the full style and title, and that within this country itself in three out of every four documents bearing the Queen's true style and title that of Empress must be used. The Premier had told them that the title was meant for external purposes only; but instead of that they left it "carelessly about," and it would be used for internal purposes as well. Then there was the use of the title in the colonies; and he called upon the Government to state what they meant to do with reference to them; for it seemed that that matter was left in uncertainty, and this would be worse than the employment of the title in the whole of the Queen's dominions. In drawing his speech to a close, Sir H. James justified the policy of submitting his resolution by saying that if it had not been moved and discussed a Parliamentary duty would have been unfulfilled, and the responsibility of the Opposition would have been evaded; but whatever the result of the debate benefit must accrue. He then moved, "That having regard to the declaration made by her Majesty's Ministers during the progress of the Royal Titles Act through Parliament, this House is of opinion that the Proclamation issued by virtue of that Act does not make adequate provision for restraining and preventing the use of the title of Empress in relation to the internal affairs of her Majesty's dominions other than India."—Mr. Secretary HARDY was somewhat at a loss to know what the exact charge against the Government was. If it were that they had wilfully broken their promises or violated their pledges, and repudiated in one House declarations made in another, that would be dishonourable conduct

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and he was ready to meet it; but then it should be put in plain terms, and not left in ambiguity, as the present motion and the speech of its proposer left it. Neither charge, he contended, was applicable to the Government. They had, throughout, pursued but one course; and the only dispute between the two sides of the House was whether they had fulfilled what was expected on the one side, and whether on the other they had fulfilled what they intended. The hon. member had charged them with making declarations in a certain sense and not fulfilling them; and if that were true it might be a fair subject of criticism and censure. But the point was not what he understood those declarations to mean, but what the Government intended by them. A statement of the Lord Chancellor had been quoted, and Mr. Hardy argued that the Proclamation was precisely in accordance with what Lord Cairns said it should be, and that the Ministerial promises in this House had been literally carried out by it. With regard to the title in the colonies, Government had always consulted their wishes, and would do so in this instance; but in such dependencies as Ceylon and the Mauritius, seeing that the inhabitants were so closely allied with India, there was no reason why the title of Empress should not be used. Ministers had done by means of the Proclamation what they intended to do and what they promised to do both in the letter and in the spirit. As to the motion itself, it was a stick so rotten, without sap or substance, that it must break in the hands of those who used it.—The motion was supported by Mr. CHILDERS and Mr. PEASE, and opposed by Sir H. WOLFF, Mr. LOPES, and Mr. GRANTHAM.—Mr. BUTT announced that he would not take part in the division, adding that whatever the result of it might be, both the Act and the Proclamation were now irrevocable.—Dr. KENEALY opposed the motion, because it was dictated by a factious object, as did also Lord ELCHO and Sir R. PEEL.—Sir W. HARCOURT argued that whilst the Government had promised that the title of Empress should be localised in India, they had, by their Proclamation, really made it universal throughout the Queen's dominions, with certain exceptions in the United Kingdom; in fact they had partially localised it in England. What he wished to do was to record upon the journals of the House, which constituted the traditions of the nation, a final protest against what was a dangerous and mischievous innovation.—Mr. DISRAELI rejoiced to hear that the protest was to be a final one, but he, too, must protest against a single word like "localisation" being selected from a number of speeches to build a charge of breach of faith upon. His contention was that the language of the Proclamation did agree with the declaration of Ministers. They declared that the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland in her United Kingdom should always be styled officially and publicly by her ancient title, and that they would ensure that result by means which should not be baffled; and the terms of the Proclamation were in perfect consistency with that declaration. He maintained that the Government had given advice to her Majesty which was justified by every political consideration; and he should ask the House to decide that night the broad question whether they believed or not that the language of the Proclamation honestly and completely expressed the declarations that Ministers had made. Referring to the conduct of the Opposition, Mr. Disraeli said it had been described as "factious;" but if it were factious and the consequence of deep devices of many leaders and meetings, and even of round robins, all he could say was that the result of this opposition to the Titles Bill, which had now raged throughout the session, had not terrified or weakened the Government. Though he desired to live on good terms with his opponents, they would not be offended if, at a trying moment, he confided more in his friends of thirty years' standing. It was to them he now addressed himself; and he called upon them to vindicate the honour of the Ministers whom they had hitherto supported. (Mr. Disraeli then sat down amid loud and protracted cheering.)—The debate was closed with a speech by the Marquis of HARTINGTON, who vindicated the action of the Opposition.—A division was then taken, which resulted in the defeat of the resolution by 334 to 226, or a majority of 108 for Ministers.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, *May* 12.—TREATMENT OF COOLIES IN THE MAURITIUS.—Lord CARNARVON, in reply to Lord KIMBERLEY, made a statement as to the treatment of the coolies in the Mauritius, which Lord CARDWELL and Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY united in regarding as "highly satisfactory."

India Office.

May 12, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. P. Nolan, W. H. Verner, W. Harvie (Uncov.), J. Lambert (Uncov.), A. Dozey (Uncov.), W. H. Cole (Uncov.), and Dr. R. A. Barker (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. Ramsay, E. de la G. Sharkey, and W. H. Payne (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. E. Chambers; Lieut. col. F. W. Graham; Col. H. Mills; Lieut. gen. Sir C. Reid, K.C.B.; Surg. major A. Christian; Major L. H. P. de H. Larpent; Surg. H. A. C. Grey.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Anderson; Major W. Hill.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. H. de Tatham; Major T. E. Strong; Lieut. col. A. Phelps; Lieut. col. W. H. Beynon; Major W. T. Eden; Capt. G. H. Candy.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., 1 mo. furl.; Mr. J. F. Blumhardt (Uncov.), 5 mo., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. E. H. Light (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; Mr. C. E. Lamborn (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. Toynbee, H. M. O'Kelly (Uncov.), C. B. Saunders, C.B., J. D. White (Uncov.), and J. Scroggie (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. R. K. Puckle, and R. F. Chisholm (Uncov.).

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

CONSTABLE—The wife of Capt. Constable, late Indian Navy, of a daughter, May 7.

CUTHBERT—The wife of Major Robert T. P. Cuthbert, 15th Regt., of a son, at Guernsey, May 5.

FORTE—The wife of Nathaniel Forte, late Capt. 9th and 52nd Regts., of a son, at Clifton, May 3.

IRVING—The wife of Alex. B. Irving, late Capt. Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at Ramsgate, May 7.

MACLEAN—The wife of Lieut. col. Fitzroy D. Maclean, late 13th Hussars, of a son, at 15, Hyde-park-terrace, May 10.

RICHARDSON—The wife of Capt. Stewart Richardson, late 78th Highlanders, of a daughter, at Edinburgh, May 7.

SMITH—The wife of N. Smith, late of Saugor, India, of a daughter, at Pennycuick, near Edinburgh, May 6.

WINTER—The wife af John A. Winter, late 70th Regt., of a son, at Chard, May 10.

MARRIAGES.

BARLOW—BOYLE.—Frank, son of Frederick P. Barlow, to Agnes M., daughter of Rear-Admiral Boyle, at Ennismore-gardens, May 9.

MENZIES—BEWICKE.—Stuart A. Menzies, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Charlotte A., daughter of Bewicke Bewicke, at Stainton, in Cleveland, May 4.

DEATHS.

BELL—William Bell, of Farnham, late Bengal Civil Service, at Slough, May 6, aged 63.

BROWN—Lieut. col. Robert J. Brown, late 14th Hussars, at Mayfair, April 28.

HAWKES—Henry W. K. Hawkes, late 15th Regt., at Cheltenham, May 7, aged 36.

MARSH—Frances F., widow of the late Capt. George Marsh, 28th Regt., M.N.I., at 21, Gunter-grove, May 9.

MILLS—Andrew J. M. Mills, formerly Bengal Civil Service, at Brighton, May 9.

SKELTON—Maria, widow of Major Skelton, 19th Lancers, at Pass Castle, May, aged 90.

TWOPENNY—Richard Twopenny, formerly Capt. in the 52nd Light Inf., at Paris, May 3.

WADGE—James L. Wadge, late Bengal Country Service, at Chiswick, May 3, aged 64.

WOODBURN—Major A. Woodburn, late Madras Army, at Ayr, May 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 4. Napier, Maulmain.—6. Str. Lady Clare, Kurrachee.—8. Str. Queen Victoria, Calcutta; str. Siam, Bombay.—9. Str. South Tyne, Rangoon; Eurydice, Calcutta.—10. H.M.S. Crocodile, Bombay; Golden Horn, Bombay.—11. H.M.S. Serapis, Bombay; Gadshill, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May 5. Roslin Castle, Calcutta.—6. Peruvian Congress, Singapore; Niobe, Calcutta.—7. Str. Gloria, Singapore, &c.—8. Jacobine, Singapore, &c.; str. Bertha, Bombay.—9. Str. Scindia, Calcutta; Tiverton, Madras; Mary Scott, Galle; Eona, Madras.—10. Knowsley Hall, Calcutta; Edith Warren, Calcutta; str. Queen Anne, Calcutta; Indus, Bombay.—11. Templar, Singapore; str. City of Baltimore, Bombay; str. City of Mecca, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Sutherland, May 3.—From LONDON.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. Millington, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Murray, Mr. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Leechman and child, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Walker, Mr. Blatherwick, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Sanderson, and Mr. Marshall. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Ross and two children, and Mr. Lang. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Stuart, and Mrs. Reid and child.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Indus, May 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Merriman and child, Mr. F. Lincoln, Mrs. D. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and child, and Mr. W. G. Harrison. For ADEN.—Mr. W. Blanchard. For MALTA.—Rev. F. Bateman, Sub lieut. Lang, Mrs. Bateman, Navigating lieut. Way, Lieut. S. Wilmot, and Mrs. Lunaden.

Per str. Venetia, May 22.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Woodward, Mr. G. Porter, Major Haig, and Mr. F. Constable.

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VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Isabella, from Cochin, March 11, 35 S., 23 W.
Maire Bhon, from Calcutta, Feb. 23, 16 S., 81 E.
Ann Cheshyre, from Manila, March 19. 28 S., 52 E.
City of Hankow, for Calcutta, April 1, off Palma.
Sir Henry Lawrence, for Calcutta, April 26, 13 N., 25 W.
Habanera, from Bombay, March 11, 21 S., 2 W.
Evelyn Wood, for Singapore, May 4, 41 N., 14 W.
Dunedin, from Maulmain, March 18, 20 S., 75 E.
Knight Commander, from Rangoon, March 30, 31 S., 38 E.
Bonnie Dundee, from Calcutta, April 10, 33 S., 15 E.
St. Magnus, from Calcutta, April 10, 33 S., 15 E.
Carlisle, from Rangoon, April 10, 33 S., 15 E.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. E. Carden, and Mr. H. B. Wilson.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Street and child, Capt. R. Hennell, Mr. Edington, and Mrs. Barrow.
SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG.—Mr. Padbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Allan.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. A. J. Shaw.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. G. Froode, and Nav.-Lieut. Keigwin.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. W. O. Jackson, Mr. J. Cottam, and Miss James.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. G. O'Brien, Mr. J. Spurrell, Miss L. Stevens, Mr. T. F. Brown, and Nav.-Lieut. Buckler.
BRINDISI to HONG KONG.—Mr. Schezer.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. F. Cowan.

MR. H. T. PRINSEP, late Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Maisur, is gone on leave for three months, and on his return will probably succeed Colonel Malleson as Guardian to the Maharaja of Maisur.

CALCUTTA STATUES.—Some remarks which appeared in a recent issue of this paper have called forth the following, for the most part, protests :—

I do not agree with you. I am very comfortable where I am—considering—and if I don't know why I am here the fault is more yours than mine. The sun does not affect me, and as to the crow and kite dirt, it is periodically removed by a liberal Government.

P.S.—An umbrella would be acceptable in the rains.

HARDINGE, late Governor-General.

If a grateful public would only remember my name, and put me in some conspicuous place, I should never tire of admiring myself, and the manner of making me famous. Let no one say a word against statues. What should I be without one? BENTINCK, late Governor-General.

It is hard to be boxed up like this, as though the public were afraid I might bring about another revolt if put in the open. And such a box! Why not bring my wretched statue, as they have my body, rather than thus insult the memory of CANNING, late Governor-General.

I fought hard to make a name, and some d——d fellow in the P.W.D. has damned it with a P.W.D. monument.*

OCHTERLONEY, late General.

With the exception of a certain carnal desire to be once more inside the Government House, opposite to which I am posed, I am happy and perfectly satisfied with my general resemblance to an itinerant preacher. Let those who sneer at this means of perpetuating a name suggest a cheaper and more durable one. LAWRENCE, late Viceroy.

If I don't feel that I belong to Cook's Circus my name is not plain James Outram. Artistic! there is not a bone in my body that does not ache, and the humiliation of having to sit on nothing, looking round to find the proper thing to sit on. It's monstrous. Take me off the cursed beast, or I'll join Madame Tussaud's wax-work exhibition. I will.

OUTRAM, late General.

It is not true that I am pointing nowhere. I am pointing at—never you mind what—not very far below Budge-Budge, where public business sometimes took me on Saturday. MAYO, late Viceroy.

—*Indian Daily News.*

*We regret that spirits should use such very unparliamentary language. Perhaps the police may see fit to "take up" the monument before the Commissioner of Police for swearing.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be :—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, May 25.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, May 26.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	96 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		85½ 86
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	85½ 86
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		85¾ 86
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		
4½ per Cent. of 1870		
4½ per Cent. of 1873		85¼ 86
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		89 ¼

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d.	1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 8¾d.
Madras	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8¾d. to 1s. 8¼d.
Bombay	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8⅜d.	1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 8⅜d.
Colombo	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 9d	1s. 9⅛ ¼d.
Singapore	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6¾d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅜d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 5½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106⅝ to 107½
	India 5 per cent.		102 to 102¾
	India 4 per cent.		83⅛
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 101½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		35s. to 40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114½ to 114¾
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	115 to 116
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	116½ to 116¾
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112 to 113
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	112¾
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	113¼
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	110 to 111½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 113
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1¼
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	106 to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8¾ to 9
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	16
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22½ xd.
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	91 to 93
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50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	32 to 34
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1¼ to ¼ dis.
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20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

THE new Calcutta Municipal Act will come into operation on the 1st of July.

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Advertisements.

India Office, 3rd May, 1876.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for THIRTEEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in LONDON in AUGUST, 1876.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

A further Notice will be issued when the exact date of Examination has been fixed.

T. T. PEARS, Major-general,
Military Secretary.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION for the PROMOTION of all PUBLIC INTERESTS of INDIA.

A PRIVY COUNCIL for INDIA is the Subject of a PAPER to be READ by Major EVANS BELL, at the next Meeting of the East India Association, to be held on WEDNESDAY Afternoon, May 17, at the WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL. The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock by

The Right Hon. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY.

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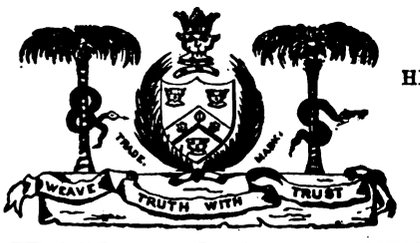
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	491
Casualties, &c.	494
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The late Colonel Meadows Taylor	495
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Irrigation Works in India ...	495
Affairs in Khelat.—III.	496
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
Our Frontier Policy	497
Native Feeling about Lord Northbrook	497
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	498
Miscellaneous	498
Shipping and Commercial ...	499
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	500
Shipping and Commercial ...	501
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	501
Shipping and Commercial ...	502
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	502
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	503
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	508
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	509
WAR OFFICE	510
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	510
HOME:—	
The Levee	511
Miscellaneous	512
Imperial Parliament	513
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	513
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	513
Shipping	514
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	514
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	514
ADVERTISEMENTS	515

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 1; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, April 29; Calcutta, April 28.

THE latest mail news from Major Sandeman's party reported him as encamped at Kirta, a place in the Bolan Pass, about fifteen or twenty miles beyond Dadar. At that time the troops and the kafila people were suffering from cholera, which had been caught, it seems, not from the caravan, but in Kachchi. This served, of course, to detain Major Sandeman at Kirta for some little while, but in every other respect he had been very fortunate. The Bolan people were friendly, and the Khan of Kachchi's officials have been of great service. The caravans had been sent on to Kandahar with a good escort, together with their followers and a party of Marris and other Beluchis. They reached Quetta on the 17th April, and proceeded next morning to Kandahar. By that time the cholera had been left behind, after slaying more than thirty of the 800 men on escort.

THE arrangements for the conduct of affairs, owing to the Rajah's death, were progressing quietly in Patiala. Mr. Lepel Griffin, who had already returned to Simla, had left the existing machinery of the State working with perfect smoothness, although the question of a native regency or an English supervisor can only be settled finally by the Supreme Government. It seems unlikely, says the *Pioneer*, that there will be any European Superintendent appointed, nor will there, for the present, be any ceremony of installation. The young Maharajah can hardly be proclaimed in regular form—by name at least—because, for the present, he is without a name. According to Sikh custom, it appears that for the first five or six years of life a Sikh child is merely the *baba*, or at best is distinguished from other *baba log* by some nickname, afterwards dropped. Only when he is made a true Sikh by drinking some water that has been stirred with an iron knife, and eating certain mysterious sweetmeats of *goor*, and such like, is it thought worth while to mark him by a name. So for the present the princely power and wealth of the late Maharajah are the property of a little personage whom his friends may know to be the rightful heir, but would be puzzled how else to describe.

THE *Englishman* states on "authority which we cannot refuse to accept," that Sir Richard Temple has written to a member of the Civil Service, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the authorship of the *Black Pamphlet*, asking whether he is not its author. "We have *not* heard"—it continues—"that this gentleman has replied, and think it not unlikely that we may have to wait some time until we do hear." It is supposed that Sir Richard Temple has not moved in this matter without first conferring with the Government of India, but even if he has committed himself to such a piece of incredible folly, we may be sure that the Viceroy, at least, will take care to keep himself as clear as he can from the responsibility and odium of the prosecution said to be fixed upon by the Lieutenant-Governor.

ALL the members of the Viceroy's Council had arrived at Simla. Sir Henry Davies, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was also there. It is understood that Sir Fred. Haines, the new Commander-in-Chief, has taken up with him to Simla the new scheme of reform for the Native Army, as amended in this country. This scheme provides, we hear, for the appointment of two additional English officers to each regiment, for raising the status of the native officers, and for a certain increase of the Sepoy's pay. When effect will be given to the new measure, if it has indeed been finally sanctioned, we are not informed, but everyone concerned was anxiously awaiting the needful announcement.

AN attempt, we learn, is being made at Indor to form an Eton for the sons of the Chiefs of Central India, like the Rájkumár College established a few years ago in Katiawár. Already there is a capital school in Indor, attended by a large number of young Thakurs and native gentlemen. In this school a separate class has now been formed for Chiefs, and it seems to be fairly appreciated. Holkar's eldest son, the Rajahs of Dewass, and Ratlam, the Nawab of Banda and his brother, and the Maharajah of Amjhira already attend this class; and there can be no doubt but that other young Princes will soon follow their example.

WE hear that urgent private affairs have suddenly called Mr. A. Colvin to Europe. During his absence, Mr. Bazett Colvin, the Sessions Judge, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

CHOLERA has been raging through Kashmir, especially in Srinagar, where a hundred and sixty-five cases, ninety-two of which ended fatally, had occurred in nine or ten days. It appears to be a bad feature in the present outbreak that the disease broke out in all parts of the valley almost simultaneously. The Maharajah had issued stringent orders for the cleansing of the city of Srinagar, and for the observance of such sanitary precautions as it was possible to carry out. Medicines and additional medical aid were despatched to Srinagar, and it is to be hoped that the measures adopted may be successful in staying the further progress of the disease. The Maharajah has further issued orders to prevent all egress into the Punjab from Kashmir. On our side also the road to Marri has been closed by the police, and a guard and native doctor posted there for the treatment of suspected cases.

ON the 20th of March last Trooper Rám Parsád, of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, was tried at Puna by court-martial for

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having "on or about the 28th day of May, 1857, at the mutiny of the Bengal troops at Nasirabad, shamefully abandoned the garrison of that station, which it was his duty to defend." Nothing more than this was proved against the culprit, but sentence of death was recorded against him nevertheless. Of course the sentence has been commuted by the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and Rám Parsád, during his fifteen years' seclusion in the Andaman Islands, will have leisure to brood over the relentless character of English justice, and to wonder if any lapse of time will ever avail to soothe the yet unslaked Nemesis of an epoch already nineteen years old. Surely there is something paltry and un-English in this hunting down of such very small game as an old Sepoy who, under sore temptation at a critical moment, abandoned his post. After nineteen years we can at least afford to forget old grudges against the rank and file, if not the leaders themselves of the mutineers and rebels of 1857.

"To remove all misapprehension" as to the meaning of the regulations which prohibit military officers from "making arrangements" amongst themselves in the matter of resignations of appointments, &c., the Governor-General in Council has now notified that "the offer and acceptance of any pecuniary consideration for the resignation of an appointment in the army, *of whatever nature*, is prohibited and illegal." Any infringement of this order, which applies to all officers of all Presidencies alike, will be punished by immediate suspension from employment of the officers concerned, "pending the result of a reference to her Majesty's Government, who have intimated their intention to deal with such infringements of the law and regulations of the service with the utmost severity."

Sir Richard Temple recently presided at the Family Literary Club in Calcutta, when a lecture was delivered by Miss Brink, a lady doctor, on "Women as Physicians." Some native speakers commenting on the lecture, held that Providence has ordained the inferiority of women. Sir Richard however expressed a manlier, if not a juster, view of woman's possibilities. He argued that it would be a happy thing for India if the women were educated. It had been said that "women excelled in many walks of science." This, in his opinion, they certainly did; but "he believed that, curiously enough, woman was found to excel in the art of government; and by the art of government, he meant public administration in the severest sense of the term." That women excel in petticoat government, is a fact which nobody can deny; and some women, especially in India, have governed their own dominions with remarkable success. But for the sake of all concerned, we hope that the ladies generally will be content to govern us indirectly, and leave "public administration" to get along as it can under the management of those inferior beings, men.

It was rumoured in Calcutta on Sunday week that the plague, which is raging in Baghdad, had appeared at Maskat, and fears were expressed that it may reach India through Bombay, which drives a considerable trade with the Persian Gulf. In that case it might make its way to Calcutta. Strict rules have been laid down regarding the quarantine of infected ships, but if the disease once gets a footing at the seaports, there seems reason to fear that it will spread like wildfire through the country, while the work of stamping it out will be difficult, if not impossible.

The accounts received at Rangoon on May 14 of the progress of the Grosvenor Mission state that the British escort proceeded beyond Bhamo on the 4th, and was expected to reach the frontier on the 9th current. A week's later advices state that the escort reached Manwain on the 11th, and met Mr. Grosvenor and his party there. All were well, and the health of the troops was good. The party were to leave Manwain on the 16th, and were expected at Rangoon on the 1st of June. The Burmese gave efficient help. The Hill tribes offered no opposition, and the Chinese Special Commissioner, seven Mandarins, and 400 Chinese troops escorted Mr. Grosvenor to Manwain. Colonel Duncan is at Bhamo.

The King of Burmah is said by latest advices to be employing a great number of people on earthworks at Mandalay. The cholera is raging fearfully among them. Rangoon papers say that the King's project of a railway from Mandalay to the British frontier is likely to be accomplished soon. An Italian company is to find the necessary capital and work the line till the King takes it over, he meanwhile guaranteeing interest at 12 per cent. The engineers are expected out next winter.

According to the *Times* telegrams from Calcutta, the Punjaub frontier was quiet up to May 14, and there was reason to hope that the disturbances in Kohat are now finally ended. General Pollock has returned to Peshawar. The Afridis lost several men in skirmishes with the troops. The Chiefs of the Hassankhel and Edurkhel tribes have pledged themselves to behave peaceably towards British subjects. Mr. Sandeman's Mission to Khelat seems to be producing a good effect, as another caravan has safely traversed the Bolan Pass without an escort. The Khan of Khelat has consented to meet Captain Sandeman at Mastang, and is believed to be anxious for a friendly settlement of all disputes.

From the same source we learn that the Survey party under Lieutenant Woodthorpe has returned to Calcutta, after successfully completing its work in the Naga Hills. The extent of territory now surveyed is 1,200 square miles. Owing to the savage nature of the tribes, and perhaps in part to their mistrust of our intentions, the work has been most difficult and dangerous, and has cost the country the lives of two able officers, Lieutenant Holcombe and Captain Butler, who were both murdered last year.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs the publication of some important correspondence between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Government of India. The Chamber argues that the critical state of the Money Market is mainly caused by the Secretary of State's suspension of monthly drawings and the uncertainty regarding his future financial measures. It therefore asks for a prompt resumption of Council bills, or the release of the Government Treasury balances, and an immediate declaration of a definite purpose, instead of the irresolute and fluctuating procedure of which it complains. The Government replies that the greater part of the bills lately drawn on Calcutta and Bombay are already paid under telegraphic advice. It points out that a large balance is maintained with the Bank of Bengal, which the Bank actively employs to the advantage of trade, and it adds that the Secretary of State does not think it convenient to announce future arrangements more definitely than he has already done.

A Bombay telegram of May 17 states that the Bombay Corporation has resolved to send an Address to the Queen congratulating her upon the assumption of the title of Empress of India.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta that the Resident of Zanzibar has negotiated a Treaty for the abolition of the slave trade throughout the Saiyid's dominions. The slave routes are to be abolished, and the caravans for the purchase of slaves and slave-hunting in the interior are prohibited. Slavers coming to the coast and slave caravans arriving from the interior are to be seized, and the slave-dealers to be imprisoned.

From the same quarter we learn that a mail steamer recently brought to Bombay a number of cases invoiced as containing agricultural implements for China. Suspicion was excited at the Custom-house, and the cases, on being seized and examined, were found to be filled with munitions of war. The same Custom-house lately detected another extensive fraud—namely, that native dealers have been in the habit of procuring brandy bottles bearing well-known trade marks, filling them with country liquor, and shipping them to Calcutta and Madras as genuine goods.

Attempts are being made, according to the the same informant, to get up a public meeting in Calcutta, to urge that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the recent Famine Relief measures. The requisition to the Sheriff is said be largely signed. The subject has been much discussed lately, owing to the appearance of the now famous *Black Pamphlet*.

The following items were also telegraphed home yesterday:—

It is rumoured that Mr. Rivers Thompson, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, is about to take leave, owing to ill-health, and that Lord Ulick Browne will succeed him.

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The mail which arrived yesterday brought the Proclamation by the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress. A meeting to vote an address of congratulation is to be held at Bombay on Wednesday. Elsewhere the announcement has been received without excitement. The natives appear to be profoundly indifferent.

Sir R. Temple arrived at Darjiling on Thursday after visiting Nepal. It is stated that Sindia will visit the Viceroy at Simla in June.

Owing to continued drought some fear has been felt of a failure of crops in Bengal. Timely showers last week removed all cause for alarm except in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where rain is still wanted.

SIR SALAR JUNG, who arrived last Monday at Paris on his way hither, met with a fall on the staircase of his hotel, which has detained him for some days longer than he intended in the French capital. On Thursday he was still confined to his bed, but hoped to be able to leave for London at the beginning of this week. It is given out that he greatly regrets being detained in Paris, and thus debarred from accepting the invitations which had reached him from the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Sutherland, and other quarters. The various entertainments in his honour which were fixed for the latter days of last week have been postponed for the present.

FEW Native Statesmen have deserved so well of the English nation as the wise and able Minister who has so long guided the fortunes of the Haidarabad State. For twenty-three years the Nawáb, Sir Salar Jung, has governed the Nizam's Dominions with a firmness, energy, and prudence that merited the success they won. In 1853, when the affairs of Haidarábád were in the worst state of entanglement, Salar Jung was called to the helm of State. To him was owing the treaty by which the Nizam, Násir-ud-daula, ceded Berar to the Indian Government in pledge for the maintenance of his Contingent. To restore peace, order, and financial wellbeing throughout his master's realm was the difficult task which Salar Jung had, if possible, to achieve. In the midst of his efforts broke out the Mutiny of 1857. A new Nizam had just been seated on the *Gadi*, and Afzal-ud-daula bore us no goodwill. Haidarabad was filled with turbulent soldiers, plotting fanatics, and a rabble ripe for any mischief. In July an attack was made upon the British Residency, and the Prime Minister himself was threatened by armed mobs. But his courage and cool foresight — may we call it loyalty? — carried him and his country safe through an alarming crisis. Throughout the worst days of the Mutiny he kept the Nizam's unruly subjects well in hand, and his influence over the Nizam himself averted an outbreak which might have spread over the whole of Southern India. A part of the Nizam's contingent shared in the hardships and victories of British troops in Central India. For the services thus rendered to our cause Salar Jung was made a Grand Commander of the Star of India, and the Nizam, besides getting back a part of his ceded provinces, obtained the full remission of a heavy debt due to the Indian Government. The Nizam's attempt to remove his Minister from power in 1861 was baffled by British interference, and since then Sir Salar Jung has continued to fill the first place in the government of Haidarabad. His narrow escape from assassination in 1868 was hailed with joy by the nobles and people who had learned to appreciate the benefits of his rule. On the Nizam's death, in 1869, Sir Salar Jung became a leading member of the Council of Regency which still governs the State in the name of the present Nizam, now a boy about eleven years old. That Haidarabad has ceased to be a byeword for misrule and anarchy is mainly owing to the successful statesman who now for the first time has come across the seas to enjoy, we trust, a hearty welcome from his English friends.

IF Sardár Narain Singh has not been sufficiently punished for political offences committed in 1849, by twenty-seven years of forced residence in a remote corner of British India some 2,000 miles away from his native land, he must either have been a very black offender indeed, or else the Government must have very special reasons for not letting him go free. From Lord Selborne's statement of his case the other night, it appears that the Sardár must have been one of those Sikh leaders who paid the penalty of taking part in the war waged by Mulráj and Sher Singh against the English protectors of the Lahor Government. He appears at any rate to have been among the State prisoners who were removed from Lahor to Calcutta and afterwards to British Burmah. His first request for leave to return home in 1863 was refused, it seems, by the Punjáb Government on the simple plea of political inexpediency. The hope of release held out to him in 1872, in answer to his second application, was quenched two years later by a flat and final rejection of his renewed prayer. Meanwhile his behaviour in British Burmah seems to have won for him the good opinions of successive Commissioners and their subordinates, and for some years past his freedom has been limited only by the conditions of compulsory "internment" in Maulmain. It has even been proposed to make him a grant of land in British Burmah. But time and good treatment have not apparently diminished the exile's natural longing for his native land; and Narain Singh has therefore appealed to the generosity of the British Parliament. Lord Salisbury's answer suggests the hope that the Indian Government will yet reconsider their late refusal. Unless something heinous can be alleged against the Sardár, it is surely time to let him go wherever he pleases. It seems absurd to imagine that, after twenty-seven years of absence from his own country, he can any longer be a source of disquietude to the powerful and firmly seated masters of the Punjáb. Our tenure of India must be weak indeed if we are afraid to let a former insurgent, after so many years of certified good behaviour, spend the brief remainder of his days in the land from which he has so long been banished.

WE insert with pleasure the following record, furnished by a correspondent, of a long and worthy military career:—

Another of England's veterans has lately closed his eyes on this restless world, after seeing the changes of well nigh a century. Robert Joseph Debnam, Major, late of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, was born in 1781; obtained his Ensigncy in H.M.'s 65th Regiment in 1803; was in the campaign of 1804 in Gujeraut and Malwah under Colonel Sir John Murray; at the capture of Indore in September, 1804; at the siege of Bhurtpore in February, 1805; served in the campaign of 1812 in the Kattywar under Colonel Smith; at the siege of Noa Nugger; in the campaign of 1815-16, under Colonels East and Holmes, in Kattywar and Sind; Brigade Major to Colonel Milnes in this campaign; in the campaign of 1817 in the Deccan under Brigadier General Sir Lionel Smith; at the capture of Rangoon in May, 1824; and on the 11th of June at the capture of the stockade of Kemmendine under Sir Archibald Campbell. An early happy marriage in 1805 issued in a large family, whose requirements while at home obliged an exchange effected into H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry in 1822. Military prospects thus marred, having, with his regiment, joined Sale's Force in Affghanistan in 1840, at the surrender of Dost Mohammed and apparent close of the war, he retired. After nearly fifty years' residence in India he has died in his native land, beloved and revered, at a ripe old age, in perfect possession of strong mental powers and full of faith in the Word of God. The blessing of life was granted him to see his children's children to the fourth generation.

IF Sir Henry Havelock happens to have read the last number of *Fraser's Magazine* he will be able to take comfort under the outcry raised by his recent utterances in Parliament, from the support which an independent writer who has seen things for himself has there given to his own views about the rotten condition of the Indian Army. Mr. Meason-Laing, like Colonel Cory, does anything but confirm the official view that all is well from Dan even to Beersheba. He, too, witnessed those parades at Delhi of which the Special Correspondents wrote so glowingly, and he for one was not satisfied with what he saw and heard on that occasion. Even the English regiments, horse and foot, struck him as under-officered and under-manned. As for the native troops, to whose efficiency on parade the Prince of Wales and Lord Napier alike bore open witness, the writer in *Fraser*, as an independent critic with no special motive for prophesying smooth things, does not regard them as really fitted for any other purpose than parade show. Their few officers may by dint of hard work have brought their regiments into a high state of outward efficiency; but they are more than doubtful as to what would happen during a tough campaign. "They know," he says, "that the native regiments are much under-officered, and are fully aware that if they had to endure a severe campaign there would be no margin for casualties," while the Sepoys, for want of efficient leading, "would probably not go through the ordeal with much credit to themselves." Nor is the deficiency in white officers made up by the quality of the native officers who still, as a rule, by the time they have risen into the commissioned ranks, are fitter for a pension than for service in the field. As if to intensify the evils of the present system, the English officers are not only far too few, but they are continually shifted, through the working of the Staff Corps rules, from one regiment to another; "here to-day and gone to morrow." The older officers are often compelled to choose between mere subaltern s work and general idleness, while there is no reserve of young men to fill up the places that may soon be

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vacant. The whole system, in fact, is a miserable sham, which must fall to pieces under the first pressure of real need. And yet we are officially assured that no organic changes are required or contemplated in the working of the Indian military machine!

AT the meeting of the East India Association, fixed for tomorrow afternoon, a paper on "Indian Manufactures and the Indian Tariff" will be read by Mr. R. H. Elliott, at the Westminster Palace Hotel; Sir George Campbell, Bart., in the chair.—On Friday, the 26th inst., at eight P.M., Dr. George Birdwood will read a paper on "Competition and its Effects on Education," with especial reference to the Indian Services, in the rooms of the Society of Arts.

Odds and Ends.

DR. H. M. CANNON, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals at Lucknow, is going on furlough.

CAPTAIN GUINNESS, of the 72nd Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Payn.

MAJOR H. JONES, R.E., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Gwalior Circle.

CAPTAIN TOKER, 18th N.I., is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jhansi.

MR. F. W. V. PETERSON officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Jalpiguri.

MR. J. A. CRAWFORD is appointed one of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta.

MR. W. L. F. ROBINSON, Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, is going on leave for three months.

THE outturn of opium this season is expected to be much larger than that of last year.

MR. T. B. TRACY goes as Joint Magistrate to Agra, and Mr. W. C. Plowden as Magistrate to Mirat.

MR. H. M. TOBIN is appointed Secretary to the Committee of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens.

THERE are now twenty-three young natives of rank at the Mayo College at Ajmir.

MR. V. R. BENSON acts as Judge of Benares during the absence of Mr. Brodhurst, and Mr. E. S. Robertson as Magistrate.

MR. R. H. CLIFFORD acts as Judge of Saharanpur during the absence of Mr. Probyn, and Mr. D. M. Gardner as Magistrate.

THE HON. J. GIBBS has been reappointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

VETERINARY-SURGEON W. BOYD is appointed Superintendent of Horse-breeding in the Punjab.

MR. L. RICKETTS officiates as Commissioner of the Nandidrug Division during the absence of Colonel Pearse.

MR. C. W. MELLOR goes as Joint Magistrate to Shahjahanpur.

MR. H. G. BATTEN officiates as Junior Assistant Commissioner in Kumaon.

MR. JUSTICE WEST, of the Bombay High Court, goes on furlough for eight months from the 22nd of May.

MAJOR-GENERAL BELL, of the Bombay Engineers, retires from the service.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, Chief Commissioner of Burma, has returned to Rangoon.

THE outbreak of cholera in the tea gardens in the Darjiling Terai has subsided.

A FATAL case of cholera is reported amongst the European troops in the Fort at Delhi.

MR. COLVILLE BARCLAY, the Acting Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue of Mauritius, is to be the new Auditor-General of Ceylon.

THE exodus to Simla has already begun. General Roberts, Quartermaster-General, Colonel Greathed, and Mr. Monteath left Calcutta for Simla on April 18; Sir Andrew Clarke left on the 20th for the same destination.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY left Allahabad for Naini Tal on the evening of April 22.

THE new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Haines, arrived in Calcutta, on Sunday, April 16; his Excellency, with his Staff, left for Simla on the 21st.

GOVERNMENT has resolved to pay off the mortgages on the encumbered estates in Oudh, amounting to thirty-three lakhs, and to undertake the management of the estates until the debts are paid off.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, when at Delhi, gave Rs. 2,500 to be divided amongst the charitable institutions connected with the Army in India.

So far as ascertained the new census of Calcutta shows the population to be only 423,000.

MR. H. L. DAMPIER and Mr. T. W. Brookes have resigned their seats in the Bengal Council, and Mr. W. Spink and Babu Issar Chandra Mitra have been appointed Members.

COLONEL R. S. MOSELEY has been appointed Commandant of the 16th Native Infantry.

ALL Civil Suits of Government in Bengal will in future be conducted directly under the Legal Remembrancer without the interference of the Board of Revenue.

GOOD rain has fallen in most parts of Bengal, but more is still wanted in Bankura, Kuch Behar, Bakarganj, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Puri, and Chutia Nagpur.

MR. H. H. RISLEY officiates temporarily as Assistant-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE VICEROY has become Patron of the Calcutta Zoological Society.

MAHARAJA SINDHIA, with his youngest Rani, and about two hundred followers, proposes to visit Naini Tal this season.

THE customs receipts, excluding salt, for last year amounted to Rs. 2,40,31,500, as compared with Rs. 2,40,35,586 in 1874-75.

THE Panjab Chiefs have ordered a bust or statue of Lord Napier from Mr. A. Acton, a sculptor at Bombay.

DR. DE RENZY, Sanitary Commissioner of the Panjab, retires in June, and Dr. Fairweather will succeed him.

COLONEL F. A. E. LOCH officiates as Commandant of the Haidarabad Contingent during the absence of Brigadier Wright.

MR. W. E. WARD officiates as Judge of the Assam Valleys, the title of Judicial Commissioner having been abolished.

CAPTAIN H. J. PEET is appointed to act as Assistant-Commissioner of Sibsagar, and Mr. T. J. Murray succeeds him as Assistant-Secretary in Assam.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANKOR has abolished the export duty on Travankor coir matting, and prohibited lotteries in his country.

SAYYAD ABDULLH, Deputy Inspector of Schools in Behar, has been suspended from duty for six months for misconduct.

MR. B. L. RICE has been instructed to prepare a list of objects of antiquarian interest in Maisur and Kurg.

STAFF COLLEGE INSTRUCTION.—The Government of India have sanctioned officers permitted to complete their Staff College course of instruction in India being allowed to travel at the public expense from one station to another, for the purpose of being attached to other arms of the service than their own, and in returning to join their own station.

NATIVE COURT-MARTIAL.—On March 20 last a native general court-martial was assembled at Poona, to try Trooper Ram Pursad, of the 1st regiment of Light Cavalry, on the charge of having, on or about May 28, 1857, at the mutiny of the Bengal troops at Nusseerabad, shamefully abandoned the garrison of that station which it was his duty to defend. Every sepoy or trooper about to be tried has the option of choosing whether he will be tried by European or native officers. Trooper Ram Pursad naturally chose the latter, but it availed him nothing, for they found him guilty, and awarded the extreme penalty—death. This sentence, however, has been commuted by the Commander-in-Chief to transportation for fifteen years, as he is not shown to have taken part in any of the atrocities then so common.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Col. W. Pottinger, at Ramsgate, May 16. Capt. Stapleton, R.E., at Sattara, lately. Lieut. col. Stewart, Paymaster of the 3rd Brigade R.A., at Dover, May 16, aged 64. Major W. M. Julius, late 13th Light Dragoons, at Tilford, near Farnham, May 18, aged 69.

HOME.—Professor Lassen, Professor of Sanskrit, at Bonn [author of a classical work on Indian antiquities].

BENGAL.—Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., of Old Court, Harold's-cross, Dublin, at Mentone, May 13, aged 66. Col. C. S. I. Terrot, Bengal Retired, at Edinburgh, May 14. Surg. J. Davidson, Bengal Retired, at Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, March 13. G. Pothecary, C.E., P.W.D., Bengal, at Paris, May 17. Major C. Shuttleworth, Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad, at Meerut, March 30. George S. Dick, Esq., late of Mirzapore, son of the late Gen. G. Dick, at Edith-lodge, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, aged 83.

MADRAS.—Major C. Hart Pickering, R.A., at Secunderabad, December, April 28. Major A. R. Oakes, Madras staff corps, on general duty at Bangalore, suddenly, at that station, on April 24. Surg. T. V. Aylen, Civil Surgeon, Bhandara, at Nagpore, April 16. J. Cameron, Esq., the Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Tanjore District, while travelling in the district, April 21. A. C. Bainbridge, Esq., First Judge of the Rangoon Court of Small Causes, lately.

BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Denton, Uncovenanted Assistant, Military Pay Office, at Bombay, April 20. Capt. J. Bruce Hennell, of H.M.'s Bombay staff corps, at Shanklin, May 8.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Cathay, May 29.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Kelly, Surg. Holmes, Mrs. Chatfield and two children, Major F. Kean, Lieut. col. Wood, Capt. Scott, and Capt. Preston. From CALCUTTA.—Miss Milman, Mr. Hurford, Rev. E. J. Jacob, Mr. R. Millett, Mrs. J. Ralph and three children, Mr. T. Bird, Miss Falcon, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinn, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish, Mrs. Wright, Col. Norgate, Mrs. E. Thomson, Mrs. C. Worsley and child, Mrs. Place and two children, Mrs. M. Thomson, Lieut. col. Longmore, Mr. E. Ionides, Mrs. R. Phillips and two children, Mrs. E. Morriss and four children, Mrs. Falcon (Mr. Falcon died at sea on the 5th inst.), and Mr. T. Sheriff. From MADRAS.—Rev. F. G. Lys, Mr. C. Gordon, and Col. and Mrs. Neald. From SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Wadham, and Mrs. Coutts and child. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. M. Aitkin, Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Robinson and two children, Asst. Comy. gen. Robinson, Mrs. Riley and four children (Mr. Riley died at sea on the 3rd inst.). From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and five children, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoare and three children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Baroda, May 19.—From BOMBAY.—Major Stewart, Mrs. Newnham, and Capt. C. Young. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. H. Wordie and Col. D. Brown. From PENANG.—Hon. D. Brown.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Baroda, May 22.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Cruddles, Mr. E. B. Steedman, Mrs Cook and three children, Surg. J. Anderson, Dr. G. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Buyers' Mr. Blacett, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and child, Mr. Rowett, Mr. Ivens, Capt and Mrs. Dickenson, Mr. J. Burgess, and Col. Douglas. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill, and Mr. Erdman. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. P. Deacon. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Peebles, and Mr. H. Peebles. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Kingston, Mrs. Scott and child, Miss Hill, Mr. A. Ringer, Mr. and Miss Bland, Mr. Harding, Capt. and Mrs. Willoughby, and Miss Harrison.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, May 22, 1876.

THE LATE COLONEL MEADOWS TAYLOR.

THE death at Mentone on May 13 of Colonel Meadows Taylor, on his way home from a short visit to India, is an event which none of his many friends or distant admirers can hear of without some feeling of regret. As soldier, statesman, scholar, and novelist, Colonel Taylor had long filled a leading place among our Anglo-Indian worthies, although the chief part of his Indian career belongs to neither of the Covenanted Services. It was not even as a soldier that he began the world. Born in 1809, young Taylor was trained to follow his father's mercantile calling. A good opening seemed to offer itself at Bombay, whither he sailed in 1824, a boy of fifteen. But when he landed, the firm was in difficulties, and a kind friend enabled the young clerk to exchange the pen for the sword by procuring him a commission in the Nizam's Contingent. Lieutenant Taylor's zeal and ability in his new service soon opened the door of civil preferment. In 1832 he was engaged in hunting down the Thugs in the Dakhan, a task for which his acquaintance with the people of the country and his mastery of their language especially fitted him. The knowledge he gained of that murderous brotherhood and their ways in the next few years bore literary fruit in magazine articles, followed by his first novel, "The Confessions of a Thug," which delighted a large circle of readers with its artistic handling of a repulsive theme, and its evidently truthful pictures of Indian life and scenery. During his stay in England, about 1840, Captain Taylor's pencil was not less fruitful of good things than his pen. To one of the illustrated annuals of that year he contributed some excellent pictures, while his turn for natural science enabled him to take part in the meetings of more than one scientific body. A second novel, "Tippoo Sultaun," appeared before his return to India in 1841.

In the following year Captain Taylor was placed in charge of the little State of Shorápur, a vassal of the Nizam, during the minority of the new Rajah. Under his wise management the old disorders soon died away, the most lawless tribes were tamed, the revenues of the State were doubled, and many large irrigation works completed. In 1853, when Shorápur was handed over to its Rajah, Captain Taylor became Deputy Commissioner of Naldrúg, one of the districts assigned to the East India Company, to whose service he thenceforth belonged. During the troublous times of 1857-58 he had political charge of all Berar. To keep order in that large province with no European troops at hand, and rebellion surging round him, was a task of no ordinary difficulty; but Captain Taylor proved equal to the occasion, and had energies to spare for aiding the advance of General Whitlock's column into Central India. After the defeat and capture of the rebellious Rajah of Shorápur, Captain Taylor was appointed to restore order on the scene of his former labours, and right well did he discharge his errand. But ill-health drove him to England in 1861, sped by the farewell prayers and blessings of those Marátha people among whom he had dwelt, wandered, and worked unceasingly for twenty years past. If his merits as a public servant were continually recorded in official papers, still more grateful to Colonel Taylor's feelings must have been the addresses in which his native friends and clients poured out their praises and thanksgivings, for the good work done among them by the Sahib whose help had certainly been granted by Heaven in timely answer to their prayers.

Thenceforth Colonel Taylor lived at home on the pension of his rank, devoting to literary and scientific studies the time and energies which his impaired health and the duties of a Dublin magistrate left at his disposal. His fertile and graceful pen produced from time to time a series of romances dealing with Indian history and native character, of which "Tara" and "Seeta" are the most noteworthy specimens. The former especially is a beautiful story, gracefully and dramatically told in a style that recals something of the classic purity of Walter Scott. To the splendid volumes of "The People of India" he contributed largely from his full stores of learning and practical knowledge, while other of his papers, written for magazines, displayed a thorough acquaintance with the art and archæology as well as the peoples of Southern and Western India. His "Day in Camp and Cucherry," which lately appeared in the *Oriental Magazine*, gives a full and interesting picture of the life which a hard-working Political has to lead from day to day, in the process of ruling a district many thousand square miles in area. His "Student's Manual of Indian History" is in many respects among the most useful books of its class.

In 1869 Colonel Taylor received the honour of a Companionship of the Star of India, a clear, if hardly adequate, acknowledgment of his high deserts. Towards the end of last year he set out on a kind of farewell visit to India, and had got so far as Mentone on his way home, when death unexpectedly closed his useful and exemplary career at the age of sixty-five.

Correspondence.

IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—We have spent many millions upon unsound irrigation and navigation schemes in India, and burdened her people with taxes, in order to make good the money we had squandered. For a long time the public was kept in the dark as to the actual results of our schemes; and statements were made showing profits where losses had occurred. Official witnesses told the Indian Finance Committee, in 1871, that the Ganges Canal yielded 7 per cent., and works in Madras as much as 70 and 80 per cent. of their capital, annually. Later, however, these assertions were discovered to be incorrect and groundless; but as nobody was reprimanded for having made them and for having misled Parliament and the public, surprise can scarcely be felt at attempts being again made to create the impression that the works constructed by us have been financially successful, and that it is advisable to spend more public money in the same manner. But, after Lord Salisbury's declaration that his former opinion, as to its being justifiable and wise to go on spending money on similar works, was erroneous, and that the Viceroy of India and his councillors were of the opinion which he now entertained, we have, perhaps, a right to find fault with the attempts alluded to being made through a lecture delivered by an official of the India-office, and at a meeting presided by a member of Lord Salisbury's Council, as was done on the 5th inst. at the meeting held by the Society of Arts.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, DELTA.

May 19.

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AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.—III.

After this unhappy exploit Khelat was dismembered, as before mentioned. Shah Newaz was placed upon the throne, on the plea of legitimacy, as being the descendant of the senior branch of the family, viz., Mohubbut Khan, deposed a century before—and a British agent, Lieutenant Loveday, was posted at Khelat. The first efforts of the new Khan and the agent were devoted to the capture of the son of Mihrab Khan—who was actually then being sheltered by the very chiefs of Nooshky, Khasan, Mushki, and Baghwan, whose hostility had embarrassed his father throughout his reign. This was partly owing to the strenuous exertions of Gul Mahomed, and partly to the fact that the chiefs' hostility was not so much against Mihrab Khan personally as against constituted authority generally. The cause of Hoossain Khan was also greatly favoured by the injudicious severity exercised towards those tribes who at different times sheltered him. This materially conduced to the rebellion, in which the general discontent of the Beloches shortly culminated.

The Murrees and Boogtees are the most warlike of the Beloch tribes of the border. We first came in contact with them in 1838, when they harassed the march of our army across Gundava. In retaliation for this a force, under Colonel Bellamore, swept through their hills and cowed them for a time. Nevertheless, this renewed hostility necessitated the permanent occupation of their country in 1840, and thus brought about the explosion in Belochistan. For in May, 1840, Lieut. Clarke, who was returning with a small body of cavalry in convoy of the camels of a detachment under Captain Brown, that had occupied Kahun, the Murree capital, was attacked, and his command destroyed at the Sartoff Pass. Captain Brown was then besieged, and, after the disastrous failure of an attempt for his relief by Major Clibbron (who was entirely defeated at the Pass of Nuffoosk), was compelled to surrender, though on honourable terms. In the following month the Political Agent at Quetta, who was negotiating to engage the services of the Kakurs for the chastisement of the Murrees, was suddenly attacked at night by that very tribe, and beat them off with considerable difficulty. Almost at the same time the Brahoe chief of Mustoong, who was governing that district for Shah Shuja, initiated the revolt in Sarawan by cutting off the head writer of the Khelat Agency and twenty-five sepoys of his guard. He then called in young Hoossain Khan, who was accompanied by the chief of Karan, with whom he was then in hiding, and by the Darogha Gul Mahomed. The latter now took the management of the rebellion. He laid siege to Quetta in July, 1840, but, being beaten off after seven days' investment, turned his attention in August to Khelat itself. This was surrendered to him, together with the British agent and the British nominee, by the Jhallowan levies after a half hearted defence; and the young Khan thus again obtained possession of the throne of his ancestors. In this we only received the natural recompense of favouring and trusting rebels. Most justly does Mr. Masson remark, "It was peculiarly unfortunate, and what might and ought to have been avoided, that both in Belochistan and Affghanistan the traitors to the old order of things became the favoured and trusted adherents of the new."

The Beloches now proceeded to make a series of attacks upon our posts in Sind, and upon detachments of our troops marching across Gundava or through the Bholan Pass. Their defeats were, however, frequent, and their advantages slight and temporary. In one of these affairs the body of Lieutenant Loveday, the Khelat Agent, was recovered still warm, having just before been murdered, by Gul Mahomed's orders, to prevent his release. It was not till November, 1840, that we were able to assume the offensive, when General Nott reoccupied Khelat without resistance, Hoossain Khan taking refuge in the hills bordering on Gundava, whence he maintained his guerrilla warfare. He was at last surprised and utterly defeated at Kotrah in December, 1840, with the loss of 500 men; after which blow the Brahoes and Murrees of his following dispersed to their respective hill retreats. After long negotiations the Beloches were eventually induced to give in their adherence to the new order of things; and, in July, 1841, Hoossain Khan surrendered himself to Colonel Stacey at Khelat—on the hope being held out to him of eventual restoration to the throne. Before this result was attained, however, one more disaster had been experienced by our arms in the failure, with considerable loss, of an attack on the fort of Sebee, north of the mouth of the Bolan Pass.

On the 6th October, 1841, Hoossain Khan, who now assumed the style of the Nusseer Khan the Second, acceded to the throne, under a treaty which restored to Khelat Gundava and Mustung, on condition of allegiance to Shah Shuja (Shâl still remaining annexed to Cabul), and provided for Nusseer Khan's subjection to a British agent, for the admission of British garrisons and for the support of the pretender Shah Navaz. The death of Shah Shuja and our withdrawal from Cabul in the following year rendered this treaty a dead letter, and restored Shâl to Khelat, and our connection with Khelat affairs then ceased for a time. Nusser Khan being, however, but a boy, was no better able than his father to restrain the marauding tribes, and when the conquest of Sind brought us again in contact with the Murrees and Boogtees on our new trans-Indus frontier it soon became necessary to coerce them without reference to the Khan. In 1845, therefore, Sir Charles Napier penetrated to Kahur, the Murree capital, before mentioned, and Deyra that of the Boogtees, and thoroughly humbled these predatory tribes. Nevertheless, after 1847, when a regular administration was established on the Sind border, under General (then Major) Jacob, these tribes again became so troublesome that in 1854, when the Russian war was impending, and it was thought desirable to strengthen our influence on the western frontier, a treaty was concluded with Nusseer Khan, abrogating that of 1841, but renewing so much of its stipulations as provided for subordination to the British Government and admission of British troops. Nusseer Khan further engaged to (1) keep his subjects from plundering in our territory; (2) protect traffic through his territories; (3) reduce transit duties on merchandise by the Bolan and other routes to one shilling on every eighty pounds weight. In consideration of the "fulfilment of these obligations" a subsidy of £5,000 per annum was to be paid to Nusseer Khan.

Nusseer Khan was an able ruler. Warned by his father's fate, he remained on good terms with his chiefs, towards whom he exercised a judicious liberality, distributing among them, in compensation for transit duties he no longer permitted them to levy in accordance with the treaty, the subsidy received from the British. This subsidy was soon found by General Jacob to be quite insufficient both to compensate for the reduction of transit and safeguard dues, and to meet the outlay in stipends and jagers bestowed by the Khan, at General Jacob's instance, on the Murree and Boogtee chiefs, and the cost of posts established by him, under the same advice, at the headquarters of those tribes. General Jacob therefore applied that the subsidy should be doubled, but this was not done till after the lapse of some three years.

The ascendency obtained by General Jacob over the Khan raised the old jealousy in the mind of Gul Mahomed that had prompted him to the course of action resulting in Mihrab Khan's ruin and death. Times being now changed he could not inflame the Khan and the country against the British, but he could put Nusseer out of the way and replace him by a Khan with less British proclivities, so he poisoned Nusseer Khan in May, 1857, and procured the election of the Brahoe chiefs of Khodadad, the present Khan, half-brother of Nusseer—the rival candidates being his uncle and cousin, brother and nephew of Mihrab Khan, and Futteh Khan, brother of our nominee in 1839, Shah Newaz Khan—who was supported by the Chief of Kharan. We extended our support to the new Khan, without which he could not have long maintained himself against these rivals. In return for our support we claimed the right to advise, and caused the expulsion from the State of Darogha Gul Mahomed and the nomination as Minister of Shahghapi Wallee Mahomed, son of the Shahghapi (Chamberlain), who fell by Mihrab Khan's side at the storm of Khelat.

Before Gul Mahomed's expulsion he rendered the Khan a service after his own fashion—a repetition of his *coup d'etat* of 1825, in favour of Mihrab Khan, with the same result of putting the Khan and the chiefs in an attitude of permanent mutual hostility. In September, 1857, the chiefs who had recently elected Khodadad Khan assembled at Khelat, in pursuance of what is, at any rate in the Brahoe polity, a constitutional method of interference in the affairs of State. They wanted, no doubt, to obtain concessions from their nominee. Gul Mahomed, however, closed the gates of the town and bombarded them till they dispersed; and it was for this feat that he was promptly banished, under instructions from the the Bombay Government, and Wallee Mahomed nominated in his place. His influence, however, survived (and, indeed, he himself contrived ere long to return privately), and the breach between the Khan and the chiefs became irreparable.

The young Khan, before his accession, had never been beyond the limits of the private apartments; he naturally, therefore, gave himself up to the unrestrained gratification of his passions, whether for pleasure, oppression, or revenge. He led a debauched life, and took a violent dislike to the whole of the Chiefs, as their power imposed limits upon his own. He withheld the presents which his brother had given them yearly, both in accordance with old custom, and to recompense them for the loss of the transit and safeguard dues upon traffic they could no longer levy under the British Treaty. He rendered himself to some extent independent of their support by entertaining, with the subsidy received from us, a body of foreign mercenaries. In fact, the Khan gave the Chiefs undoubted grounds of complaint, and showed an utter want of tact and judgment in his manner of dealing with their untenable claims based upon an impracticable constitution.

Gul Mahomed gradually disappears from the scene after the date of his exile; he was very old, and probably withdrew himself from public life. As he did so the Shahghapi Wallee Mahomed, a very different man, came to the front. He, like the Darogha, was a Khanehzad, entitled hereditarily to high office, but not to the Ministry. Nevertheless, no hereditary minister was available—Mulla Hassan having died, apparently without issue, in the prison to which we consigned him in 1839, after the storming of Khelat, where full proofs of his treachery had been discovered. Consequently, the hereditary office having lapsed, the constitutional incapacity of Wallee Mahomed to hold the ministry did not affect him with the Brahoes, and, if the Khan could only have been persuaded to follow his guidance, British interference would not now be necessary.

The Murrees and Boogtees, for some years previous to 1857, had been kept quiet, partly by the terror of a *coup* made by the Sind

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Horse, who slew or captured an entire body of 600 Boogtee raiders, and partly by the influence of Nusseer Khan the Second, exerted under the Treaty of 1854. In that year, however, they took advantage of the withdrawal of the garrison of the Punjab force upon their border which had been despatched to Hindoostan to aid in quelling the great rebellion, to ravage the southern portion of the Derajat. In 1858 the chiefs of Sarawan and Jhallawan, then in rebellion, were induced by the Political Agent's mediation to accept a promise of consideration of their grievances and to march for the reduction of Mekran then also in rebellion. On their return, no satisfactory settlement being afforded by the Khan, the Bombay Government determined to leave him to his fate. He, however, succeeded in tiding the matter over, and in inducing those chiefs to accompany him in an expedition against the Murrees, whom the Khan had been called upon by General Jacob to coerce after their raid above referred to. General Jacob at the same time urgently brought to notice that the subsidy of £5,000 had hardly enabled Nusseer Khan the Second to fulfil his engagements regarding the reduction of transit dues and the protection of traffic—much less was it adequate to enable the Khan to coerce his nominal subjects, the Murrees and Boogtees.

General Jacob died in December, 1858, but, the Khan having brought his expedition against the Murrees to a successful issue in March, 1859, his recommendations bore fruit shortly after in the concession by the British Government of an additional subsidy of £5,000. This was employed by the Khan, under direction of the Political Agent, in renewing with the recusant tribes the arrangements made by his predecessor, which had fallen through for want of funds. At the same time, the Khan was warned to keep on better terms with his chiefs, and not to waste the subsidy, which should be shared with them, in maintaining lawless mercenary troops. Matters now began to look promising, but ere long the hostages taken by the Khan from the Murrees and Boogtees, being neglected and ill-treated, fled suddenly one night to their hills. The tribes, notwithstanding, continued to behave fairly, with the exception of some outcast sections of the Murrees settled beyond the Murree hills, who had not been reduced to submission in 1859.

(To be continued.)

Spirit of the Indian Press.

OUR FRONTIER POLICY.

The *Pioneer* does not deny that the Sind frontier officers, Sir Henry Green, Sir William Merewether, and others, have explored the country to the east and west of Jacobabad, as far as Kahan, the Murree headquarters, and that the Bolan Pass was perfectly explored and surveyed during the occupation of Kandahar in 1839-42. But this fact in no way lessens the value of the explorations recently made, which have proved that the Harand and Sakhi Sarwar Passes, dividing the Suliman Range in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, open out direct and easy routes to the countries lying west of that district, and to Dadar at the foot of, and Kirta half way through, the Bolan Pass. This discovery is valuable, because two large armies could leave the Bolan Pass at Dadar and Kirta, and march direct on the Punjab. A third army, taking the route from Pesheen to Tull Chotiali, could enter the Khetran Valley by the Hun Pass, and debouch on the plains of the Punjab at Sakhi Sarwar and Harand. A fourth army might take the straight road through Katchi from the Bolan Pass to Shikarpur and Sukkur. Hitherto it has been a popular belief that an army adequate to the invasion of India must pour its masses through the Khyber or Bolan Pass, or both, and that the passes leading into the Punjab at Dera Ghazi Khan were very difficult. The explorations made by Major Sandeman have proved that the routes to Shalkot (Quetta) and to Tull Chotiali from the Punjab are perfectly open. In fact, the route to Tull Chotiali from Dera Ghazi Khan, and thence to Pesheen and Kandahar, is as accessible and as easy as any other route, not excepting the one from Sukkur to Quetta. On a former occasion an exploring party marched from Dera Ghazi Khan to Tull Chotiali. When the party were in the hills, minute inquiries showed that the route from Tull Chotiali to Kandahar is through a very open and well-cultivated country; while from Harand to Tull the country is not only open, but part of the route lies through the prolific Khetran valley. Along the whole of this route there is plenty of grass, water, and wood for a large army or armies. Certainly it seems worth while to try and obtain a perfect knowledge of the country lying between us and Kandahar. We ought to be hurried into no hasty occupation of the Khelat highlands, because there is not a more independent people in all the East than the Afghans, or one with a stronger country. We believe no foreign Power, whether English or Russian, can hold Afghanistan without being hated by the Afghans. We should not therefore anticipate an advance beyond our present frontier, but we should be strong within it, and ready to move anywhere in advance should urgent necessity arise for it. We have told our neighbours that our policy is not to advance or make additional conquests. Let us prove the fact by avoiding any enlargement of our boundaries. Our permanent establishment at Quetta would make our neighbours in Afghanistan and Beluchistan, and Persia and Russia, feel that British professions were insincere. Let us help the Afghans and Beluchis to believe that our interests, as regards invasion from the west, are really one with their own. This once felt and believed, they will allow us free intercourse with their countries, and we shall then be in a very far stronger position than the possession of such barren spots at Quetta would make us. It is not difficult really to steer a safe course between the policy of the Russophobists—who would have us launch our power into Central Asia to avert contingencies of a very remote nature—and the policy of indifference to anything taking place beyond our own ring fence.

NATIVE FEELING ABOUT LORD NORTHBROOK.

The *Pioneer* asks why it is that, as was truly stated by Mr. Inglis in the course of an able speech, the retiring Viceroy possesses the confidence and the esteem of the native community to a greater extent than any of his predecessors, not excepting—so far as Bengal is concerned—Lord Canning himself, while his own countrymen in India generally feel no enthusiasm about him. We use the word enthusiasm advisedly. It is not that Lord Northbrook is unpopular with the English community in Calcutta; his merits as a man of business, as a hard conscientious worker, are fully recognised; his financial administration is held to have been a success; his retirement at the present moment is regretted as likely to be injurious to the financial interests of the country; but there is no strong feeling about him, and men do not consider that a memorial in his case is called for. The natives, on the contrary, would give him, and probably will give him, two memorials instead of one; their admiration for him is unbounded, and their gratitude deeply felt and thoroughly sincere. Who are right, and why this difference? We incline to the belief that, on the whole, the natives are nearer to the truth, and that their conception of the merits of Lord Northbrook's administration is the juster of the two. One fact stands out patent. When the present Viceroy came to India, and for some time before, the country was in a condition of disquiet. The income-tax, whether owing to inherent defects, or to the manner in which it was worked, had produced very great discontent. The announcement by Lord Mayo that a sum of 80 or 90 millions sterling would have to be borrowed for public works of kinds, had added to the feeling of alarm. There was a vague impression among the people that they were driven too fast, that they were being experimented on; there was apprehension of fresh taxation, and worse than all, there was a want of confidence in the financial administration. The doubling of the income-tax in the middle of the year, one of those blunders which are worse than crimes, had given rise to sentiments of much doubt and suspicion, not to be easily allayed. Lord Northbrook leaves India in a state of perfect calm and contentment. The difference in the condition of public feeling as existing at his advent and at his departure, is in itself an incontrovertible proof of the general success of his home administration. We are not imputing blame to Lord Mayo or to his acts; we are not reviewing his reign, or we could show that the state of feeling existing in India four or five years ago was the outcome of a policy which had been followed for many years. We are merely stating facts which cannot be gainsaid. Lord Mayo himself had declared that "a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction existed among every class, both European and native, on account of the constant increase of taxation which had for years been going on." If he, from his position the best judge, was right in his belief that "the continuance of that feeling was a political danger, the magnitude of which could hardly be over-estimated," we defy impartial man to say that great, very great credit is not due to the Governor whose four years of administration have resulted in the complete extinction of that feeling. Why, then, has not the European community recognised this truth as well as the native? The answer is, it has recognised it but vaguely, unconcernedly, as one recognises a truth in which one is not directly interested. The alarm felt by Europeans referred to in the above quotation from a writing of Lord Mayo's was not a personal alarm, so much as the counter effect of the feeling known to exist among the people. The distinction is great between the man who apprehends a disagreeable contingency to himself and the man who apprehends merely the effect which such contingency may have on his neighbour's mind and temper. It is the distinction between a first and second cause. Besides, the European looks further than the native. To him, the removal of the income-tax in India is not a subject of unmixed congratulation. He knows and laments the injustice of the comparative exemption of the moneyed classes from all taxation, and he sees therefore a good side to the one tax which these classes cannot escape. The abolition during Lord Northbrook's tenure of office, of the hated non-agricultural cess in Bombay and of the obnoxious house tax in Madras, in no way affected the European community of Calcutta, who as a body are even ignorant of these changes; but the educated natives of Bengal recognised the influence of the new principles of financial administration, and felt increased confidence in the man under whose sway the most obnoxious taxes in each part of the country were being given up one after another.

RAIN is wanted in all parts of Assam, except Kachar and Lakimpur.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

LAHOR, *April* 17.—It is with sincere regret that I have to confirm my telegram despatched on Saturday, and to tell you of the death on Friday, April 14th, of Mohender Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Pattiala, a young prince of good parts, of considerable power of character, and, on the whole, a ruler of great promise. On Sunday week, Mr. Lepel Griffin, Secretary to the Punjab Government, was at Pattiala on a visit to the Maharajah, and it is stated that at that time his Highness was not well, and his liver was supposed to be somewhat out of order, though no dangerous symptons were either observed or apprehended. On Thursday he went out on a hunting expedition, and early on Friday morning he was seized while out on his elephant with a fit of epilepsy, and before any competent medical assistance could be obtained, died at a small village about nine miles from the capital. The whole affair seems to have been very sudden, and had it taken place in less civilised times, would certainly have been regarded with much suspicion. As it is, I fancy the Government will think it right to have an inquest under the superintendence of an English surgeon. The late Maharajah was too liberal in many of his views, and took upon himself too large a share of the administration of his State to have been popular with those who usually possess, and more usually abuse, the chief power in a native State. He was a fine, powerful-looking man, erect and well-built, a keen sportsman, a good shot, and four-in-hand driver, and unusually liberal in most of his views. Under any circumstances, his sudden death is much to be deplored. He had always been willing to co-operate with the Local Government in any scheme for improvement; he contributed largely to canals, established a line of telegraph from his capital to the nearest railway station, planned a line of railway of similar extent—about twenty miles—established factories under European superintendence at Pattiala, contributed nearly four lakhs of rupees to the Punjab University College, and took a great interest in his own Educational Department, which flourished under the well-known master, Ram Chunder. Christians or Mohammedans were held equally eligible for office by this liberal-minded Sikh, who was in this respect a model for many more civilised rulers. Mr. Gore Ouseley, Commissioner of Umballa, and ex-officio political officer attached to the Pattiala State, went to the capital on Sunday, and Mr. Lepel Griffin left Simla for Pattiala shortly after the receipt of the news on Sunday. Mohender Sing was only twenty-four years of age, and his eldest surviving son, who was born in May, 1872, will not accordingly complete his fourth year for a few days. Under these circumstances, with a minority of some ten or a dozen years to look forward to, it becomes extremely important to make suitable arrangements for a regency. *Apropos* to local papers, I see we are to have another at Lahor. We have indeed heard vaguely for a long time, more definitely of late, about an invasion from Simla, and now I see we have received a prospectus of a limited company to establish a new *Civil and Military Gazette* "here below," with a capital of Rs. 150,000, in fifty-rupee shares. I fancy it will be somewhat difficult to collect the money, though of course it is rather premature as yet to offer any opinion upon the subject, the whole thing being still pretty nearly *in nubibus*, if not *in montibus*. The weather is still holding up, and though most of us have hung our punkahs, very few of them have yet been pulled, and our ice, which has been distributed since the 15th, is scarcely wanted. I am sorry to say I can hear no further trustworthy news regarding the cholera in Kashmir; and I think, considering the time of year, when so many people are about to visit the Valley, they must be at present in a state of unhappy uncertainty as to the prudence of starting—fearing to advance, and just unwilling to give up so pleasant a holiday trip—that the authorities who have an English political officer in Kashmir and a Kaskmir Vakil at headquarters might let the public know something about the sanitary condition or prosperity of the Valley. Mr. Lepel Griffin returns to Simla to-morrow. Mr. Baden Powell has arrived at Bombay, and returns to Lahor in a few days to again take up his duties as Conservator of Forests. Mr. Boulnois, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, will probably take his leave from the 1st of July; the changes consequent upon his temporary absence are still uncertain. Colonel Young, R.E., will probably take leave in June, in which case Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, now Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, will probably officiate for him.

CALCUTTA, *April* 16.—To the two public meetings which have recently been held here in honour of the living, there succeeded one this week to evince respect for the memory of our late Bishop, and to commemorate his life and labours by something more useful than a statue. Bishop Milman's physical ordinance and strength, and his capacity for work, had passed almost into a proverb; yet even he succumbed at length in the conscientious discharge of the duties of an overgrown diocese. Sir Richard Temple, in his speech at the meeting, showed by a forcible illustration the absurdity of expecting one man to do the work imposed on the Bishop of Calcutta. "I would ask," he said, "what would be thought if the Bishop of London had at one time to proceed to St. Petersburg to hold a confirmation, and thence to proceed to Constantinople to consecrate a church, and from there to Sicily to hold an ordination and thence again to Seville to inaugurate a public charity. These may be considered impossible suppositions and analogies, but they are not really absurd when applied to the Bishopric of Calcutta, for they express without exaggeration the extreme character of the travels which the Bishop has to undergo." This should bring home to those in England, who are interested in Church matters, the necessity of supplying funds to carry out the purpose for which the meeting here was held—the establishment of a Bishopric at Lahor—especially as it appears to have been the late Bishop's favourite scheme, for the furtherance of which, as much as, if not more than, the sake of his own health, he was about to visit England. The meeting at which Lord Northbrook presided was well attended, and the speakers were, besides the Viceroy, Mr. Justice Macpherson, the Rev. Edgar Jacob, the late Bishop's Chaplain, Sir Richard Temple, and Archdeacon Baly. The committee appointed to carry out the resolutions passed, ensures all being done that can be done by the limited Christian community in India. Lord Lytton's assumption of the office of Viceroy and Lord Northbrook's departure are things of the past. I see you have already had a full account of the coming, so I need say nothing about it. There seemed to be singularly little enthusiasm or excitement; at least where I was, near the High Court, there was not a sound, and one could have counted the native spectators without much trouble. Lord Lytton's unexpected speech has been a good deal commented on, but always with expressions of satisfaction at its frank and open tone, and the earnestness which runs through it. After the first feeling of surprise at the innovation, one wonders that no previous Governor-General or Viceroy should have met his future colleagues with an outspoken greeting, and an expression of his feelings in the present and his hopes for the future. Lord Northbrook, Miss Baring, and suite left yesterday morning without much demonstration save from the guns in the Fort. They started from Prinsep's Ghat in the *Sir William Peel*, which took them down to Diamond Harbour, where the *Tenasserim* awaited them. May they have a pleasant voyage! —*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

SIR R. TEMPLE.—The tour establishment of the Lieutenant-Governor's camp has left for Darjiling. Mr. Mangles, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, left on the 20th April; the Lieutenant-Governor himself followed on the 24th.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.—The *Himalaya Chronicle* says the Government are so satisfied with the success of the light railway to Hattras that a similar line *viâ* Roorkee and Hurdwar to Dehra has actually been sanctioned. It has not been determined whether the line will join at Deobund or Saharunpore, but a line is to be constructed.

PROMOTION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department was held at Agra on Monday, April 17, to discuss the state of promotion in the service. The general opinion was in favour of action through the standing committee in Calcutta; and that the Government should be requested to obtain an early decision from the Secretary of State about the memorial of 1871, which asked for improved rules for pension. If these were granted, it was thought that a steady flow of promotion would be the wished-for result.

A FREE HOSPITAL IN BHOPAL.—On the 6th April, at the request of her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., laid in the city of Bhopal the foundation-stone of a free hospital, to be built in commemoration of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to India. The site is an excellent one, healthy and convenient, and the building will be a two-storied one, one wing being for males, the other for females. The ceremony of laying the stone took place in the presence of the Nawab, Sadik Husen, husband of the Begam, and one of the principal nobles. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 30,000, and the Begam has signified her intention of having a duly qualified lady doctor at the head of the female department as soon as it shall be completed.

FORGING COINS.—Certain *kanjars* residing in the district of Barabunki have been in the habit of forging false coins, and passing them for genuine ones in different parts of the country. Some time ago a number of these men went towards the Nepal *terai* on the pretence of selling goats, &c., and passed for lawful currency a number of these coins, which gradually found their way into the Nepal territories. The matter gradually attracted the notice of the Nepal authorities, who, we read, made a representation on the subject to the British Resident. The latter wrote to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, who issued orders for strict and careful investigations to be made and offenders to be brought to justice. The delinquents were traced to a village in the district of Barabunki, and both men and women were caught red-handed in the act of forging coins by a policeman in disguise. Some arrests were immediately made, and, after trial before the Commissioner of Lucknow, one *sonar* and one *brahmin* were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each.

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SCHOOL FOR INDIAN GIRLS.—Lord Northbrook has given a donation of Rs. 250 in aid of the proposed school for young Hindu ladies, which is intended to fill up the void created by the closing of Miss Akroyd's school on the departure of its honorary secretary, Mrs. Phear. His Lordship, in the letter enclosing the amount of his donation, expressed his deep interest in the movement to establish the school.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S ADMINISTRATION.—The late Viceroy is said to have taken away with him printed copies of the correspondence and proceedings relating to the Baroda affair, the Burmah mission, &c. It is inferred that he intends, on reaching home, to make some attempt at answering the criticisms, public or official, to which his share in these transactions exposed him while his mouth was closed by the responsibility of office here. If he really entertains such an idea, we think that a recommendation to abandon it would be the best counsel that could be given him. His Lordship, to his credit be it said, has very little of that kind of skill which can make the worse appear the better reason—the errors of his administration are patent—and in the Secretary of State he will find an opponent who, if provoked by any attack upon himself, may be depended upon to expose them with merciless severity.—*Friend of India.*

RELIEFS.—The following are the reliefs for the current year :—

Royal Horse Artillery,—Brigade A to England ; B to Ambala, Lucknow and Meerut ; C A to Mianmir ; F Head-quarters, and A to Rawal Pindi ; and F to Morar.

Royal Artillery.—5th Brigade 3rd Battery to Madras ; 6th and 7th to Darjiling ; 8th D to Nowgong ; 11th G to Mianmir ; 13th and 7th to Calcutta ; and 16th Lancers to England.

Infantry.—1st Regiment to Jabalpur and Sagar ; 8th to Naushera ; 11th, 19th, 55th, and 108th to England ; 14th to Radikhet ; 39th to Jhansi and Nowgong ; 56th to Aden ; 59th to Dagshai ; 63rd to Mianmir ; 70th to Multan ; 92nd to Sitapur and Benares ; and 4th Rifles to Peshawar.

Bengal Cavalry.—8th to Multan ; 13th to Rawal Pindi ; 14th to Peshawar ; 16th to Allahabad ; and 18th to Bareilly.

Infantry.—1st Regiment to Bhagalpur ; 4th to Lucknow ; 5th to Gorackpur ; 9th to Jhilam ; 13th to Agra ; 22nd to Peshawur ; 23rd to Mianmir ; 25th to Ambala ; 30th to Ferozepur ; 32nd to Jhilam ; 36th to Barrackpore ; 39th to Meerut ; 40th to Benares ; and 41st to Morar.

SIR R. TEMPLE AND THE "BLACK PAMPHLET."—The *Englishman* states that Sir R. Temple is about to take some very unusual proceedings, which our contemporary describes in the following paragraph :—It has been said for some time that Sir Richard Temple had it in view to take proceedings against the writer of the "Black Pamphlet," but we could not bring ourselves to credit the rumour. Now, however, we have authority, which we cannot refuse to accept, for saying that his Honour has written to a member of the Civil Service, whose name has been of late mentioned in connection with the pamphlet, asking whether he is not its author. We have *not* heard that this gentleman has replied, and think it not unlikely that we may have to wait some time until we do hear, but our readers will be interested to know so much as we have told them. It is supposed that Sir Richard Temple has not moved without having first communicated with the Government of India, but we may be sure that the Governor-General will take care to keep himself as clear as he can from the responsibility and odium of such proceedings as the Lieutenant-Governor is seeking to initiafe. Nor must it be forgotten that—to quote the analogy of an earlier famine—another Pharaoh has arisen, who knows not our Joseph. It is not unlikely that he may see things in a different light from his predecessor, who was so fully identified with the whole famine policy.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.—"I am sorry," says the Lahore correspondent of a contemporary, "to be obliged to give a decidedly bad account of affairs in Kashmir. The cholera, which at first seemed to be confined to Srinuggur, has now made its appearance in every part of the valley, and is of a somewhat virulent type. The Maharajah is said to be making such endeavours as he can to check the disease, but Kashmir would take a good deal of cleansing, and the cholera is a rude foe to fight. Unfortunately Dr. Morice, the English Civil Surgeon, has not yet arrived, though I hear he has started, or is about to start. Considering that it is over a fortnight since the sanitary condition of the valley has been known here, and especially as there seemed at first to be, for want of a competent medical authority, a doubt as to the real character of the disease, one would think the Government might have hastened Dr. Morice's movements. Meanwhile egress from the valley into the Punjab in the direction of Murree has been stopped, and a police guard and a hospital assistant stationed on the Kohallut bridge. I do not know if anything has been done at Bhimber or Sealkote. I am sorry to say that the cholera is not entirely confined to Kashmir, for there have been one or two fatal cases in the Delhi and Gurgaon districts. These, however, it is to be hoped, are merely isolated cases, and I believe there have been no others in the province. But holiday trips to Kashmir are clearly out of the question."

HOLKAR'S LAST FREAK.—Students of political economy have always something to learn. We commend the following wrinkle to the notice of those in high places who contemplate startling designs for the financial policy of the new *régime* under Lord Lytton. A rumour reaches us from Indore that H.H. Maharajah Holkar, reviewing his late reckless expenditure in the entertainment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with that feeling of remorse which is the offspring of extravagance, has hit upon a plan which, while it promises to repair his shattered resources, is not calculated to promote unmixed sensations of joy among those who are destined to be the recipients of his generosity. It is said that H.H. has determined to give all his establishments, his revenue, judicial, and ministerial officers, his army, his household servants, in fact, every one employed in his State, an advance of six months' pay. No great hardship in that—no ; but mark the clause attached to the boon : *the acceptance of this advance is compulsory, and it is subject to a deduction of ten per cent. for interest.* Here is a master stroke of financial acumen ! Half a year's payments advanced, ten per cent. interest secured. We believe that this proposal is made with many protestations of benevolence and consideration on the part of the wily monarch of Indore. For ourselves we can only hope that the report is untrue, for we should regret to see H.H. Maharajah Holkar, G.C.S.I., sinking the Prince in the *bunnia*, and laying himself open to a charge of extraordinary meanness despotically enforced.—*Pioneer.*

ARRIAN'S BLUNDERS.—The translation of the "Indica" of Arrian is concluded in the April number of the *Indian Antiquary*. We wonder whether any special correspondent, who for the last six months may have been engaged in getting up India, and putting it in a popular form for credulous English readers, ever thought of gleaning information from the old Greek writer. Arrian would have supplied abundant material for sensational descriptions, not much inferior in point of accuracy to the ordinary run of facts and real occurrences which are picked up by unwary visitors from obliging informants. He could have told, for instance, a good deal that was remarkable about the fauna of India. Concerning elephants, he recounts that some have been known, when their riders were slain in battle, to have taken them up and carried them away to burial ; others have covered them when lying down with a shield ; and others have borne the brunt of battle in their defence when fallen. The prescription for the cure of an elephant's wound is, according to Arrian, to apply roast pork. As to tigers, Arrian has gathered from the writings of Nearchus a wonderful notion of their size and power. Nearchus, we cannot help fancying, was somewhat of a simpleton to believe all that, as he says, "the Indians told him." He learnt, for instance, that tigers equal in size the largest horse ; that they are in the habit of leaping upon the heads of elephants, and strangling them with ease. Nearchus himself never saw one of these marvellous beasts, any more than he did the gold-digging ants, which he learnt were bigger than foxes, and regularly dug for gold. When he touches on snakes he is not much more accurate. He says that it is certain the Indians can cure snake-bites, although none of the Greek physicians could. Alexander accordingly kept Indian doctors in his camp, and ordered anyone who was bitten to repair to the Royal tent and be healed. He gives, however, no statistics about the number thus cured, and we fancy Dr. Fayrer would not be convinced by these positive assertions.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 21. Str. Chyebassa, London ; Nancy Pendleton, Cagliari.—23. White Star, Liverpool.—24. Str. Duke of Lancaster, London ; str. City of Canterbury, Liverpool ; William Fairbairn, London ; Nagpore, ——— ; Lochee, Melbourne.—25. Kilkerran, Rio Janeiro ; Centaur, Liverpool.—26. Str. Sirius, Liverpool ; str. Meinam, Point de Galle.—27. Sealkote, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nancy Pendleton.—Mrs. Pemlleton and two children.

Per Chyebassa.—Mr. Jollard, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. C. Watkins, Mr. Purchase, Mr. G. Rogers, Mr. J. Reed, Mr. Coaks and infant, Mr. Lowry, Miss Berkeley, Mr, and Mrs. Storey and child, Mr. J. Junas, Mr. F. Kohlenberg, Mr. A. Schlomer, Miss Whentby, Mr. R. Lowson, Mr. D. M. Renand.

Per Duke of Lancaster.—Mr. Shalch, Mr. Pagose, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Gould.

Per City of Canterbury.—Mr. Hartfield, Mrs. Walker, Miss Giles.

Per Centaur.—Master Pearne.

Per Sirius.—Mr. Woodward.

Per Meinam.—Mrs. Schlaefper, Capt. and Mrs. Whish, Mr. Tuda, Mr. Ishekawn, Mr. Mumarah, Mr. G. Bonny, Mr. Warren, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Warner.

DEPARTURES.

April 20. Scotia, Port Blair and Camorta.—21. Cathay, London, via Suez Canal.—22. Dryad, San Francisco ; Tenedos, Bombay.—23. Bengal, London ; Manitoban, London, via Suez Canal ; Penguin, Straits and Hong Kong.—24. Queen Margaret, London, via Suez Canal ; Arratoon Apcar, Straits and Hong Kong ; Goa, Bombay, via Coasts ; Arabia, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits ; Mahanada, Chittagong, &c.—25. Marchioness of Londonderry, Mauritius ; Jamaica, Australia.—26. City of Foochow, London.—27. Coimbatore, London ; Ellen Isabella, Australia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Goa.—For COAST PORTS.—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Bowden and three children, Mr. W. Poole, Mr. J. Chapman.

Per str. Arabia.—For RANGOON.—Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Broadhurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray, Mr. T. W. Smith.

Per str. Mahratta.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. W. D. Lowry.

Commercial.

Calcutta, April 23, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 3

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4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	100 10 to 100 14
4½ per Cent., 1872	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	100 14 to 101 2
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 14 to 103 2

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 15-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9¼d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	97 to 100
Assam Tea Company...	20 ...	590 to 600
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1400 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1300 to 1310
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company...	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	133 to 134
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	150 to 160
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	270 to 272
East India Tea Company	100 ...	76 to 80
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	258 to 260
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	160 to 165
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	177½ to 180
Howrah Docking Company...	500 ...	140 to 150
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	430 to 435
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ... *†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	107 to 108
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Simla Bank	500 ...	510 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	26 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, May 19.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods quiet. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.3; 8¼lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.13; 40's Bannermill Twist, ka. 11p. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14. Silk, Good Native Cossimbazaar, Rs. 12. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 8½d.; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 2f. 17c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101⅝; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 101½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 103]. Freights, 30s. to 57s. 6d.

Madras.

CHOLERA AT BELLARY.—We hear from Bellary that cholera has appeared among the 43rd Regiment there. It is hoped that it is not of the virulent Bellary epidemic type. Probably they are sporadic cases, imported from Kurnool or elsewhere. The heat at Bellary, we are told, is intolerable, and, adds our correspondent, "everything is dried and burnt up." The Bellary people have been importing ice from Bombay at three annas a lb.—*Madras Times.*

DEATH OF MR. BAINBRIDGE.—Mr. A. C. Bainbridge, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Rangoon, and lately officiating as judge of the Small Causes Court, died, after only two days' illness, on the 11th April, of "black fever" with choleraic symptoms. He was only twenty-six years of age, was greatly respected by all with whom he came in contact, and his sudden decease, the *Rangoon Mail* says, has cast a gloom over a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER.—Major A. R. Oakes, of the Madras Staff Corps, on general duty at Bangalore, died suddenly at that station on Monday, April 24, and was buried on the Tuesday following with full military honours. Major Oakes had been ailing for some time, but such a speedy end was not anticipated. He died of an attack of apoplexy. Major Oakes entered the army in December, 1855, and the Staff Corps in September, 1866.

A FATAL MISHAP.—A murder, arising out of an innocently committed outrage upon native superstition, is reported by a contemporary from Akyab. Three Europeans, engineers in the employ of Messrs. Bullock Brothers, were on their way to see a friend, and while walking along found a thread across their path. This thread the villagers supposed would keep cholera from their hamlet so long as it remained intact; but being ignorant of the superstition, the Europeans in question thoughtlessly broke it; the result was that the villagers attacked them, and though two escaped with only a few bruises, the third, Phillips, received such terrible wounds that he was carried into Akyab insensible, and died next day.

NATIVE RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.—The *Madras Athenæum* states that the Government have appointed a committee to frame a Bill for regulating Native Religious Endowments in the Madras Presidency, with a view to prevent misappropriation of the proceeds of such endowments. Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I., has been appointed President of the Committee, and he is associated in the work with the Advocate General and several native gentlemen. The subject is a very important one, and if the work of the Committee be properly performed, the result must be conducive to the protection of a good deal of property which, it is believed, is now being frittered away

BASTAR.—We learn from the *Madras Mail* that the so-called Dewan of Bastar, who has been the great cause of the quarrel now going on in that country between the Rajah and his people, went for a long while under the name of the Kabadar. He is a comparatively young man, of the Golla (shepherd) caste, and was brought up in the palace of the Rajah. The latter has always shown an extravagant affection for him, and has treated him with such an amount of respect as to greatly offend his own family. The result has been that the half-educated young fellow has had his head turned and has committed numerous acts which would not be tolerated in a well-governed country.

MYSOR.—The official report on the probable scarcity in the Mysor province states that unless there be a failure of the early rains of the present year the scarcity is not likely to be very severe. The report continues as follows:—"At the same time it must be expected that the present prices, which are high, will rise still higher during the next three months, and much difficulty must necessarily be felt among the poorest classes of the people who are dependent upon daily wages for their support. It will, however, probably meet all the requirements of the place if relief works are opened wherever pressure is felt in this direction, and application will accordingly be made to the Government of India for a special grant of funds to be devoted to this purpose."

LATEST FROM THE ANDAMANS.—In the absence of other news I may as well give you a rather good anecdote from the "Andamans," which you may rely upon as authentic. Some months ago (it is well not to be too particular) a certain civilian, residing there in Government employ, and holding a very fair position, realised the truth that "it is not good for man to be alone," and in the absence of other eligible maidens pitched upon a "dusky daughter of Ind." for his future partner. Nothing loth, the lady paid a ready ear to his wooing, and arrangements were speedily made for marriage in church according to orthodox form. Everybody within reach attended the interesting ceremony, and during the service the minister asked the lady in due form "wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" to which she audibly replied, with a most expressive shake of the head, *Bahutal achcha sahib*—a reply which was too much for many of the congregation, who had to beat a precipitate retreat. It is almost superfluous to add that the minister gently corrected the gushing damsel, and under his guidance the ceremony was brought to a successful conclusion. Not so bad for the "secluded Andamans," eh!—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

THE LATE CAPTAIN MORANT.—The Sikandrabad correspondent of the *Times of India*, speaking of Captain Morant, who committed suicide the other day at Vellor, says:—"He commenced life as a Subaltern in the Royal Scots, otherwise designated Pontius Pilate's Guard. *Demortuis nil nisi bonum* is an excellent motto when no possible good can be served by violating it. For some reason or other Mr. M. retired from the regiment, and simultaneously from the service. He then came to Hyderabad, as many an ex-British officer has done before him, and entered the service of 'Our Faithful Ally the Nizam.' He held the office of Judge Advocate-General of the Reformed Troops. The pay was fair and the work by no means severe. But a difference of opinion arose between the old Judge Advocate-General and the new Commander-in-Chief, Major Neville. Naturally, and very justly, I believe, the subordinate went to the wall. Deprived of the means of earning his daily bread, Mr. M. cast about for some other form of employment. But he was pretty much in the position of the ex-steward mentioned in Scripture, and a more distressing position for a man of education and presumed refinement to be in it would be difficult to imagine. At length, through the kind exertions, it is said, of the General commanding the station, a situation was found for him, though of what nature I have no information, He was on his way to take up the appointment when the catastrophe we are now lamenting occurred. Poor fellow!! *La farce est jouée, tirez le rideau* may have been among his last words. His fate has thrown a feeling of sadness over all here who knew him even by sight only. Mrs. Morant died a few months ago at Saugor, we believe.

THE LATE FATHER F. MONCOURIER.—We regret to announce the death, at Vellore, early on Easter Sunday morning, of the Rev. F. Moncourier, S. J. of the Pondicherry Mission. Father Moncourier had been for some time past in indifferent health and latterly a low fever supervened, to which he succumbed. His death took the people of Vellore quite by surprise, for only on the day previous, though apparently very weak, he performed service as usual, and his appearance then did not give sign that death was so near at hand. Father Moncourier, a native of France, has been for thirty-one years in India, having arrived in 1845, and was consequently at the time of his death one of the oldest, if not the oldest, priest in the Indian mission, though his age was only fifty-four years. He had served almost all his time in Vellore, where he had by his energy built a neat little chapel, and established a convent, which was only recently shut up after the last outbreak of cholera, and where his good and amiable qualities, his unaffected piety and charitable disposition endeared him to one and all, Catholics and Protestants alike. So simple was he in his habits, and so scrupulous in adhering to the ordinances of the Church to which he be-

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longed, that even in the latter period of his illness, during the season of Lent, he persisted in rigorously observing the quadragesimal fast, living but upon one meal a day, which consisted of nothing more than a little bread and onion soup or broth, and this he did in spite of the remonstrances of his medical attendant, who invariably urged upon him, but in vain, the necessity of taking good nourishment as the only means of prolonging life; and this rigorous fast, it is believed, must have hastened his death. Father Moncourier was buried on last Sunday evening in the chapel in which he loved to officiate, at the foot of the Vellor Hill, amidst a large crowd of persons of all classes and creeds, and numbers of the weeping poor whom in his lifetime he charitably supported.—*Madras Athenæum*, April 22.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 22. Str. Ava, Bombay and Southern Ports.—23. Str. Meinam, Pondicherry and Galle.—24. Str. Africa, Calcutta and Northern Ports; str. Cathay, Calcutta; Champion, Sunderland; str. Baghdad, Rangoon.—25. Ethen Ellen, Point de Galle; str. Khiva, Southampton.—27. Str. Viceroy, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Ava.—From COLOMBO.—Mr. Lee, Mr. Warmer, and Mr. Butcher. From GALLE.—Capt. Clark. From NEGAPATAM.—Capt. Hubbard.

Per str. Africa.—Mr. M. S. Corner. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. C. Crawford.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Cathay.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Milletts, Mr. J. Ralph, Mrs. P. D. Dickens, Col. and Mrs. Bowdler, Mr. E. Schmid, Dr. D. B. Smith and niece, and Mr. Whilley and three children. For GALLE.—Mr. J. M. Lyall, Mr. J. Thomas, and Mr. R. O. Phillips. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Hamersby. For MELBOURNE.—Captain Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Baldock, and Mrs. J. D. Bruce and child. For BRINDISI.—Mr. T. H. Wordie, Col. D. Brown, and Mr. T. H. Horton. For VENICE.—Mrs. H. B. Spoonce, Mr. and Mrs. T. Greenhill, and Mr. P. D. Erdman. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. Hay, Miss Milman, Miss Hurford, Rev. E. Jacob, Mr. R. Millett, Mr. F. G. Millett, Mrs. J. Ralph and three children, Mr. S. Bird, Mr. R. Bayack, Mr. W. Stevens, Miss Falcon, Mr. and Mrs. MacMinn, Mr. H. Hearnes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cornish, Mrs. Wright, Col. Norgate, Mrs. E. Thompson, Mrs. C. F. Worsley and infant, Mrs. F. Place and two infants, Mrs. M. Thompson, Lieut. col. Longmore, Mr. C. E. Louides, Mrs. T. Boulton, Mrs. R. O. Phillips and two infants, Mrs. W. Barnard, Mrs. W. Sheerer, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hawkins and two children, Mrs. E. Morris's four children, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Falcon and infant, and Mrs. J. Sherriff and two children.

Per str. Baghdad.—From COCONADA.—Mr. F. Brandt. From VIZIAGAPATAM.—Major Roberts and Mr. F. Brickwell. From BIMLIPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and infant, Dr. Benson, and Mr. P. Smith. From RANGOON.—Surg. Beamish and Mrs. Vaux.

Per str. Khiva.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. McIvor, Mr. Hart, and Lieut. Jones. From MALTA.—Mrs. Harrison and infant. From VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Garrett. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mrs. Good, Dr. P. A. Weir, and Mr. Gregory. From GALLE.—Mr. Delinege.

DEPARTURES.

April 22. Her Majesty, London, via Coast; Henry Miller, Coast.—23. Jubilee, Coast.—24. Str. Ava, Calcutta; str. Meinam, Calcutta; Kingdom of Saxony, Northern Ports; str. Africa, Bombay; str. Cathay, Galle, Aden and Suez.—25. Mary Shepherd, London, via Coast; Queen of the North, Coast.—26. Athan Ellen, Masulipatam; str. Khiva, Calcutta.—27. Inveravon, Coconada; David Browne, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ava.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. Cliffe and Mr. T. Bullens.

Per str. Cathay.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. G. F. Lys, Mrs. Conway Gordon and infant, Col. and Mrs. Neild, and Mr. T. Griffiths. For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. S. Nixon. For VENICE.—Mr. T. and Miss Weir.

Per str. Khiva.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Garratt.

Commercial.

Madras, April 29, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 9 3-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight...	1s. 9⅜d. to 1s. 9 7-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 11 3-16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
,, ,, at 3 months	1s. 10 5-16d.
,, ,, at sight	1s. 10¼d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 22 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan 1859	... 9½ pm.
5 per cent. ditto 1856-57	... Nominal.
4½ per cent. 1870	... 101¼
4 per cent. 1832-33	...
Ditto 1835-36	... 100
Ditto 1842-43	...
Ditto 1854-55	...
Ditto 1872	... 3¼ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Ligh Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

COTTON IN GUJARAT.—The cotton season in Gujarat is now nearly over. The crops to the north have barely been a 50 per cent. crop, or half the full crop. South, not more than 25 per cent., or one-fourth. Ginners and pressers this year have barely covered their current expenses, and several companies must have been working at a heavy loss.

A MYTHICAL COBRA.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes of a cobra 7ft. 11in. in length, and about 1ft. in girth, having been killed in Guzerat. As far as we remember, Dr. Richards, "who probably knows more about snakes than any member of the Snake Commission," says he has never known of a cobra over six feet.

CAMP OF EXERCISE AT CHINCHWAD.—Sir Charles Staveley has evidently a camp of exercise for next cold season on the tapis, for Major Pottinger, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been, we learn, out at Chinchwad for the last few days surveying the country thereabout, and will return to Puna to-day.—*Puna Observer*, April 27.

CAPTAIN STAPLETON.—We regret to hear of the sad death of Captain Stapleton, late of the Royal Engineers, at Sattara. The deceased officer was an old Government servant, and rose by dint of steady perseverance to the grade of Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department. His impaired health compelled him lately to apply for two years' furlough, which was granted, but before he could avail himself of it he was cut off from the scene of his labours.

DEPARTURE OF MR. HOGG.—We notice among the list of passengers per P. and O. ss. *Malwa* the name of Mr. F. R. Hogg, the late officiating Director-General of Post Offices in India. Mr. Hogg was appointed Postmaster-General of Bengal in November, 1868, and on the departure for Europe of Mr. Monteath in February, 1873, was appointed officiating Director-General. During the three years Mr. Hogg has been at the head of Indian Postal affairs the department has been vigorously administered. The system of registered test letters introduced by him has met with great success, and by this means several most important postal robberies have been discovered. He was very much liked by all who served under him in the department.—*Times of India*, May 1.

MILITARY RETIREMENTS.—The last *Government Gazette* gives us the name of another officer quitting the service under the provisions of the new Retirement scheme. This is Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Jackson Prescott, of the Staff Corps, and Superintendent of the Guzerat Revenue Survey. This makes the eighth retirement this year, and Colonel Prescott's going will not do regimental officers any good. However, we hear that Colonel Bacon, commanding the 20th N.I., Colonel Cahusac, commanding the 16th N.I., and Colonel Bowen, 2nd in command of the 3rd N.L.I., intend retiring this year. Next July Colonel Taylor, commanding the 5th N.L.I., gets his off-reckonings, so 1876 will after all see a good many changes.—*Times of India.*

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was started in December, 1874, has now published its first annual report. The first prosecution by the Society took place in March, 1875, and the total number of cases during the next twelve months was 174. Of these twenty-four were for cruelty to horses, 137 to bullocks, and the remainder miscellaneous offences against animals used for food, the total of the fines inflicted by the magistrates being Rs. 1,034. We certainly think that some of this money should be allowed to the Society in cases conducted by its agents. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in Calcutta has recently obtained the concession, and there surely would be no opposition to extending it to the Bombay Society if the committee formally applied for it.

THE REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT.- Bombay has again protested against the Revenue Jurisdiction Act of Mr. Hope, but this time our townsmen have done so most strongly and unitedly, and we would fain wish effectually. Whether effectually or not, Bombay has done her duty nobly, fearlessly, and modestly, and it is now the Secretary of State who is to do his. We are fighting for a principle—a just and righteous principle—a principle which has guided the written as well as the unwritten laws of all nations, and which it behoves Government to respect in the interest of policy as well as justice; and it is for the preservation of such principles as these that the Secretary of State for India exists. The chief duty of the Secretary of State is to see that the guiding principles of good government are not violated by his agents in India in their officious servility to Government, as well as to their personal interests, and it is now to be seen how he is going to discharge it. It rests with him whether he is to preserve in Western India a principle which has the approval of ages and of reason, or whether he is to be guided by the new principle invented by Mr. Hope and others of his revenue creed, and this new principle is that an official suitor is to be a judge in his own case in matters of right and property in land. Whatever be the result of Bombay's protest against the Act, it is better that it is made. For if nothing else, it will at least serve one purpose, and that it will show to the Secretary of State and the English public with what alarm and distrust the new Revenue Act, or rather the doings of Indian Dracos of our age, is regarded in India. And it is well that we as loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen should fearlessly and modestly let her Government know the intense dissatisfaction with which the despotic tendency of the recent Indian legislation in general, and the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act in particular, is regarded by the Indian public. And this, we believe, we have succeeded in doing, with very great success, at the last Tuesday's meeting. The meet-

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ing was a crowded one, and was very largely attended by the representatives and leaders of all the classes of the Bombay public. There were present some of the independent ex-Bombay members of the local Legislative Council. The present non-official members of the Council were there and took an active part in the proceedings. This is rather an unusual circumstance, but it shows that when the true interest of the country is concerned our leaders of society will not be misled by that false moderation of not supporting movements against Government which some are pleased to call loyalty to Government, but which, we may be allowed to say, is disloyalty of the very worst type. Let the truth and the real popular feeling be told to the Governors and then we shall have as loyal subjects done our duty.—*Native Opinion.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 24. Str. Coconada, Bussorah; Ellen Bates, Liverpool; Cape Comorin, Liverpool; Wild Wave, Cochin.—25. Str. Galatea, London; Jona, Mauritius; str. Monte Moro, Calcutta.—26. Str. Deccan, Southampton; Serra Morena, Sunderland; str. Zante, Liverpool; str. Bergen, Newcastle; Annie Louray, Kurrachee.—27. Str. Socotra, Calcutta; str. Akola, Kurrachee; Marlborough London.—28. Str. Vixen, Liverpool.—29. Str. Minerva, Trieste; str. Ashgrove, Liverpool; H.M.S. Himalaya, Penang.—30. Marathon, Cardiff; Seaforth, Liverpool; Princess Alexandra, Greenock; Electra, Chittagong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. P. Rogers, Mr. Egerton, Major H. S. Anderson, Capt. Sandy, Mr. J. Pease, Mrs. Summers and child, Mr. Evezard, Miss Evezard, Lieut. H. R. Cook, Mr. E. W. Bullock, Mr. C. P. Whitcombe, Mrs. Blaikie and two children, Dr. J. O'Sullivan, Mr. G. Coxon, Mr. C. Coxon, Mr. Leslie, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Elliott, Surg. W. H. Briggs, Mr. J. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Wynne, Mr. Coghlan, Dr. Curter, Col. Beauchamp, and Capt. Shakespeare. From BRINDISI.—Lieut. col. Gulliver, Mr. D. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Keith, Capt. C. P. Worthy, and Mr. Quinmaux. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. Joppe.

DEPARTURES.

April 24. Str. Vingorla, Kurrachee and Kurrachee Coast; str. Malwa, Southampton, &c.—25. Timour, Antwerp; Octavia, Havre; str. Jupiter, Trieste, &c., via Canal; str. Marcia, Marseilles, via Aden.—26. Str. Odessa, Marseilles, via the Canal; str. James Drake, Dunkirk, via the Canal; str. Glentrium, Liverpool, via the Canal.—27. Glenhaven, Havre; H.M.S. Philomel, Seychelles; str. Borrowdale, Antwerp.—28. Str. Pachumba, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; Twilight, Liverpool; str. Cosmopolitan, Marseilles.—29. Str. Sumatra, Australia, &c.; str. Volmer, Amsterdam, via Canal; str. Zeal, Liverpool, via Canal; str. Asia, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Blenheim, London, via Canal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Malwa.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Howey, Lieut. Tudor, Dr. R. W. Williams, Miss Nixon, Mr. Henderson. For BRINDISI.—Col. W. V. Brooke, Mr. J. J. Merick. For VENICE.—Col. Stafford.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Rhind, Mr. T. Boulton, Major J. F. Keen, Mr. G. Winter, Surg. J. Anderson, Mrs. Chatfield and two infants, Mr. J. A. Collins, Capt. Kelly, Surg. T. Holmes, Mr. Merwin, Mr. A. Branwood, Conductor Cronolly, Mrs. Duggan and infant, Capt. Preston, a lady, Capt. Scott, Mr. J. Rushton, Colonel Douglas, R.A. For BRINDISI.—Major J. Stewart, Mr. F. J. Ivens, Col. J. C. Wood and infant, Mr. F. Sherman. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyers, Mrs. Newnham, Mrs. Cook and two children, Mr. T. Cruddas, Mr. E. B. Steedman, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Glover and infant, Mr. J. S. Blackett, Dr. G. G. W. Maitland, Mr. W. H. Hodge.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 1, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	... ...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
6 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 9 3-16d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto	ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	96
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3100
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1090
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3150
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1500
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1110 xd.
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	267
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	707½
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	725 xd.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1095
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 99
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	,, 101
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 101¼
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 103¼
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 18-4
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	,, ,, 18-4
Ditto Pekin	,, ,, 17-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, May 19.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods dull. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.12; 40's Mule Twist, 9½; 30's Water Twist, 9½. Cotton quiet but steady. Shipments of the week, 63,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 8½d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101⅛; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 101½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 103½. Freights, 36s. 3d. to 41s. 3d.

Ceylon.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—There are vague rumours in Madras, the *Madras Mail* says, that Sir William Robinson is destined to succeed Sir W. H. Gregory at, the end of this year as Governor of Ceylon. As his five years as Member of Council, Madras, do not expire until December, 1878, his promotion to a Governorship a few months hence would be cordially approved by Mr. Huddleston, his prospective successor in Council, and by several other gentlemen who will obtain promotion. There are already two William Robinsons who are Governors of Colonies, namely, the Hon. William Robinson, Governor of the Bahama Isles, and the Hon. William Robinson, Governor of Western Australia.

LORD NORTHBROOK AT COLOMBO.—At daybreak on Friday morning, April 21, the ss. *Tenasserim*, with the late ex-Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, and party on board, arrived in the roadstead, Colombo. At nine o'clock a guard of honour of fifty men and the drum and fife band of the 57th Regiment proceeded to the wharf to receive the illustrious visitor. The officials assembled there were Lieut. Thackwell, A.D.C., Col. Logan, and Capt. Mortimer, Brigade Major. On arrival at the wharf, Lord Northbrook was received by Lieut. Thackwell, and escorted to the carriage in waiting to convey him to Queen's House, where his Excellency the Governor received him with due honours. The party consists of Lord Northbrook, the Hon. Emma Baring, the Hon. Frank Baring, A.D.C., Miss Foulkes, Mrs. Barnett, Col. Eagle, Grenadier Guards, Capt. Farmer, 60th Rifles, Capt. Baring, R.A., Capt. Hardy, Rifle Brigade, Rev. Canon Duckworth, Dr. McLeod, and Mr. Hart. Lord Northbrook, ladies, and suite left for Kandy by special train the same afternoon at 1.40. His Lordship returned to Colombo again on Sunday afternoon, April 23, and went to sea the same evening.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.—The Governor general in Council directs that the words "in 1861" be expunged from Section 102 [*c*] of the Civil Pension Code.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Morar, on Feb. 23, Private L. Kennedy, 54th regt., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st. With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Morar, on Jan. 19, struck Lance Corporal T. Mulcahy, of the same regiment, the said Lance Corporal T. Mulcahy being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2nd. With having, at Morar, on or about Jan. 20, made away with the following articles of his kit, viz., a brass brush, a cloth brush, and a pair of boots. 3rd. With having, at Morar, on or about Jan. 20, lost by neglect the following articles of his kit, viz., a brass brush, a cloth brush, and a pair of boots. Finding: Guilty of the first charge, not guilty of the second charge, and not guilty of the third charge. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from H.M.'s service. Approved and confirmed.—NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Feb. 5, No. 2033, Private Abraham Hollinrake, 109th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dinapore, on January 14, when being drilled at bayonet exercise by Lance Corporal George Harris, of the 109th Foot, rushed upon him with his bayonet fixed, and struck him with his fist, and kicked him on the face, the said Corporal Harris being his superior officer, in the execution of his office; and having then and there used towards the said Corporal language, in substance and to the effect following, viz.:—"You ———, I will run you through your heart." The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of fifteen years. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's Service. The Court having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer, and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former sentence, and do now sentence the prisoner, No. 2033, Private Abraham Hollinrake, of the 109th Regiment of Foot, to suffer penal servitude for the term of his natural life. Dinapore, March 15.—Approved and confirmed (Signed) NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, Commander-in-Chief, India. Calcutta, March 29. The prisoner Abraham Hollinrake was guilty of one of the most serious of military crimes, that of advancing from the rank with his rifle and bayonet, and making a murderous and persevering assault on a non-commissioned officer, when in the execution of his office. The Court, after full consideration, have marked the grave nature of the crime by a sentence of penal servitude for life, a sentence which I have entirely approved. The prisoner was unable to produce evidence of the slightest provocation. While any undue severity on the part of the non-commissioned officers must be checked, it is absolutely necessary to protect them in the performance of their duty.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 15.)

WARDEN, H. W., C.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, having reported his arrival at Dinapore on the 6th inst., is posted as personal asst. to the engr. in chief.

WOODCOCK—MAYNARD—GARSTIN.—The following tempy. proms. are sanctioned in the Oudh police from the date on which Lieut. col. O. L. Smith was app. to offic. as inspector gen. of police:—Major E. M. Woodcock, district superint. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade. Capt. E. M. Maynard, dist. superint. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade. Mr. N. A. Garstin, dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade.

(*Gazette of India*, April 22.)

CRAWFORD, Capt. C., R.E., exec. engr., returned from special duty, is posted to the 3rd circle, mily. works.

GORDON—KIERNANDER—RULE.—Mr. W. E. Gordon is app. to act as acct. gen., Bombay, and comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency, during Mr. Lushington's leave. Mr. C. R. Kiernander is app. to act as dept. acct. gen., Bombay, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Gordon. Mr. E. Rule received charge of the offices of acct. gen., Madras, and comr. of the dept. of issue of Govt. paper currency, Madras, from Mr. R. W. Lodwick, on March 17.

JOHNSON, H., temp. exec. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transfd. from the Chenab div. to the Ravi div.

JOHNSON.—During the absence of the Gov. gen. in Council from the Presy., the offieg. secy. to the Govt. of India in the mily. dept., Col. A. B. Johnson will have charge of that portion of the home dept. which is left at the Presy., and of that portion of the Foreign-office which is left at Calcutta.

JOHNSTONE—HILDEBRAND.—Lieut. J. T. Johnstone, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, posted to the 5th circle, is attached to the 1st Rawal Pindi div. mily. work. Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R.E., asst. engr., is transfd. from the Chukrata road to the Dugshaie div., special mily. works.

MATTHEWS, Hony. capt. J., barrackmaster, Ferozepore div., mily. works, is transferred from the 4th to the 2nd circle, mily. works.

PRINSEP.—The services of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, late offieg. judicial comr. of Mysore and Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

QUARY—WINDER.—Messrs. W. Quary and R. Winder, exec. engrs., 4th grade, Punjab Irrigation branch, are transfd. to the estab. under the director of State railways.

SAWYER, Capt. G. W., asst. mily. acct., and offieg. mily. acct., 3rd class, is apptd. to the charge of the accounts branch, office of the controller of military accounts, Bombay.

SHAW, R. B., late political agent at Kashgar, is app. to be supnum. political agent, 3rd class, and is posted to Ladakh as British joint comr.

THUILLIER—MACAULAY.—Capt. H. R. Thuillier, R.E., offieg. dep. supt. of the 1st grade, is apptd. to offic. as supt. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during the absence on furlough of Col. J. T. Walker, R.E.; Capt. Thuillier received charge of the office of supt. of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India from Col. Walker on April 4. The services of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, offieg. under sec. to the Govt. of India in the dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal from April 22.

THE BERAR COMMISSION.

Consequent on the permanent appointment of Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission from Feb. 10:—

Capt. J. FitzGerald, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class; and Bomanjee Jamasjee, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Mr. R. M. Lackersteen, asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in the vernacular.

Mr. G. G. Dey, Bengal C.S., having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

Mr. W. Jenkyns, Bengal C.S., having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.

BRITISH BURMAH.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut. col. E. B. Sladen, dep. comr., 2nd grade, British Burma, to offic. as comr. of Arakan, the following temporary promotions are sanctioned from March 1:—

Mr. W. C. Plant, dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John, dep. comr., 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade.

Capt. H. R. Spearman, asst. comr., 1st grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th grade.

Mr. C. J. Duke, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade.

Mr. W. C. Midwinter, asst. comr., 4th, offic. 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. L. St. Barbe, asst. comr., 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade.

BERAR POLICE.

Consequent on the return from furl. of Major A. H. Millett, insp. gen. of police, Haidarabad assigned dists., the following changes are made in the Berar Police:—

Capt. C. T. Lane, offieg. insp. gen., to revert to his substantive position of dist. supt., 1st grade, from Feb. 29.

Mr. F. Wright, offieg. dist. supt., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd grade, with effect from Feb. 29.

Major C. Jameson, offieg. dist. supt., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd grade, with effect from Feb. 29.

Mr. E. Moffatt, offieg. dist. supt., 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive position of asst. supt., from March 10, the date on which he was relieved at Buldana by Mr. F. Wright.

REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

The following gentlemen, app. by H.M.'s Sec. of State to the Forest Dept. of India, are posted to that dept. as asst. conservators of forests of the 3rd grade. The provinces to which they are attached, and the dates from which their appts. will have effect, are mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Assam, Jan. 4.
Mr. A. J. Mein, Assam, Jan. 8.
Mr. E. G. Chester, Bengal, Jan. 12.
Mr. P. J. Carter, Burma, Jan. 19.
Mr. F. B. Manson, Bengal, Jan. 26.
Mr. J. Nisbett, Burma, Jan. 26.
Mr. F. H. Bonham Carter, Bengal, March 11.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. F. P. Layard, staff corps, suptg. engr., 2nd grade, now on furl., having succeeded to the col.'s allowance from March 11, his services are replaced at the disp. of the Military Dept. from that date.

Mr. C. C. Anderson, suptg. engr., 2nd grade, is prom. to the tempy. rank of chief engr., 3rd class, and to offic. as chief engr. of the Irrigation Branch, during the further abs. of Col. Greathed, R.E., on leave.

Mr. W. Fernie, asst. engr., 1st grade, Bengal, is permitted to resign his app. in the P.W.D.

Major W. Chrystie, R.E., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, Mysore, is tempy. prom. to the 2nd grade from March 14, v. Lieut. col. W. R. Johnson, tempy. prom. to chief engr.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, asst. engr., 2nd grade, N.W.P., Provincial Estab. to Central India,

Mr. R. M. Marrh, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Central India, to N.W.P., Provincial Estab.

First grade asst. engr. Mr. W. H. King, C.E., attached to the Dinapore div., is transfd. to the Barrackpore div., Military Works.

Fourth grade exec. engr. Lieut. W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., received over charge of the Darjeeling div., Military Works, from Major C. N. Judge, R.E., on March 31.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

The undermentioned accountants are appointed temporary assistant examiners, 3rd grade, and are posted to the offices specified:—

Mr. E. A. Dennys, to the Punjab.

Mr. W. E. Palmer, to the office of the examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, to Bombay.

Mr. W. B. Gray is app. a tempy. asst. examiner, 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The following tempy. proms. are made in the Superior Account Estab., with effect from the date specified:—

To be examiner, 1st class, 2nd grade, from March 5—Lieut. col. G. J. Melliss, R.E.

To be examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade—Mr. J. W. Fordham, from Feb. 3; Mr. R. K. Williams, from March 30.

To be deputy examiners, from Feb. 9—Mr. W. H. Braud, Mr. R. N. Burn, Mr. J. Douglas, and Mr. F. E. Godfrey.

To be asst. examiners, 1st grade, from Feb. 9—Mr. S. M. Johnson, and Mr. A. Wilson.

To be asst. examiners, 2nd grade, from Feb. 9—Mr. I. S. Hubbard and Mr. W. H. Marten.

The following perm. proms. are made in the Superior Account Estab., from Feb. 9:—

To be deputy examiners—Mr. J. L. Mackpherson and Mr. F. P. Quinlan.

To be asst. examiners, 1st grade—Mr. J. B. Bradden, Mr. R. N. Burn and Mr. F. E. Godfrey.

To be asst. examiners, 2nd grade—Mr. J. Douglas and Mr. A. Wilson.

The following transfers, appts., and postings are ordered in the Accounts Branch:—

Mr. F. P. Quinlan, asst. examiner, with tempy. rank of deputy examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is transfd. to the Rajpootana State Railway with that tempy. rank.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, asst. examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bombay, is transfd. to the Central Provinces.

Mr. J. S. Hubbard, asst. examiner, Telegraph Accounts, tempy. attached to Bengal, is transfd. to the office of the examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. F. Moore, examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, Public Works Accounts, reverts to the rank of dep. examiner from Jan. 17.

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BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 19.)

Mr. A. H. Haggard, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Buxar div. of the Shahabad dist., is appointed to have charge of the Serampore div. of the Hooghly dist.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, asst. mag. and coll., Mozufferpore, is apptd. to have charge of the Buxar div. of the Shahabad dist.

Mr. S. S. Jones, asst. mag. and dep. coll., Sasseram, is posted to the dist. of Durbhunga.

Mr. G. G. Day, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Chuprah, is apptd. to have charge of the Sasseram div. of the Shahabad dist.

Mr. W. R. Millar, asst. mag. and dep. coll., Shahabad, is transfd. to Chuprah.

Mr. P. N. Langdon, asst. mag. and dep. coll., Aurungabad, is apptd. to have charge of the Nowadah sub division of the Gya dist.

Mr. G. S. Park, offieg. mag. and coll., Sarun, is apptd. to act in the 1st grade of mags. and colls., with effect from the date on which Mr. W. Wavell avails himself of his subsidiary leave.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, C.S., is apptd. to be a member of the central examination committee.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, coll. of customs, Calcutta, having reported his return from furl. on March 29 last, is allowed sub. leave for one week from that date to the 4th inst. inclusive, under Sec. 17 (b of the Civil Leave Code).

Mr. W. H. Gordon, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., Dinagepore, is apptd. to act as joint sessions judge, and to exercise the powers of a dist. judge under Sec. 10 of Act. VI. of 1871 in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree dists., during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. F. Rampini, or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. Mackie, asst. mag. and coll., is posted to the dist. of Dinagepore.

Mr. A. C. Tute, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Baraset div. of the dist. of the 24-Pergunnahs, is posted to the Sudder station of Mozufferpore.

Mr. H. Lee, offieg. asst. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, is apptd. to have charge of the Baraset div. of the dist. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. H. Risley, asst. mag. and coll., is apptd. to act, until further orders, as asst. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The orders of the 10th inst., published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, apptg. Mr. J. Posford, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., to Nuddea, Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to Goalundo, and Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to Gobindpore, are cancelled.

Mr. D. B. Allen, asst. mag. and coll., is posted to the Sudder station of Nuddea.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is apptd. to be a member of and sec. to the committee for the management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

The Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon. H. L. Dampier of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

The Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon. T. W. Brookes of his seat in the Council of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Subject to the sanction of H.E. the Gov. Gen., the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to appt. Mr. W. Spink, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th secs. of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut. Gov. of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal div. of the Presy. of Fort William.

Major W. W. Hume, dist. supt. of police, Bogra, is transfd. to Bhagulpore.

Mr. H. Dawson, who has recently returned from furl., is apptd. to act as dist. supt. of police, Bograh, during the absence, on deputation, of Major W. W. Hume, or until further orders.

Mr. C. P. Crouch, asst. supt. of police, Barh, Patna, is apptd. to act as dist. supt. of police, Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. M. M. Ridsdale, or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. Falls is apptd. to act tempy. as an asst. supt. of police, and is posted to the sub. div. of Barh, in the Patna dist.

Mr. H. B. M. Eyre is apptd. to act, until further orders, as an asst. supt. of police, and is posted to Patna.

Mr. W. T. Webb, B.A., is apptd. to offic. as a professor in the Presy. College.

Mr. J. Behrendt is apptd. to offic. as an asst. professor in the Dacca College.

Mr. A. S. Philips, B.A., is app. to offic. as an asst. professor in the Patna College.

Mr. F. Lefeuvre is app. to offic. as head master of the Patna Collegiate School.

Mr. C. L. Harrison, offieg. sub dep. opium agent, is app. to act as sub dep. opium agent, Gya, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. M. Jerdon, or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Flyter, asst. sub dep. opium agent, Shahabad, is app. to act as sub dep. opium agent, Tehtah, until relieved by Mr. Osborne, on his return from furl.

Dr. N. Jackson is app. to the charge of the prison camp at Buxar, and of the general medical duties of the station.

The services of Surg. W. Harvey are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Mily. Dept., with effect from the 1st inst.

The services of Surg. A. S. Reid, offieg. civil surg., Cooch Behar, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, collector of Customs, Calcutta, is app. to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.

The following gentlemen are app. to be members of the Central Committee of Management for the Economic Museum at Calcutta, viz.:—

Mr. J. A. Crawford, coll. of Customs, Calcutta; Lieut. col. J. F. Tennant, R.E., Mint master, Calcutta; and Mr. C. H. Wood, chemical examiner to Govt.

Mr. L. Hare, C.S., offieg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, is transfd. to the dist. of Sylhet.

Mr. J. B. Goad, dist. supt. of police, Lakhimpore, who was deputed on special duty to the Naga Hills, resumed charge of office on March 17, from Babu Guru Prasad Das, insp. of police.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 26.)

Mr. A. Manson, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Tipperah, is app. to act until further orders as mag. and coll. of Pooree, v. Mr. F. G. Millett.

Dr. D. B. Smith is app. to be a member of the committee for the temp. management of the Royal Zoological Garden at Alipore.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant, dep. comr., Lohardugga, is app. to act as comr. of the Chota Nagpore div. during the abs. on leave of Mr. W. LeF. Robinson, or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Edgar, dep. comr., Darjeeling, is app. to act, until further orders, in the 2nd grade of dep. comrs.

Mr. J. J. Livesay, joint mag. and dep. coll., Purneah, is app. to act as dep. comr. of Lohardugga in the 3rd grade during the abs. on duty of Mr. H. L. Oliphant, or until further orders.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the city Moorshedabad div. of the Moorshedabad dist., is posted to the sudder station of Jessore.

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, dep. supt. of revenue survey, is vested with the powers of a dep. coll. under Regulation IX. of 1833 in the Gya and Patna districts.

Mr. E. Stapleton is app. to act as head asst. of the financial dept. of the Bengal secretariat during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. deDombal, or until further orders.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay is app. to act as under secy. to the Govt. of Bengal during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Crawfurd, or until further orders.

Mr. H. L. Jones, dist. superint. of police, is transfd. from Dinagepore to Pubna.

Mr. W. J. Kilby, dist. superint. of police, is transfd. from Pubna to Dinagepore.

Mr. C. A. Fisher, asst. superint. of police, is posted to Dinagepore.

The Rev. H. Finter, head master of St. James's School, is app. to the charge of St. James's Church and dist. during the absence, on priv. leave, of Rev. P. J. Jarbo, chaplain, with effect from 30th inst., or any subsequent date.

Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A., principal of the Khishnaghur College, is app. to act in the 2nd class of the Bengal educational service during the abs. on leave of Mr. C. H Tawney, or until further orders.

Mr. S. Ager is app. to be principal of the Cuttack College, with effect from Feb. 23, and until further orders.

Asst. apothecary Mr. W. H. Harding is app. to be house surg. to the Howrah General Hospital with effect from the date on which he joined the hospital.

Surg. major J. G. Pilcher is app. to act as health officer for the port of Calcutta, during the absence, on duty, of Dr. J. G. French, or until further orders.

Surg. major J. G. French is app. to be med. inspector of emigrants at Calcutta, under Sec. 9 of Act VII. of 1871.

The Lieut. gov. has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. R. Macallister of his appt. as a municipal comr. for the suburbs of Calcutta

Mr. A. H. Haggard, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Serampore sub div., is app. to be vice-chairman of the municipal comrs. for the town of Oottarparah.

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., asst. comr., 2nd grade, is app. to act as asst. secy. to the chief comr. of Assam.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, April 15.)

Mr. J. C. Robertson, coll. and mag., Allahabad, to offic. as civil and sessions judge, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. Lushington.

Mr. J. M. Pears, asst. mag. and coll., Allahabad, to offic. as coll. and mag., Allahabad, during the deputation of Mr. J. C. Robertson.

Mr. C. W. Mellor, joint mag., 2nd grade, who reported his return from furl. on March 27, is posted to Shahjehanpur.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following proms., with effect from March 26, the date of the decease of Mr. W. B. Peppin, dist. supt. police, 4th grade:—

Mr. C. C. Hicks, dist. supt. police, 5th grade, to be dist. supt. police, 4th grade.

Major R. Annesley, asst. dist. supt. police, 1st grade, to be dist. supt. police, 5th grade.

Mr. L. H. G. Thomas, asst. dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, to be asst. dist. supt. police, 1st grade.

Mr. E. A. Wallace, offieg. dist. supt. police, 2nd grade, to be confd. in that grade.

Mr. H. G. Batten, extra asst. comr., Almora, to offic. as junior asst. comr. in Kumaun, v. Capt. Reade.

With effect from March 12, the date on which Mr. R. T. H. Griffith assumed charge of the office of director of Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces:—

Mr. E. T. Constable, M.A., to offic. in the 1st grade of the Educational Dept., and Mr. A. E. Gough, B.A., to offic. in the 2nd grade of the Educational Dept.

Mr. F. B. Mulock, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Allahabad to Aligarh.

Mr. M. A. Kelly, asst. engr., 1st class, reported his return to duty, and is posted to the Bulandshahr dist., Meerut Provincial div.

Mr. N. A. Graydon, asst. engr., 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

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Mr. T. W. Scott, asst. engr., 2nd grade, transferred from the Punjab, is posted to the Bulandshahr div., Ganges Canal.

H.H. the Lieut. gov., N.W. Provinces, is pleased to make the following proms. in the Engr. Establishment, from Sept. 23 :—

Mr. J. S. Beresford to exec. engr., 3rd grade, permanent, v. Lieut. W. G. Ross, R.E.

Mr. A. H. Barron to exec. engr., 4th grade, permanent, v. Beresford.

Lieut. E. W. Cresswell, R.E., to asst. engr., 1st grade, permanent, v. Barron, from the same date, to fill temp. vacancies held by the above officers.

Mr. W. R. S. Jones, to exec. engr., 3rd grade, temporary.

Mr. C. Evans, to exec. engr., 4th grade, temporary.

From Jan. 24 :—

Mr. W. Willcocks, to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., v. Lieut. D. A. Johnston, R.E., on furl.

From Feb. 25 :—

Mr. J. P. Arbuthnot, to asst. engr., 1st grade, permanent, v. Lieut. S. J. Lambert, R.E., reverted to mily. duty.

Mr. W. E. Garstin, to asst. engr., 1st grade, temp., to fill the temp. vacancy held by Mr. Arbuthnot.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 13.)

Surg. major G. Farrell, 2nd Punjab cavalry, is re-appointed civil surg. of Kohat, with effect from the date on which he resumed charge from Surg. T. Moloney, 1st Sikh inf.

Vet. surg. W. Boyd is apptd. supt. of horse breeding in the Punjab, with effect from March 8, the date on which his services were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

The following order is confd. :—

2nd Punjab inf. regtl. order dated March 20, directing Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt, 2nd wing sub. and offcg. 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 8.)

The following temporary transfers are ordered :—

Mr. H. E. M. Impey, extra asst. comr., from Nagpur to Raipur.

The following tempy. promotions are ordered in the police, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. col. W. J. Morris, or until further orders :—

Mr. J. Higgins, dist. supt. 2nd class, to offic. in the 1st class.

Capt. T. A. Scott, offcg. dist. supt. 3rd class, to offic. in the 2nd class.

Mr. M. P. Hankin, dist. supt. 4th class, to offic. in the 3rd class.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, asst. comr., Nimar, is transfd. to the Hoshangabad dist., and posted to Harda.

Mr. J. P. Goodridge, C.S., asst. comr., is apptd. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Saugor, during the absence, on priv. leave, of Lieut. col. W. J. Morris, or until further orders.

Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., apptd. to offic. as registrar of the Court of the judicial comr., assumed charge of his duties on the 4th inst., before noon.

Mr. E. Cooper, sub. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd., as a temp. arrangement, from the Kanhan div., buildings and roads branch, to the Hinganghat div., Wardha Valley Railway.

Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, C.S., asst. comr., received charge of the registrar's office, Jubbulpore dist., from Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., asst. comr., on the afternoon of April 1.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., asst. comr., received charge of the registrar's office, Narsinghpur dist., from Mr. Munshil Liladhar, extra asst. comr., on the forenoon of April 1.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., asst. comr., assumed charge of the Bhandara treasury from Mr. Sheo Pershad, extra asst. comr., on the afternoon of April 4.

Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., asst. comr., Nagpur, is app. to offic. as registrar, Judicial Comr.'s Court, during the abs. of Mr. R. Logan, C.S., on priv. leave, or until further orders.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 15.)

Capt. J. W. Macdougall, asst. comr., assumed charge of his duties at Nagpur on the 4th inst., before noon.

Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, dep. comr., received charge of the Chindwara dist. from Capt. J. W. Macdougall, offcg. dep. comr., on the 31st ult., before noon.

Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., asst. comr., Nagpur, apptd. to offic. as registrar, Judicial Comr.'s Court, made over charge of his duties on the 1st inst., after noon.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, offcg. inspr. gen. of police, assumed charge of the office of inspr. gen. of jails from Surg. major J. Brake on the afternoon of April 11.

Capt. J. W. Macdougall, asst. comr., received charge of the registrar's office, Nagpur dist., from Mr. A. U. Fanshaw, C.S., asst. comr., on the forenoon of April 4.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., asst. comr., received charge of the registrar's office, Narsinghpur dist., from Mr. Liladhar, offcg. extra asst. comr., on the afternoon of March 17.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, asst. comr., assumed charge of the office of sec. to the Nimar local fund committee, with effect from April 2.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 8.)

Mr. L. Hare, C.S., offcg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Khasi and Jaintia hills, is transfd. to the dist. of Sylhet.

Mr. A. Forbes resumed charge of office as offcg. dep. comr. of Goalpara on the afternoon of March 24, from Mr. A. C. Campbell.

Mr. G. W. Place, asst. comr., under instructions from the chief comr., has been placed in exec. charge of the Kamrup treasury from March 25, and is authorised to draw bills upon other treasuries.

Major A. E. Campbell, dep. comr., assumed charge of the Sibsagar registry office on the afternoon of March 13, from Capt. E. N. D. La Touche.

Mr. J. B. Goad, dist. supt. of police, Lakhimpur, who was deputed on special duty to the Naga hills, resumed charge of office on the forenoon of March 17, from Babu Guru Prasad Das, inspr. of police.

Mr. H. Luttmann-Johnson, sec. to the chief comr., reported his return from three months' priv. leave, and resumed charge of office from Capt. H. J. Peet, offcg. sec., on the forenoon of April 3.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 15.)

Capt. H. J. Peet, asst. secy. to the chief comr. of Assam, is app. to act as asst. comr. of the 1st grade, and is posted to the dist. of Sibsagar.

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., asst. comr., 2nd grade, is app. to act as asst. secy. to the chief comr. of Assam.

Mr. L. Hare, C.S., offcg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, is vested with the powers of an asst. insp. of emigrants under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, in the dist. of Sylhet.

Mr. A. E. Heath, asst. comr., 3rd grade, is vested with the powers of an asst. insp. of immigrants, under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, in the dist. of Kamrup.

Under Sections 6 and 8 of Act III. (B.C.) of 1864, the chief comr. has been pleased to app. Mr. A. E. Heath, asst. comr., Kamrup, to be a municipal comr. and vice-chairman of the municipality at Gauhati, v. Mr. P. T. Carnegy, transfd. to Naga Hills.

Under Section 6 of Act III. (B.C.) of 1864, the chief comr. has been pleased to app. Mr. G. W. Place, asst. comr., Kamrup, to be a municipal comr. of the municipality at Gauhati, v. Babu Bissessor Gossain, dec.

Mr. L. Hare, C.S., offcg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Sylhet, is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, and with the powers described in Section 27 (*a*), 2, 4, 8, and 11 of the Criminal Procedure Code in that dist.

Mr. G. E. McLeod, asst. comr., 3rd grade, Sylhet, is app., under Act II. of 1869, to be a justice of the peace within the territories forming the province of Assam.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, April 15.)

BISHOP—SHEWELL.—In consequence of the death of Gen. Sir H. G. A. Taylor, G.C.B., Madras inf., on Feb. 9, the name of Major gen. G. W. Bishop, Bengal inf., is placed on the list of major gens.; and that of Major A. R. Shewell, Bombay staff corps, is placed on the list of lieut. cols. on the Indian Gradation List.

FASKEN.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following app. in the Punjab frontier force :—Lieut. E. J. N. Fasken, 89th foot 3rd Sikh inf., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be 2nd wing subalt., on prob., v. Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, app. qrmr.

GRANT.—The services of Capt. R. H. Grant, R.A., offcg. asst. qrmr. gen., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C., from April 15.

IRVINE, Brevet Capt. J. S., Bengal cav., to be brevet major, from Feb. 10, v. Gen. Sir H. C. A. Taylor, G.C.B., Madras inf., dec.

MACMAHON, Lieut. P. A., R.A., Ordinance Commissariat Depot, to offic. as 3rd class comy. of Ordinance during the period Capt. S. Cargill may offic. as asst. to the insp. gen. of Ordinance and Magazines.

WALKER—GILCHRIST.—Regtl. order confd., 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent, dated March 13, directing Capt. J. G. D. Walker, offcg. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., and Lieut. R. A. Gilchrist, offcg. adjt., to act as 2nd in com. of the regt., in addition to his other duties, on the departure on general leave of absence in India of Major H. Watson, the comdt.

(*Gazette of India*, March 22.)

BATES, Capt. and Brevet major C. E., Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from April 20, subject H.M.'s approval.

BRUCE, Capt. T. F., Bengal staff corps, is perm. to retain the app. of adjt. of the 6th Punjab inf., Punjab frontier force, for a further term of five years, from April 22.

GERARD—FISHE.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, are prom. to the rank of capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Lieut. M. G. Gerard, April 19; Lieut. A. Fishe, April 19.

MOLLOY.—The services of Capt. E. Molloy are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from April 20.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. in the Hyderabad contingent :—

Capt. W. A. Lawrence, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the contingent during the absence on furl. of Major C. V. Conway-Gordon, v. Lieut. col. Hill, who has resigned that app.

Lieut. col. D. Shaw, offcg. 2nd in com., 3rd inf., to offic. as comdt. 1st inf., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. A. C. Lilly.

Lieut. A. J. Garrett, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. 3rd inf., v. Lieut. col. Shaw.

Col. F. A. E. Loch, C.B., Bombay staff corps, comdt. Sind frontier force, and supt. of the dist. of Jacobabad, to offic. as comdt. of the contingent, with the rank of brigdr. gen., temp., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Brigdr. gen. T. Wright, C.B.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following proms. are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Dept., from April 2, in succession to Lieut. col. H. B. Chalmer, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, retired.

Permanent.

Col. M. J. Brander, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and offcg. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. com. gen., 1st class.

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Lieut. col. J. S. Ogilvie, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Col. A. Macqueen, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, on furl., to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. col. J. B. Cox, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, on furl., to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major H. Rowland, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. L. W. Christopher, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, on furl., to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Temporary.

Lieut. C. M. Keighley, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, on prob., to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from Sept. 9, to fill an existing vacancy.

BRIGADE AND STATION STAFF ARRANGEMENTS.

Brigade Staff.—Capt. W. G. Thomas, 1st batt. 25th regt., to offic. as brigade major at Cawnpore, v. Bellamy, proceeding on furl.

Station Staff, Jhelum.—Capt. C. R. Cock, from Sitapur, to be station staff officer, at his own request, v. Court.

Sitapur.—Capt. M. H. Court, from Jhelum, to be station staff officer, v. Cock.

Delhi.—Capt. G. T. Halliday, late 4th European L.C., late offic. brigade major, Meerut, to offic. as station staff officer, v. Douglas, proceeding on leave.

Chunar.—Capt. J. M. Tulloch, gen. list, inf., attached to the 16th N.I., to offic. as fort adjt. during the absence on leave of Major Angelo.

Convalescent Depots, Dalhousie.—Col. E. W. E. Walker, R.A., to be comdt., v. Stubbs, app. to offic. as supt. of the gunpowder factory.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following tempy. proms. in the dept. of Military Accounts, from April 1 :—

Major D. B. Young, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to offic. as military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. A. W. Graham.

Col. W. C. Clarke to offic. as military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, v. Major Young.

Col. E. T. Fasken to offic. as military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, during the abs. on leave in India of Col. A. E. Osborn.

Col. G. E. Ashburner to offic. as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, v. Col. Clarke.

Lieut. col. J. P. Martin to offic. as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, v. Col. Fasken.

Capt. C. A. E. S. Carter to offic. as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Col. C. L. Brown.

Capt. H. H. P. Cowper to offic. as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, v. Col. Ashburner.

Capt. C. J. Durand to offic. as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, v. Lieut. col. Martin.

Major W. S. Hunt to offic. as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Capt. H. G. Pritchard.

Major H. G. Saunders to offic. as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, v. Capt. Carter.

Capt. C. F. Thomas to offic. as military accountant, 3rd class, v. Capt. Cowper.

Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis to offic. as military accountant, 3rd class, v. Capt. Durand.

Capt. M. A. Rowlandson to offic. as military accountant, 3rd class, v. Major Hunt.

Lieut. G. W. Sawyer to offic. as military accountant, 3rd class, v. Major Saunders.

With reference to the above—

Major D. B. Young will offic. as examiner of commissariat, barrack and clothing accounts, v. Lieut. col. Graham.

Major M. C. Perreau will offic. as Presidency paymr., Bombay, v. Major Young.

Major H. G. Saunders will offic. as paymr., North-West Provinces circle, v. Major Perreau.

Col. H. A. Cockburn will offic. as 1st examiner, pay dept., Bengal, v. Col. A. E. Osborn.

Capt. C. F. Thomas will offic. as paymr., Presidency circle, v. Col. Cockburn.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—

Lieut. col. E. H. Scott, staff corps, from April 15, and Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. N. Hodgson, staff corps, from April 17.

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) H. Mills, staff corps, from April 22.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermntd. officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal staff corps, comdt., 4th Goorkha regt.; Lieut. col. G. G. Cunliffe, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 29th (Punjab) N.I.; Lieut. col. A. Cory, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in comd. and wing officer, 44th (Sylhet) N.L.I.; Major A. Copland, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 19th (Punjab) N.I.; Surg. major W. P. Harris, M.D., Medical Dept.; Surg. major T. P. Wright, Medical Dept.; Lieut. E. H. Wilson, Bengal staff corps, qrmr. 86th (the Bareilly) N.I.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published in the *Gazette of India* :—

India-office, London, March 2, 1876.

To H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council

My Lord,—In reply to your letter No. 223, dated 30th September, 1875, relating to the tenure of the appointment of paid aide-de-camp to the Queen by an officer who has attained to the colonel's allowance, I have to inform you that I have decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, that an officer of the Staff Corps or Indian Army, being one of the paid aides-de-camp to the Queen, shall, on attaining to the colonel's allowance, surrender his salary to the senior among the unpaid aides-de-camp of the Indian Service, retaining his position until promoted to the rank of major-general.

2. I have further decided that Colonels Field and Wilson shall not be brought under the operation of this rule.—I have, &c., SALISBURY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, April 8.)

ATKINSON.—Saugor station order, dated March 25, app. Capt. S. E. Atkinson, adjt. 5th M.N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, from the 26th idem, in addition to his other duties, pending the appt. of a permanent incumbent, v. Capt. W. E. Chambers proc. on leave.

BARNES, Major O., 2nd squad. officer and offic. 2nd in com. 10th Bengal lancers, to be 2nd in com., v. Armstrong, who retires from the service.

BELL—OAKELEY.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the appts., and to sanction retirements, &c., as follows :—Royal Bombay Engrs.—Subject to approval by H.M.'s Govt., Major gen. H. W. Bax Bell is perm. to retire from the service on the pension to which he may be entitled. 1st batt. 8th regt.—Lieut. R. Oakeley, having passed in the higher standard, to be interpreter.

CLARE—RUTHERFURD.—Capt. A. B. Clare, adjt., 16th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, during the absence on furl. of Major Cubitt; Capt. W. E. Rutherfurd, attached to the regt., to offic. as 2nd wing sub., v. Taylor, on furl.

CRAIGIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 21, app. Capt. W. B. Craigie, 2nd squad. sub. 2nd Bengal cav., to offic. as adj. in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. C. E. Salkeld, proc. to appear before a medical board at Calcutta.

GRIFFIN, Lieut. col. R. D., wing officer and offic. 2nd in com. 36th N.I., is confd. in the app. of 2nd in com.

HOWEY, Capt. J. E. W., gen. list., inf., to offic. as 2nd wing sub. to 34th N.I., v. Senior, offic. as 1st wing sub.

HUNTER, Lieut. col. M., staff corps, to offic. as an asst. adj. gen. of div., till the return from furl. of Lieut. col. Chester.

JENKINS—THOMSON—CHAPMAN—BURTON—LAWRENCE.—Col. R. Jenkins, 2nd in comd, 1st Bengal cav., to be comdt., v. Alexander, who retires from the service; Major G. C. Thomson, 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in comd., v. Jenkins; Major A. R. Chapman, late adjt., to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Thomson; Lieut. F. C. Burton is confd. in the appt. of adjt.; Capt. W. A. Lawrence, late 1st Bengal cav., to be 1st squad. sub., v. Burton, app. adjt.

JOHNSTON.—Lahore div. order confd., dated Feb. 28, directing Lieut. J. T. Johnston, R.E., detained at Lahore for duty with the P.W.D., to rejoin the corps of Sappers and Miners at Roorkee.

KEMBLE—HIGGINSON—MARTIN.—Capt. H. C. Kemble, 3rd squad. officer 2nd Bengal cav., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, during the absence on furlough of Capt. Knowles; Capt. C. T. M. Higginson, 1st squadron sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Higginson; and Lieut. M. K. Martin, 1st batn. 3rd regt., the Buffs, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. sub., on prob., v. Craigie.

LANGFORD.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 22, appg. Lieut. and Local capt. F. Langford to be offic. instr. of musketry to 85th foot, from March 21, during the absence of Lieut. F. W. Robinson, proceeded on leave to England.

LEMON—Battn. order confd., dated March 25, appg. Capt. R. S. Lemon to offic. as instr. of musketry 1.14th foot, during the absence on leave to England of Lieut. T. M. Robinson, from March 25.

MOLYNEUX—BAILEY—MORE-MOLYNEUX.—Capt. W. M. Molyneaux, 1st wing subalt., 1st N.I., to offic. as adj., v. Miley, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Govt.; Lieut. T. J. Bailey, 1st wing subalt. 41st N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt., and to offic. as 1st wing subalt., v. Molyneux, offic. as adj.; and Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, 2nd wing subalt. 36th N.I., to offic. as 2nd wing subalt., v. Bailey.

OSBORN—SHAKESPEAR—GRAHAM.—Major H. R. Osborn, 2nd in com. 5th Bengal cav., to offic. as comdt., during the absence of Col. Gough, on furlough; Capt. H. A. Shakespear, 2nd squad. officer, on return from furlough, to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Osborn; and Capt. R. B. Graham, 3rd squad. officer and offic. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., until the return from furlough of Capt. Shakespear.

ROBERTS—Allahabad brig. order confd., dated March 28, directing Col. W. Roberts, comdg. 1.5th fusiliers, to assume comd. of the station, consequent on the departure to Cawnpore of the Major gen. comdg. on inspection duty.

SAMUELLS—HOGGE.—Regtl. order, dated March 17, making the following appts. consequent on the appt. of Capt. A. C. W. Crookshank, adj. (offic. wing officer), to offic. as 3rd asst. sec. to the Govt. of India, in the mily. dept.:—Capt. A. P. Samuells, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, and Lieut. C. Hogge, offic. 2nd wing subalt. on prob., to offic. as adj.

SCOTT—HEATH.—Capt. W. W. H. Scott, 1st squad. subalt. 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal lancers, to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Shakespear, apptd. dep. asst. adj. gen. at headquarters; Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, 10th hussars, 2nd squad. subalt. on prob., to be 1st squad. subalt., v. Scott.

SMITH—FITZGERALD—LEWIS—HEPBURN—FULFORD.—Major M. G. Smith, wing officer, to be 2nd in com. 26th N.I., v. Longmore, who retires from the service; Capt. A. Fitzgerald, adj., to be wing officer, v. Smith; Lieut. T. L. Lewis, qrmr., to be adj., v. Fitzgerald; Lieut. C. J. R. Fulford, 1st wing sub., to be qrmr., v. Lewis; Capt. A. B. Hepburn, attached to the regt., to be 1st wing sub., v. Fulford.

STEEL, Capt. J. N., is confd. in the appt. of qrmr., 25th N.I.; Surg. H. K. M'Kay, is confd. in med. charge of the regt. [the Lahor div.

STEWART, Major gen. D. M., C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, is posted to

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STRATFORD—WILSON.—Dalhousie station order confd., dated March 26, directing Lieut. and local capt. R. Stratford, 1-6th foot, station staff officer, to assume com. of the depot and station, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. F. W. Stubbs, R.A., to take up another appt., and app. Capt. G. A. Wilson, 81st foot, to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. and local capt. R. Stratford.

WALKER, Major R. J., 17th N.I., wing officer, to be 2nd in com., v. Stainforth, who retires from the service.

WATSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 11, app. Lieut. A. J. Watson to offic. as interpreter of musketry, from the 1st idem, v. Lieut. G. Shields, proc. to the convalescent depot, Darjeeling.

WEMYSS, Capt. B., gen. list, inf., late 41st N.I., to be 1st wing sub., 41st N.I., v. Bailey, transfd. to the 1st N.I.

YORKE, Col. P. S., 2nd in com. and offic. comdt., 12th Bengal cavy., to be 2nd in com., 7th Bengal cavy., v. Packe, dec.; Col. Yorke will continue with the 12th cavy., and Capt. A. J. T. Welchman is confd. in the appt. of 1st squad. sub.

STAFF OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, April 12.)

Gen. Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., having assumed the com. of the forces in India from April 10, is pleased to make the following apps. on H.E.'s personal staff:—

To be Military Secretary.—Lieut. col. G. T. Gough, half-pay, late cav. depot, as a temp. measure, to enable him to complete five years' staff employment.

To be Persian Interpreter.—Lieut. col. H. Moore, Bombay staff corps.

To be Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. H. G. Grant, 78th Highlanders, and Lieut. W. L. Davidson, R.A., as a temp. measure.

To be Surgeon.—Surg. major A. F. Bradshaw, Army Med. Dept.

18TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Capt. T. R. Davidson, 2nd in com. and offic. comdt., to be comdt., v. Smith, who retires from the service.

Capt. H. C. Marsh, 2nd squad. officer, to be 2nd in com., v. Davidson.

Major R. Wheeler, 3rd squad. officer, to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Marsh.

Capt. E. S. Neave, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Wheeler.

Lieut. G. L. R. Richardson, 2nd squad. sub. and offic. adj., to be adj.

Lieut. W. H. F. MacMullen, 11th hussars, offic. 2nd squad. sub. on probation, to offic. as 1st. squad. sub. on probation, v. Neave.

Capt. the Hon. W. R. Napier, gen. list, inf., to be 2nd squad. sub., v. Richardson.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on March 14:—

Surg. major T. Barnwell.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on March 10:—

Lieut. W. P. Thring, G.11th brig. R.A.

J. P. Freeth, G.11th brig. R.A.

Capt. R. W. Bastow, 63rd foot.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

11th Hussars.—Capt. J. Dennis to rank as capt. from March 5, 1873.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut. W. Taylor to be capt. from Oct. 13, 1875.

2nd Batt. 1st Royals.—Major W. N. Watts to be lieut. col. from Dec. 9, 1871.

2nd Batt. 7th Regt.—Capt. P. C. C. Savage to be major from July 20, 1875; Lieut. J. Angus to be capt. from March 1, 1876.

2nd Batt. 9th Regt.—Lieut. J. Lovell to be capt. from Feb. 26, 1876.

1st Batt. 14th Regt.—Capt. Æ. G. Blair to be major from March 7, 1876.

1st Batt. 27th Regt.—Capt. G. H. Turner to be major from Feb. 8, 1876.

1st Batt. 18th Regt.—Capt. A. J. A. Jackson to rank as capt. from Oct. 23, 1872.

1st Batt. 21st Fusiliers.—Capt. F. W. Hamilton to be major from July 20, 1875.

34th Regt.—Capt. G. Malcolm to be major from July 6, 1875.

55th Regt.—Capt. O. S. Delane-Osborne to be major from Nov. 2, 1875.

63rd Regt.—Capt. H. M. Parkerson to be major from Nov. 23 1875.

70th Regt.—Capt. M. J. Tighe to rank as capt. from Sept. 7, 1870.

FOREIGN-OFFICE.—The recognition by the Government of India of Mr. L. L. Hali as Austro-Hungarian Consular Agent at Kurrachee, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government. In recognition of the services rendered to Government by Faiz Muhammad, extra asst. coll. in Sind, the Viceroy and Governor general is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. M. Low, C.S., commissioner, Nerbudda division, availed himself on March 24 of the leave granted to him in notification No. 951, dated 16th idem, making over charge of the Nerbudda division to Lieut. col. C. B. Lucie Smith. Mr. J. Mackee, assistant conservator of forests, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by notification No. 1174, dated 29th ult., on April 1. Mr. M. Chapman, assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Marine Survey Department, for one year, from May 1. Dr. J. Furguson, civil surgeon of Gujrat, has obtained six months' leave, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Capt. H. L. Crossman, commanding B company, Darjeeling volunteer rifles, for twelve months, from March 25. Mr. W. LeF. Robinson, commissioner, Chota Nagpore, for three months, from 3rd prox., or any other date on which he may avail himself of it. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr. J. F. Stevens, C.S., under orders of Feb. 26 last, is cancelled, from the 30th ultimo, the date on which he was appointed to act as judge of Moorshedabad. Mr. R. F. Rampini, joint sessions judge, Julpigoree, for three months, from May 2, or within fifteen days of that date. Lieut. col. W. Gordon, district superintendent of police, for three months, from 15th inst. Mr. M. McM. Ridsdale, officiating dist. superint., Tipperah, for two months and eighteen days, from 15th inst., or within a month of that date. Mr. C. M. Jerdon, sub dep. opium agent, Gya, for two years. Mr. G. M. Goodricke, assistant collector of Customs, Calcutta, reported his departure on the 26th ult. Mr. W. T. Church, joint magistrate of Benares, for one month and nineteen days, from May 15. Mr. J. C. Leupolt, joint magistrate, Azamgarh, privilege leave for two months, from May 14. Mr. W. Barry, assistant magistrate and collector, Banda, privilege leave for three months, from April 24. The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. W. A. Howe, joint magistrate, Jaunpur, is hereby cancelled. Lieut. col. E. M. Playfair, deputy commissioner, Nimar, privilege leave for three months, from the 19th inst., or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., assistant commissioner, Khandwa, in the Nimar district, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on April 2. Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 3rd inst. Surg. major W. B. Beatson, M.D., civil surgeon of Nagpur, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him on the afternoon of the 7th inst. Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., assistant commissioner, Chanda, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on April 1. Mr. Insp. Bagley, of the Damoh district, privilege leave for six weeks, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Dr. J. Ferguson, civil surgeon of Gujrat, for six months, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from April 6. Col. J. W. Younghusband, C.S.I., officiating inspector general of police, subsidiary leave for one month on full pay, with effect from March 10, preparatory to furlough. Mr. J. Reid, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, privilege leave for forty-five days, with effect from April 1. The Hon. S. L. Jackson, judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, privilege leave for three months, from June 19. Rev. E. Jacob, chaplain to the late Bishop of Calcutta, special leave, for six months, with the usual subsidiary leave, on urgent private affairs, from the 20th inst., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. O'Callaghan, traffic superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, privilege leave for three months, from April 14. Mr. W. Palmer, examiner of telegraph accounts, privilege leave for three months, from April 13. Mr. W. A. Billings, deputy examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bengal, privilege leave for three months, from April 2. Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, superintending engineer, 4th circle, military works, for eleven months. First class Apothecary J. Slane, civil medical officer of Goalpara, for six months, with effect from Dec. 23. Mr. A. B. Falcon, C.S., for one year. Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, C.S., reported his departure from India on the 1st inst. Mr. F. G. Millett, C.S., for twelve months, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 7th inst. Mr. E. de Bombal, head assistant, financial department, Bengal secretariat, for thirteen days, from April 24 to May 6. Mr. A. W. Cochrane, C.S., reported his departure from India on the 11th inst. Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.S., reported his departure from India on the 11th inst. Mr. T. B. Lane, secretary to the Board of Revenue, subsidiary leave for one day, viz., Oct. 21, on return from furlough. Mr. D. Lacey, district superintendent of police, reported his departure from India on the 7th inst. Mr. C. H. Tawney, professor Presidency College, reported his departure from India on the 7th inst. Mr. F. Lefeuvre, officiating head master, Patna Collegiate School, is allowed leave up to the 30th inst., in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of March 3 last. Capt. J. V. Falle reported his departure on the 11th inst. Mr. W. Leonard, personal assistant to the inspector-general of jails, for six months, together with subsidiary leave for four days. Mr. R. Waddington, district superintendent of police, Azamgarh, privilege leave for two months, from May 15. Mr. A. Sells, joint magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for three months, from May 2. Rev. D. P. Williams, chaplain of Meerut, special leave for three months, on urgent private affairs. Mr. G. Bligh, assistant engineer, 2nd division Agra Canal, privilege leave for three months, from April 15. Mr. J. L. Tickell, assistant engineer, attached to the Meerut division Ganges Canal, privilege leave for three months, from March 20. Mr. R. Foley, executive engineer, attached to the Meerut division, Ganges Canal, privilege leave for three months, from May 1. Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, deputy commissioner, Chindwara, privilege leave for two months and seven days, from the 24th inst.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. McN. Beatty, 11th hussars, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. A. M. Brookfield, 13th hussars, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. gen. C. S. Reid, R.A., to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Vet. surg. J. J. Meyrick, 19th brigade R.A., to England, from April, 1876, to July 15, 1877, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major H. Kelsall, 2-1st foot, to Murree, from April 10 to Oct. 10. Lieut. and local capt. E. Drew, 1-5th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. C. W. H. Wilson, 1-6th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. W. T. Hume, 45th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. F. Sedley, 48th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. A. Lewes, 48th foot, to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation. Major and local col. R. Lacy, 59th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. P. H. N. Lake, 59th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. B. T. G. Montgomery, 2-60th foot, from date of embarkation. Surg. major

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W. Macnamara, M.D., 2-60th foot, from date of embarkation. Surg. major H. Sherlock, 65th foot, to Almora, from April 1 to Oct. 15. Col. J. Doran, C.B., commandant 27th N.I., to port of embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., commandant 21st N.I., to Dehra Dun, from date of leaving regiment to Sept. 1, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. col. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in command 25th N.I., to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Major G. A. A. Baker, 2nd in command and squadron officer 6th Bengal cavalry, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs. Capt. C. E. Salked, adjutant 2nd Bengal cavalry, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, adjt. 8th Bengal cavalry, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study native languages. Lieut. C. W. Monypenny, qrmr. 2nd N.I., to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Lieut. J. B. Lynch, 2nd squadron subaltern 12th Bengal cavalry, to Calcutta, from April 7 to Oct. 7, to study the Persian language. Lieut. B. C. Graves, 1st wing subaltern 31st N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Col. C. G. H. Coote, commandant 16th Madras N.I., to Cashmere and hills north of Dehra, from April 23 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Col. E. S. Jackson, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Umballa, to Cashmere, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. col. H. R. Wintle, Bengal infantry, doing duty at Fatehgarh, to Mussoorie, from April 1 to Oct. 1, on private affairs. Capt. E. G. Newnham, 3rd squadron officer 17th Bengal cav., to Cashmere, from April 15, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major R. Gillespie, M.D., from date of embarkation. Surg. R. C. Eaton, from date of embarkation. Dep. surg. gen. J. C. Bow, M.D., Dacca circle, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, prep. to furl., on private affairs. Captain H. Y. Murray, late 4th regiment European light cavalry, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Nusseerabad division, Rajpootana, public works department, on private affairs, for sixteen months. The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—Granting Brig. gen. T. Wright, C.B., commandant Hyderabad contingent, thirty days, to Bombay, from April 5, or from date of departure from Bolarum, preparatory to obtaining furlough. Granting Surg. major C. F. Eves, Madras medical establishment, in medical charge of 6th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, four months, to proceed to Chickulda and Bombay, from March 15. Capt. M. H. Steward, R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Mhow, and join E battery C brigade, to which he has been appointed. Capt. J. Strachan, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for twelve months, from March 25. Major P. W. Powlett, Bengal staff corps, political agent, 2nd class, settlement officer, Ulwur, Rajpootana agency, for nine months, on private affairs. Capt. V. Rivaz, Bengal staff corps, quartermaster, 4th Sikh infantry, Punjab frontier force, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. W. Gordon, 68th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. the Hon. F. G. Baring, 4th battalion rifle brigade, extra aide-de-camp to H.E. the Viceroy, from April 1, or date of availing himself of it, to June 30, on private affairs. Capt. R. H. Grant, general staff, to Cashmere, for six months, on private affairs. Surg. major A. M. Tippetts, 1-5th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, and Paymr. F. B. Forster, 1-5th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Major and Local lieut. col. E. Marcon, 2-12th foot, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. L. F. V. Tudor, 34th foot, to July 4, pending retirement from the service. Capt. C. P. Forbes, 109th foot, to Naini Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. and Local capt. G. Simpson, 109th foot, to Calcutta and Darjeeling, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major H. McD. De W. Douglas, staff corps, to Mussoorie, Simla, and Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. J. H. Sadler, staff corps, to Calcutta, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to study the native languages. Capt. A. W. R. Becher, general list cavalry, to Simla, from May 4 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major P. W. Sutherland, to Rawulpindi, Murree, and Cashmere, from March 1 to Oct. 31. Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board. Capt. J. M. Trotter, general staff, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. M. W. Ommanney, R.H.A., to Naini Tal, from April 15 to Oct. 15. Lieut. C. B. Wickham, R.H.A., to Cashmere, Murree, and the adjacent hills, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. H. A. Bushman, 9th lancers, to Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 31, on private affairs. Lieut. the Hon. J. P. Napier, 10th hussars, to port of embarkation, for one month, thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major A. Wynch, R.A., for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. W. H. Wright, R.A., to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. W. S. Walford, R.A., for six months, on private affairs. Lieut. E. W. Howey, 1-3rd foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major J. Hager, 1-25 foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Paymaster E. Roberts, 51st foot, to Murree, from May 1 to Nov. 1, on private affairs. Surg. major J. Meane, 72nd foot, to Cashmere, for six months, on private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 25.)

BLISS.—The privilege leave for seventy days granted to Mr. H. W. Bliss, acting coll. and mag. of Madura, is cancelled at his own request.

HORSFALL, J. G., sub coll. and joint mag. of the Godavery dist., to act as dist. and sessions judge of Coimbatore during the absence of Mr. F. M. Kindersley on privilege leave.

SULLIVAN, H. E., coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly (returned from furlough), to act as third member of the Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. G. A. Ballard on leave.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 25.)

COOPER, Col. A., staff corps, will be entitled to col.'s allowance from April 29.

GORDON, Col. J. H., staff corps, 1st wing subalt. 23rd L.I., has reported his return from Europe.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The following notifications appear in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, 44th foot, has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—

Surgs. H. H. Smith, A. J. Surmer, and B. H. Williams, Indian Medical Department.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, April 18.)

ANDERSON, Major W., staff corps, will do duty at Palaveram, as a tempy. arrangement, during the absence on station leave of Col. Hodgson, comdg. wing 39th N.I.

BISHOP, Lieut. col. F. F. R., staff corps, to gen. duty, Bangalore.

DESBOROUGH.—The six months' leave of absence granted to Capt. S. H. Desborough, 9th brig. R.A., is cancelled, that officer having ceased to be under the orders of the C. in C. by accepting employment in the ordnance dept.

DYER, Lieut. col. T., staff corps, is app. offic. asst. adj. gen., British Burmah div., during the absence on furl. of Col. N. F. Bayly.

GODFREY, Lieut. col. C. J., from offic. wing officer 7th N.I., to wing officer 7th N.I.

HALLIDAY, Capt. S. C., G baty. 9th brig. R.A., has been tempy. attached for duty to E baty. 9th brig. R.A.

HANDYSIDE—GRANT—CRAWFORD.—Lieut. col. R. N. Handyside, from wing officer 26th N.I., offic. 2nd in com. 33rd N.I., to 2nd in com. 33rd N.I.; Lieut. col. A. D. Grant, offic. 2nd in com. 17th N.I., from wing officer 17th N.I. to wing officer 26th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. Crawford, from offic. officer 17th N.I. to wing officer 17th N.I.—with effect from April 1, v. Col. Applegarth, who retires.

NEWBIGGING, Capt. R. G., 45th foot, having arrived from England, will join his regt. at Bangalore.

PALMER, Lieut. W. H. G., staff corps, from wing officer 11th N.I., to 2nd in com. and wing officer 20th N.I.

PHELPS.—Order confd., dated March 25, by the officer comdg. Vizianagram, app. Capt. A. D. Phelps, 41st N.I., to act as station staff officer, Vizianagram, v. Major S. F. M. T. Grant, 12th N.I., proceeding to Cuttack.

SHAW, Lieut. col. D., from wing officer 9th N.I. to wing officer 11th N.I.

SWANSTON.—Order confd., dated March 12, by the officer comdg. Ceded Districts, app. Major N. Swanston, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Ceded Districts, to offic. as brig. major, Ceded Districts, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. A. R. Cloag, R.A., proceeding on leave.

SYMONS, Major H. G., from gen. duty, Kamptee, to offic. wing officer 11th N.I.

WALTON, Lieut. col. C. S. B., offic. 2nd in com. 9th N.I., to wing officer 9th N.I.

YOUNG.—Order confd., dated March 25, by the officer commanding 67th regt., app. Lieut. W. H. Young, interp., from the 4th inst., during the absence of Lieut. Passy, on special escort duty in Burmah.

MEDICAL.

GIRAND, Surg. major C. H., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay March 8, and report his arrival to the director gen., army med. dept. Surg. major Girand will travel expeditiously on duty, and report himself to the Surg. gen. British Forces, Bombay, not later than March 5, for duty on board the troopship.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. F. Gilby, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Bellary district, for eighteen months. Mr. K. F. Nordmann, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Vizagapatam district, for two years. Mr. R. V. Mayer, asst. director of revenue settlement, Chingleput, privilege leave for two months. Col. E. T. Fasken, examiner of commissariat, clothing, and stud accounts, privilege leave for sixty days, from the 5th prox.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. J. Neil, staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Major A. T. Rolland, staff corps, for one year and two days, on private affairs. Surg. major G. A. Burn, M.A. and M.D., Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 4th cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for fifteen months. Capt. J. T. Cummins, adjt. 4th cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for twenty months. Surg. major J. Henderson, M.D., Indian Medical Department, supt. Central Jail, Bangalore, for six months, on private affairs. Brigdr. gen. M. Walker, C.B., V.C., for sixty days, from April 15. Lieut. J. M. Gordon, 21st foot, inspector of musketry, for four months, from March 31, to Bangalore and the Neilgherries. Col. A. Wyndham, 21st foot, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and Adjt. G. A. Jones, 45th foot, overland, from date of embarkation.

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Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 20.)

COLES, C. E., to act as 1st asst. dist. superint. of police in the Khandeish dist. until further orders.

DAVIDSON—HUGHES—RAITT.—Mr. A. Davidson, on return to duty, reverts to his tempy. rank as exec. engr., 4th grade, from Dec. 24 last, from which date Mr. W. C. Hughes reverts to the rank of asst. engr., 1st grade, and Mr. Raitt to that of asst. engr., 2nd grade.

DICKSON—SCANNELL.—Lieut. C. J. Dickson delivered over, and Mr. H. Scannell received, charge of the office of dist. superint. of police, Broach, on March 21.

DICKSON, C. J., to be asst. dist. superint. of police in the Panch Mahals dist., v. Mr. Kennedy, but to continue to act as dist. superint. of police in the Sholapore dist. until further orders.

DRACUP, I., mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Dharwar, is invested with the power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec. 222 of Act X. of 1872.

GOLDSMID—CARVALHO.—Mr. F. L. Goldsmid delivered over, and Mr. H. F. Carvalho received, charge of the office of asst. revenue and police comr., N.D., on the 3rd inst., in the forenoon.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut. col. W. W., C.B., R.E., when relieved by Lieut. col. Thomson, R.E., to act as superint. engr., 3rd grade, and superint. engr. in Sind.

HUGHES, W. C., to be tempy. exec. engr., 4th grade, from Feb. 15, v. Hatherley, prom.

NAIRNE-LOCH.—Mr. A. K. Nairne delivered over, and Mr. W. W. Loch received, charge of the office of the 1st asst. coll. and mag., 1st class, Tanna, on the 3rd inst., in the afternoon.

REID—LELY.—Mr. G. B. Reid delivered over, and Mr. F. S. P. Lely received, charge of the office of 1st asst. coll. and mag., 1st class, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 3rd inst.

SEALY, Lieut. C. W. H., cantonment mag., Aden, and *ex officio* asst. resident, performed the duties of 1st asst. resident from Feb. 16 to April 3, both days inclusive, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on priv. leave of Capt. F. M. Hunter, acting 1st asst. resident.

SEALY—HUNTER.—Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy and Capt. F. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 1st asst. resident, Aden, on the 4th inst., before office hours.

SHEWAN, A., mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Satara, is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 3rd classes in the talukas which are placed in his revenue charge (Sec. 266 of Act X. of 1872).

SIMPSON, Capt. G. B., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Kurrachee dist. during the absence of Capt. Wise, or until further orders.

VINCENT, R. H., to act as dist. superint. of police in the Hydrabad dist. during the absence of Capt. Simpson, or until further orders.

WALLACE, Col. R. R., to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of Shikarpur.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 27.)

DAVIES, T. H., C.S., is apptd. to act as educational inspr. in Sind during the absence of Mr. Fulton.

GODFREY, F. E., asst. examiner, P.W. Accounts, Bombay, is transfd. to the Central Provinces.

GOLDIE, Lieut. M. H. G., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, has passed the deptl. examination.

NICOLSON, Capt. M. H., staff corps, is apptd. supt. of bazaars, Hyderabad, Sind, in add. to his other duties, with effect from March 10.

PRESCOTT—BEYTS.—Lieut. col. C. J. Prescott, staff corps, having retired from service, H.E. the G. in C. is pleased to confirm Mr. N. B. Beyts in the appt. of the supt. of the Guzerat Revenue Survey.

WALKER, J. W., has been apptd. to act as asst. judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad, from the date on which he was relieved by Mr. Tagore, and until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Capt. H. W. Warner, comdg. Indian Govt. steam vessel *Dalhousie*, performed the duties of Store accountant of that vessel from July 1 to Sept. 30, there being no other officer avilable.

Mr. George Peck, acting first officer Indian Govt. steam vessel *Dalhousie*, held the appt. of comdr. of that vessel, substantive *pro tem.*, from March 19 to March 31, both days inclusive, v. Captain Powell, transfd.

CIVIL SERVICE, SIND.

The Govt. of Bombay has made the following appts. in Sind, dated April 13:—

Mr. S. W. Tyndall to be 1st class dep. coll., Sind.

Capt. A. H. Mayhew to be 2nd class dep. coll., Sind.

Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald to be 3rd class dep. coll., Sind.

Mr. G. Macleod to be supernum. dep. coll., Sind.

Mr. R. Giles, M.A., to be 3rd class dep. coll., Sind, in the place of Mr. J. M. Graves, dec.

Mr. R. Graves to be supernum. dep. coll., Sind, on probation for one year.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The following gentlemen passed their examinations, on April 11, in the vernacular languages specified opposite their names:—

Mr. E. McCallum, C.S., in Canarese; Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., in Marathi; and Mr. T. B. Fry, District Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, in Guzerati.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 20.)

SMITH.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India:—Lieut. A. Smith, 56th foot, 2nd wing subaltern, 22nd regt. N.I., Jan. 20, 1875.

SWAN—HENRY.—With the approval of the Govt. of India, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. H. H. Swan to be a major in the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. Mr. G. D. Henry is app. qrmr. of the above corps, v. Swan.

SWINHOE—HIBBERT.—Consequent on the departure to England on furl., on m.c., of Major A. M. Shewell, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following proms. in the Commissariat Dept. are ordered, to have effect from April 8:—Major C. Swinhoe, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Capt. Hibbert, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 27.)

HUNTER.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, six of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. J. M. Muir, staff corps, April 12.

SCOTT.—In continuation of G.O. No. 288A, dated April 17, the undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 22, dated Jan. 10:—Lieut. col. S. Scott, staff corps, ordinary pension, £365, annuity £230. 12s., retired April 17, to be paid in England.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India:—

Major H. W. Harris, staff corps; Major H. S. Anderson, staff corps; Major E. P. Gambier, R.E.; Capt. H. S. Tandy, staff corps; Col. C. O. Maude, staff corps; Lieut. col. G. Nicholetts, staff corps.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—

Hindustani, Higher Standard—Bombardier W. Barnes, E. baty. C brig. R.H.A.; Capt. H. E. P. Thomas, 2nd batt. 15th foot; and Sub lieut. H. L. Daly, 56th foot.

Lower Standard—Magazine Sergt. J. W. Evans, Ordnance Dept.

Guzerathi—Sub Conductor G. H. Nelson, Commissariat Dept.

COMMISSARIAT.

Consequent on the departure to England, on furlough, of Lieut. col. A. Phelps, acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, the following proms. in the Commissariat Dept. are ordered, to have effect from 30th ult.:—

Major E. S. Ostrehan, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major J. S. D. Bolton, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. E. S. Walcott, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to be acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Poona*, April 22.)

BROWNE, Capt. J. H. G., supernum. list, has been posted to C battery 4th brig. R.A., v. H. I. E. Ford, placed upon the supernum. list.

ENGLAND.—Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is intimated that Lieut. A. F. England, 9th brig. R.A., has resigned his commission.

FORTEATH—BARRAS.—Major F. P. Forteath, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. 18th N.I., and Major J. Barras, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, in succession to Lieut. col. Smith, proceeded on furlough.

HUGHES.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 7, by the officer comdg. R.A., Poona div. of the army, app. Lieut. E. V. Hughes to act as riding master, to the 9th brig. and R.A., Poona div. R.A., from the 6th inst., and until further orders.

JONES, Lieut. G. T., R.E., to be doing duty officer, sappers and miners.

LYSTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3, apptg. Lieut. W. H. Lyster, 2nd wing subalt. 26th regt. N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his own duties, as a tempy. measure, v. Lieut. Forjett proceeded on medical certificate.

MACBAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 5, app. Lieut. W. G. W. Macbay, adjt. 27th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temp. measure, v. Major Castell, app. offic. 2nd in comd.

MAYHEW.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 259 of 6th inst., Lieut. T. Mayhew is app. to act as comdt. Goojerat Mountain Train, during Capt. Candy's abs., or until further orders.

MURDOCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated Dec. 1, app. Lieut. B. Murdock, R.E., sappers and miners, to offic. as doing duty officer, v. Lieut. T. R. Henn, R.E., who vacated on taking leaving to England.

NEWPORT, Major W. H., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer, 28th regt. N.I., v. Lieut. col. Nimmo, offic. 2nd in com.

NIMMO—KETCHEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 10, app. Lieut. col. Nimmo, wing officer 28th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Capt. Ketchen, qrmr. 28th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temp. measure, from the 5th inst., v. Lieut. col. Thorp, app. to offic. as 2nd in comd. 21st N.I.

REMINGTON, Major S., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 12th regt. N.I., v. Major Reid, offic. 2nd in com.

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RADCLIFFE.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 20, directing Lieut. Radcliffe, adjt. 24th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temp. measure, v. Major Hawtorn, proceeding on furl.

REID—BROWNE—FUTTER.—Major A. T. Reid, offic. 2nd in comd. 12th N.I., offic. as comdt.; Capt. C. M. Browne, offic. adjt. as 2nd in comd.; Lieut. H. S. A. Futter, 2nd wing sub., and offic. qrmr. as wing officer; the two latter, in addition to their respective duties, from March 27 to March 31.

VICKERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 6, apptg. qrmr. T. H. Vickers acting interp. to the 55th foot, in the absence of a qualified officer, with effect from March 2.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, April 29.)

HICKS, Lieut. col. W., staff corps, is placed on gen. duty, Poona, from the date of being relieved in the app. of offieg. asst. adjt. gen., Mhow.

LATOUCHE—STEVENSON.—Poona Horse.—Major LaTouche, 2nd in com., offieg. comdt., to be comdt., and Major Stevenson, 2nd squad. officer and offieg. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., in succession to Col. Westropp, removed.

PENTON, Lieut. H. E., offic. qrmr. 11th N.I., to be 1st wing sub. to 18th N.I.

REILLY, Lieut. E. G., 2nd batt. 7th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing sub. 17th N.I., on prob.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. A. Polehampton, for two years. Rev. C. C. Reynell, chaplain of Byculla, privilege leave for three months, from the 4th prox. The privilege leave for two months granted to Rev. A. G. Cane, chaplain of Ahmedabad, by Government notification dated 6th inst., is to have effect from the 21st instead of from the 18th inst. Mr. H. L. Cameron, acting superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway police, for twenty months, from March 5. The Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson, survey and settlement commissioner, Southern division, privilege leave for three months, from May 8. Mr. J. L. Lushington, accountant-general, Bombay, privilege leave for six weeks.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The leave granted to Lieut. A. F. Mackellar, 9th brigade R.A., in G.O. No. 102 April 1, is to be considered to begin from April 15. Paymr. F. B. Forster and Surg. A. M. Tippets, 1st battalion 5th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation; Dr. Tippets is fit for duty with troops. Capt. and Brevet major P. L. Bellamy, 55th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to do duty with troops. Lieut. A. E. Ommaney, 1st battalion 3rd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major G. H. Parker, 92nd foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation. The leave granted to Lieut. D. A. Campbell, 108th foot, is cancelled at that officer's request. Surg. major J. H. Pollard, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Surg. major J. Mackay, M.D., to remain in England, from Feb. 29 to Aug. 28. Surg. W. Ironside, M.D., to Matheran, from date of departure, for six weeks. Surg. major P. W. Cockell, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., Bengal medical establishment, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency. Surg. R. V. Power, B.A., M.D., in medical charge 13th N.I., on private affairs, for two years. Surg. major J. G. Grant, army medical department, is transferred from Aden to general duty, Presidency Circle, and will travel by steamer to Bombay, at the public expense. Lieut. G. C. Fuller, 3rd hussars, to Bombay, for six months, from date of departure, to study the native languages. Lieut. F. G. I. Welch, 2nd wing subaltern 16th N.I., for six months, from date of departure in April, on private affairs. Col. J. C. Graves, C.B., 3rd (Queen's Own) L.C., from March 11 to March 21, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Lieut. col. S. J. Thorp, 2nd in command 28th N.I. (officiating 2nd in command 21st N.I.), to the Neilgherry Hills, for six months, from date of departure. Capt. J. McHartigan, 1st wing subaltern 5th N.L.I., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Dep. surg. G. G. W. Maitland, to Bombay, from April 25 to May 24, preparatory to furlough. Major J. Miller, Bengal staff corps, to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) E. Thompson, staff corps, 1st assistant agent Governor General for Central India, officiating agent Governor General at Moorshedabad, for two years. Surg. major P. W. Cockell, Indian medical department, for six months, from date of departure in May. Lieut. M. James, staff corps, 2nd squadron subaltern, 3rd (Queen's Own) regiment light cavalry, for one year.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 16.

10*th Hussars.*—Lieut. C. W. Francis, Viscount Campden, retires from the service, receiving the value of a cornetcy.

11*th Hussars.*—Capt. and brevet major A. P. Garnett to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. E. Harnett, prom. in the 17th dragoon guards; Lieut. J. D. H. Stewart to be capt., v. Brevet major A. P. Garnett.

3*rd Foot.*—The prom. of Capt. J. Blaksley and Lieut. A. T. Leslie in succession to Major W. A. Daubeny, retired; Capt. J. Blaksley to be major, v. W. Ker, dec.; Capt. F. T. Jones to be major, v. W. A. Daubeny, retired; Lieut. A. T. Leslie, to be capt., v. J. Blaksley.

9*th Foot.*—Major W. C. Harvey retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

11*th Foot.*—Capt. W. H. Marriott, from the 36th foot, to be capt., v. E. R. M. Baskerville, who exchanges.

14*th Foot.*—Lieut. C. S. Gordon to be adj., v. Lieut. H. L. Woodland, who resigns that app.

15*th Foot.*—Capt. C. K. Farquharson retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Capt. H. Parker, from half-pay, late 100th foot, to be capt., v. F. W. Cary, made supernum. whilst holding the adjutancy of the 3rd Stafford Militia.

34*th Foot.*—Sub lieut. A. D. D. Kelly to be lieut., dated Dec. 6, 1873, but his lieutenancy in the army to bear date Nov. 12, 1873; Sub lieut. L. F. V. Tudor resigns his commission.

45*th Foot.*—The appt. as adjt. of Lieut. G. A. Jones to be antedated to Aug. 4, 1875.

57*th Foot.*—Capt. W. Gillmor retires upon temp. h.p.; Capt. R. K. Barrow retires upon temp. h.p.

65*th Foot.*—Major F. S. Herries retires upon full pay.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major J. W. C. N. Murphy retires upon temp. h.p.
Surg. R. Batho to be surg. major.
Surg. W. Ironside, M.D., to be surg. major.
Surg. F. P. Staples to be surg. major.
Surg. W. H. Climo, M.D., to be surg. major.
Surg. W. J. Wilson, M.D., to be surg. major.
Surg. A. F. S. Clarke, M.D., to be surg. major.
Surg. A. R. Hall to be surg. major.
Surg. E. Footner, M.B., to be surg. major.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Vet. surg. W. Thacker retires upon h.p.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. S. W. F. M. Wilson, 18th foot, having completed the qualifying service, to be col.

Major F. S. Herries, 65th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on full-pay.

Capt. H. Parker, 15th foot, to be major.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONISZ—At Deolalee, April 23, wife of Surg. A. H. Anthonisz, A.M.D., daughter.

BEECH—At Negapatam, April 25, wife of L. Beech, acting zillah surg., son.

BULL—At Calcutta, April 24, wife of A. W. Bull, son.

CARBERY—At Allahabad, April 23, wife of R. Carbery, daughter, prematurely.

CROFTON—At Simla, April 13, wife of Col. J. Crofton, R.E., daughter.

DOUGLAS—At Dhurmsala, April 21, widow of the late Capt. W. Douglas, M.S.C., son.

ERSKINE—At Poorundhur, April 22, wife of Capt. C. M. Erskine, Poona Horse, daughter.

GALL—At Lucknow, April 15, wife of J. Gall, Canning College, daughter.

GARDNER—At Lucknow, April 4, wife of H. A. Gardner, superint. Oudh and Rohilcund railway police, daughter.

HARRISON—At Kurrachee, April 25, wife of H. B. Harrison, Persian Gulf Telegraph, daughter.

HENDERSON—At Beypore, April 25, wife of H. A. Henderson, Civil Dispensary, South Canara District, daughter.

JENNINGS—At Sitapur, April 23, wife of Capt. R. M. Jennings, 6th Bengal cav., son.

MACALPINE—At Chittagong, April 3, wife of R. Macalpine, son.

MURRAY—At Assam, April 13, wife of D. K. Murray, daughter.

RIDSDALE—At Basti, April 17, wife of W. D. Ridsdale, daughter.

RYAN—At Madras, April 24, wife of P. Ryan, son. [daughter.

STRAHAN—At Bangalore, April 17, wife of Capt. G. Strahan, R.E., daughter.

SYKES—At Deesa, April 20, wife of Lieut. col. Sykes, comdt. 2nd cav., [drabad cont., daughter.

TURTON—At Aurungabad, April 27, wife of Lieut. col. T. T. Turton, Hyderabad cont., daughter.

VAZ—At Calcutta, April 20, wife of A. O. Vaz, engr., son.

MARRIAGES.

BRUCE—BLYTH.—At Dum Dum, near Calcutta, April 4, Alfred C. Bruce, R.E., to Frances M., daughter of Col. Blyth, 40th regt.

CLARKE—ASPINWALL.—At Cochin, Malabar Coast, April 19, William E. T., son of R. G. Clarke, M.C.S., retired, to Amy E., daughter of John H. Aspinwall, of Cochin.

DAVIS—BAUGH.—At Indore, Central India, April 20, Rev. Edward G. Davis, chaplain of Mhow, to Lilias M., daughter of Major gen. C. R. Baugh, Bombay Army, retired.

GRAY—LACKERSTEEN.—At Chinsurah, April 20, James Gray, of Maulmain, to Alice M., daughter of the late W. R. Lackersteen, of Calcutta.

GRIME—CALEBOW.—At Agra, April 18, the Rev. G. T. M. Grime, C.M.S., to Marie S., eldest daughter of Charles L. A. Calebow, Stettin, Germany.

MCCABE—SMITH.—At Bombay, April 25, Alfred A., youngest son of J. McCabe, late Ordnance department, and grandson of Surg. gen. W. F. Molyneux, M.D., M.R.C.S., British Forces, Dublin, Ireland, to Alice J., youngest daughter of R. Smith, Bombay.

MURRAY—FRASER.—At Landour, April 20, John R. Murray, M.D., Surg. major A.M.D., to Jessie M., daughter of Archibald H. Fraser, surgeon major, A.M.D.

O'DOWD—GORHAM.—At Rungpore, April 21, Thomas F., son of the late Thomas O'Dowd, of Westport, Ireland, to Rose V. Gorham, widow, daughter of the late James W. Caunter, Calcutta.

PEGGE—ANDERSON.—At Ahmedabad, April 20, W. T. Pegge, superintendent Dhuliakot Jail, to Mary A. E., eldest daughter of R. S. Anderson, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

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RAYNEAU—SMITH.—At Chinsurah, April 18, George A. Rayneau to Rosalie A., eldest daughter of the late Robert A. Smith.

DEATHS.

AYLEN—At Nagpore, Central Provinces, April 16, T. V. Aylen, civil surg., Bhandara, aged 26.
BONNAUD—At Calcutta, April 10, Fanny, wife, and on April 21 Fanny M. W., infant daughter, of M. C. C. Bonnaud.
BRADSHAW—At Ramandroog, April 25, Mary E. K. C., child of John and Tomasina Bradshaw, aged seven months.
CAMPBELL—At Oomrawuttee, Berar, April 22, Duncan, only son of Archibald W. Campbell, aged six months.
DENTON—At Bombay, April 20, Charles Denton, uncovenanted asst., Military Pay Office, aged 49.
DIXON—At Dinapore, April 16, Julia A., relict of the late George Dixon, of Patna, aged 75.
ELLWOOD—At Fyzabad, April 18, Arthur M., child of the Rev. J. R. Ellwood, C.M.S., aged four months.
GARDENER—At Lucknow, April 22, Maria T., wife of H. A. Gardner, aged 26.
GARRETT—At Calcutta, April 23, J. R. Garrett, Great Eastern Hotel Company.
HOWELL—At Goosery, April 23, John T. Howell, aged 37.
HUDSON—At Bangalore, April 19, Edgar F., infant son of the Rev. J. Hudson, aged eleven months.
HYNDMAN—At Darjeeling, April 7, Francis H., son of the late Captain Hyndman, formerly of the 11th light dragoons.
JAHANS—At Meerut, April 20, Mrs. Esther E. Jahans.
JOHNSTON—At Madras, April 17, Ann S., daughter of the late Swasey Farley, formerly of Boston, U.S., and wife of the Rev. R. D. Johnston, L.M.S., aged 53.
KENNIS—At Bombay, April 27, W. Kennis, engine driver, G.I.P. Railway, aged 45.
LYONS—At Midnapore, Lower Bengal, April 14, Eliza G., the wife of Surg. major Lyons, of the Bengal Army. [aged 39.
OAKES—At Bangalore, April 24, Major A. R. Oakes, Madras Staff Corps,
RICHARDSON—At Allahabad, April 21, Anne Richardson, relict of the late Henry Richardson, dep. asst. comy., aged 71.
SHUTTLEWORTH—At Meerut, March 30, Major Charles Shuttleworth, B.S.C., mag. of Nusseerabad.
STEARNDALE—At Bombay, April 24, Mary N., youngest daughter of R. C. Stearndale, Calcutta, and grand-daughter of H. B. Barnes, P. and O. Company, aged 1 year and 14 days.
THACKER—At Hissar, April 15, Amy F., daughter of W. H. Thacker, aged 16.
WATKIN—At Assam, John, son of Col. H. S. Watkin, Bombay Army.
WILCOX—At Buxar, April 23, Ella M., child of H. C. Wilcox, aged one year.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—Under the auspices of the East India Association, a meeting of gentlemen interested in the affairs of India was held on Wednesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Lord Stanley of Alderley, the subject for consideration being the necessity of establishing a Privy Council for India. Major Evans Bell, in introducing the subject, strongly urged the disadvantages of the present system of debating the grievances of Indian princes and rulers in the Houses of Parliament. An adverse decision in Parliament did not dispose of the claim of the claimant; indeed, in certain cases it animated the latter with renewed hope, and furnished him with fresh means of agitation. In fact, a debate in Parliament on an Indian political case of minor importance could seldom produce any effect but that of rousing bad blood by an utterly irrelevant exposure of what might appear odious or discreditable in the actions or expedients of all concerned. But so long as no open hearing for Indian political cases could be obtained, except through Parliamentary agency, supplemented by private and personal conciliation, so long would there be abuses more or less flagrant, and scandals more or less well founded, but always discreditable and prejudicial to the Imperial Power of Great Britain. Major Bell proposed that cases of this kind should be heard by the Privy Council, not merely by resorting to a Judicial Committee, but by an extension on the old lines, and in conformity with historical precedents, of the functions of that august body. If the former colleagues of the Viceroy, and some members of the ocal governments, were noted for life by the title of Right Honourable, they would be available when summoned to advise the Secretary of State. The ordinary working committee of the Privy Council forming an Indian Board might consist of some six or eight salaried members, one or more of whom associated with peers, judges, retired governors, and other eminent persons would form committees of Privy Council for judicial purposes, for special inquiries, or to report on treaties and conventions. Such a tribunal would not take away the Crown and Parliament's attribute of ultimate appeal; but it would enable appeals to pass openly through the prescribed channel towards a dispassionate judgment, instead of creeping through obscure and devious paths, amid scandals, intrigues, and recriminations, perhaps to no termination at all, perhaps to some compromise which confers no honour in the one direction and awakens no gratitude in the other. In the course of the subsequent discussion, general agreement was expressed at the evil of the present system, though difference of opinion prevailed as to the remedy to be applied. A vote of thanks to Major Bell and the noble chairman closed the proceedings.

Home.

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levee was held on May 15 at St. James's Palace by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The following officers of her Majesty's ship *Serapis* were presented by Capt. Hon. H. Carr Glyn, R.N., C.B. :—

Sub. lieut. his Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg.
Com. Frederick G. D. Bedford, R.N.
Staff com. W. B. Goldsmith.
Lieut. J. L. Hammet, R.N.
Lieut. H. S. Dorrien, R.N.
Lieut. R. S. Lowry.
Lieut. the Hon. F. Spring-Rice, R.N
Sub. lieut. Hon. P. Hely-Hutchinson, R.N.
Major Snow, R.M.
Mr. John Oliver, R.N.
Dr. A. Watson, fleet surgeon, R.N.
Paymaster Thomas Bradbridge, R.N.

The following presentations to the Prince of Wales were made, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval :—

Capt. Hon. E. H. A'Court, 85th light inf.
Lieut. G. Arbuthnott, Scots Greys.
Sub. lieut. D. Arbuthnott, 77th regt.
Surg. gen. C. Archer, M.D.
Lieut. J. C. Bayly, 27th Inniskillings.
Lieut. C. H. Blount, R.A.
Lieut. G. N. H. Barlow, R.A.
Sub. lieut. C. P. Burn, 78th Highlanders.
Sub. lieut. H. P. Burn, rifle brigade.
Lieut col. J. C. Berkeley.
Lieut. E. J. G. Boyce, R.E.
Lieut. E. A. Burrows, R.A.
Lieut. G. M. Boothby, R.A.
Lieut. col. H. B. H. Blundell, gren. guards.
Lieut. J. T. Bucknill, R.E.
Lieut. J. Coulton, 104th fusiliers.
Sub. lieut. A. Clough, 104 fusiliers.
Major H. Colquhoun, 77th regt.
Major H. Collet, Bengal staff corps.
Lieut. A. Chambers, R.A.
Lieut. C. H. Crofton, R.A.
Sub. lieut. E. Cunard, 10th royal hussars.
Major J. N. Colthurst, 6th regt.
Lieut. R. M. Crotton, R.A.
Lieut. V. L. Cameron, R.N., C.B.
Lieut. E. Carr, 84th regt.
Lieut. M. A. Cameron, R.E.
Lieut. A. S. W. Connor, Bom. S.C.
Lieut.-col. D. M. M. Crichton.
Capt. T. Carr, R.A.
Lieut. M. Doherty, 36th regt.
Lieut. H. S. Dawkins, R.A.
Major gen. Sir C. Dickson, K.C.B., R.A.
Capt. F. Doyle, A.D.C., Queen's Bays.
Major Eyre, 38th regt.
Lieut. R. L. Edwards, rifle brigade.
Lieut. R. H. Ellis, 21st hussars.
Lieut. F. B. Elmslie, R.A.
Capt. Ferguson, 87th (royal Irish fusiliers).
Sub. lieut. C. F. Fane, gren. guards.
Mr. S. W. Finch, royal horse guards.
Lieut. H. Foster, R.E.
Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.
Lieut. W. Gillon, 71st high., light inf.
Major C. Conway-Gordon, Ben. S.C.
Lieut. W. A. Gale, R.E.
Lieut. J. M. Gordon, R.A.
Major gen. Glyn, C.B.
Brevet major C. Clitherow Gore, 83rd regt.
Col. R. Hale, 7th hussars.
Capt. C. E. Harenc, 4th Bengal cav.
Major Bertie Hobart.
Lieut. W. J. Hicks, R.A.
Lieut. G. Haines, 6th royal regt.
Capt. J. Hill, R.E.
Sub. lieut. W. Hippisley, Scots greys.
Capt. G. C. Helme, 10th regt.
Surg. major R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., Bengal army.
Lieut. C. G. Hammond, carabineers.
Lieut. C. A. Howard, R.A.
Lieut. C. M. Hutton, 52nd light inf.
Lieut. R. A. M. Henn, R.A.
Lieut. gen. Sir A. H. Horsford.
Lieut. G. H. W. Harrison, 104th fus.
Sub. lieut. H. V. Higgins, 1st life guards.
Capt. E. Hartopp, 10th royal hussars.
Major E. C. Impey, Bengal S.C.
Brevet col. C. H. Ingilby, C.B., R.A.
Lieut. N. B. Inglefield, R.A.
Sub. lieut. W. Inverarity, 21st hussars.
Capt. C. Jones, R.A.
Sub. lieut. W. J. Kirkpatrick, 84th regt.
Sub. lieut. M. Quayle Jones, 6th regt.
Sub. lieut. the Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th hussars.
Surg. major R. C. Lever, M.D., 7th hussars.
Lieut. E. A. Lambart, R.A.
Sub. lieut. R. T. H. Law, 77th regt.
Sub. lieut. F. Lumley, 77th regt.
Sub. lieut. F. P. Lousada, 84th regt.
The Thakore of Limree.
Sub. lieut. A. F. Luttrell, grenadier guards.
Lieut. F. H. M. Leader, R.A.
Lieut. C. E. Maturin, R.A.
Lieut. gen. W. Munro, C.B.
Lieut. R. H. Mansel, 103rd royal fusiliers.
Lieut. N. Mansergh, 6th regt.
Surg. major T. Murray, Bombay army.
Major gen. C. Morris, C.B.
Lieut. C. F. Magrath, R.A.
Lieut. A. D. Macdonald, R.A.
Lieut. col. Miller, 79th highlanders.
Lieut. C. N. Miles, 1st life guards.
Col. D. J. F. Newall, R.A.
Lieut. col. W. H. Noble, R.E.
Lieut. A. P. Nuthall, Bombay S.C.
Lieut. the Hon. J. S. Napier, 92nd regt.
Col. Napier, commanding the carabineers.
Sub. lieut. A. L. M. Napier, grenadier guards.
Major gen. Olpherts, C.B. and V.C.
Sub. lieut. Lord Ogilvey, 10th royal hussars.
Lieut. gen. C. A. Orr, R.E.
Lieut. H. O. Piers, R.A.
Sub. lieut. A. W. Perry, rifle brigade.
Sub. lieut. F. R. C. Paget, grenadier guards.
Lieut. F. Maude Reid, 71st high. light inf.
Lieut. Rutherford, 65th regt.
Lieut. gen. Sir C. Reid, K.C.B.
Capt. J. Rudge, 10th regt.
Major H. V. Riddell, Bengal inf.
Lieut. G. Alexander C. Reid, 79th highlanders.
Lieut. O. E. Ruck, R.E.
Lieut M. Short, 104th fusiliers.
Sub. lieut. B. Sapte, 77th regt.
Lieut. C. H. G. Short, 104th fusiliers.
Lieut. Sherston, rifle brigade.
Col. J. Stokes, C.B., R.E.
Capt. G. C. Strahan, R.A., C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast Colony
Capt. M. F. Stokes, 104th fusiliers.
Sub. lieut. Sprott, carabineers.

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Capt. L. K. Scott, R.E.
Capt. G. A. Strover, Madras S.C.
Lieut. Sandeman, carabineers.
Mr. Andrew Scoble, Advocate-General, Bombay.
Surg. H. De Tatham, Bombay army.
Lieut. H. E. Tyler, R.E.
Capt. A. Tickell, 77th regt.
Lieut. col. N. B. Thoyts, Bombay S.C.
Capt. A. H. Taylor, 21st hussars.
Capt. Wardroper, 107th regt.
Lieut. M. Wood, 10th royal hussars.
Capt. A. F. Walsh, 10th regt.
Lieut. D. G. Warton, 10th regt.
Sub. lieut. G. C. Wyndham, 21sthus.
Capt. H. J. White, 77th regt.
Lieut. Lord Westbury, 9th regt.
Col. W. G. Woods, C.S.I., Madras S.C.
Lieut. R. P. Vaillant, 15th regt.
Sub. lieut. C. Wodehouse, 77th regt.
Lieut. C. E. Walker, R.A.
Mr. Jesse Young, on return from West Australian Exploration Expedition.

Miscellaneous.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At the forthcoming meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company a dividend will be recommended at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—(INDIA-OFFICE, *April* 29.)—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. Louis George Mylne, M.A., to the Bishopric of Bombay, void by the death of the Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, D.D.

INDIAN OFFICERS AT WINDSOR.—Ressaldar Sirdar Anoop Sing Bahador, and Ressaldar Sirdar Mahomed Azul Khan, Khan Bahadoor, officers of the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, arrived at Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and were received by the Queen. Major-General Sir Dighton Probyn was present.

MISS CARPENTER.—Last Monday evening a meeting of the National Indian Association took place at the Society of Arts, at which Miss Carpenter gave an account of her recent visit to India. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., who presided, paid a warm tribute to the value of Miss Carpenter's work, which was of a character to deserve the gratitude of all who took an interest in female education.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—At the forty-second annual general meeting, held on Wednesday, the year's cash bonus, by way of reduction of premiums, was declared at 50 per cent., and the year's bonus and interest to proprietors 25 per cent. upon the society's share capital. The new premiums of the past year were stated to have been £8,194, and the gross assets £1,066,845; the annual income being £169,000.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The report of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company for the half-year ending December 31 last states that the net earnings amounted to £58,876, against £86,367 in the corresponding period of 1874. This falling off is chiefly in the merchandise and mineral traffic, the receipts from these resources being only £83,352, compared with £103,774 in the last half-year of 1874. The passenger traffic is regarded as satisfactory.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—It is announced that the following promotions in connection with the late visit of the Prince of Wales to India will take place:—Commander F. G. D. Bedford, of the *Serapis*, and Commander F. Durrant, of the *Osborne*, to be captains. First-Lieutenant E. G. Hulton, of the *Serapis*, and First-Lieutenant W. E. S. Mann, of the *Osborne*, to be commanders at Portsmouth. Great crowds inspected the State apartments of the *Serapis* during the past week.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—It seems to be pretty well settled that another change of some importance, besides the reduction of the limits of age announced in Lord Salisbury's recent Minute, will be made in the regulations affecting candidates for the Indian Civil Service. A smaller amount of knowledge of Oriental languages and dialects that has hitherto been required in the further examinations will be exacted, as the number of subjects prescribed is to be diminished, and a portion of the studies of the candidates will be deferred till their arrival in India.—*Athenæum.*

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.—In a Convocation holden at Oxford, May 16, it was decided "That Thomas Chenery, M.A., Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, be deputed to attend the Congress of Orientalists this year at St. Petersburg, as the representative of the University; and "That A. Neubauer, M.A., be commissioned to go to St. Petersburg for the purpose of examining the collection of Hebrew-Arabic MSS. newly acquired by the Imperial Government, as soon as it shall be accessible, and that the Curators of the Chest be authorised to pay to Mr. Neubauer a sum not exceeding £100 for the expense of his mission."

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The B Battery of B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, in command of Major Gore, marched into Woolwich from Canterbury on Monday. The whole brigade is being assembled at Woolwich preparatory to its departure for India about three months hence. The time fixed for sailing will land the troops in India at the beginning of the mild Indian winter, and gradually inure them to the climate, and it is expected that in future arrangements will be made to bring home the troops from India in the spring instead of contriving their arrival home in the middle of the English winter, a practice which has been attended with very disastrous results of late.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.—The Japanese Ambassador and his secretary arrived at Southampton on Monday by the mail steamer *Neva*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CITY.—On Friday evening the Prince of Wales was entertained at Guildhall, on his return from India, and his welcome was of the warmest and most cordial character. The reception of the Royal guests took place at half-past six. In reply to the civic address, the Heir Apparent said that the reciprocal advantages to India which he hoped would follow the intercourse he had been instrumental in promoting would be sufficient compensation for any fatigue which he had been enabled to surmount. To have received such a welcome from the citizens of London and from his countrymen was at once his highest reward and his greatest pride. The reception was followed by a magnificent banquet and ball.

INDIAN APPEAL.—On Thursday, at the Judicial Committee, judgment was given, after six days' argument, in an appeal from Bengal, "Ranee Klyroonssia *v.* Ranee Pashan Jehan," and in which property to the amount of nearly £80,000 was involved. The case now came before the Court on appeal, and it turned upon the question whether a rajah had had five wives, or whether only one of them was a wife, the others being concubines, and consequently whether the respondent was entitled to property as the child of a married woman, or whether the respondent's grandmother was merely a "temporary wife." Sir Robert Collier said their lordships would advise her Majesty to affirm the judgment of the High Court, and to dismiss the appeal with costs. The judgment will put an end to litigation which has lasted more than thirty years.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.—(WAR OFFICE, *May* 17.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Edward Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and Charles, Lord Suffield, of the Household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order. (WHITEHALL, *May* 19.)—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, of Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey, G.C.B., C.G.S.I., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

PROFESSOR CHILDERS.—Our readers will be sorry to learn that the arduous labours of Professor Childers over his valuable Pali Dictionary have so impaired his health that it is feared he will not be able to resume his work at the India-office for a considerable time. This is greatly to be regretted, as he was a most learned and able assistant of Dr. Rost, the chief librarian. The India-office authorities should record, in some public manner, their estimation of the services of Dr. Childers. He is extremely unassuming; but, in his especial department, his learning is simply unrivalled. No one could have gone through his India-office duties more energetically and thoroughly than Professor Childers; and many months ago we expressed a high opinion of the services which he has rendered to Oriental literature. We need hardly say anything more of a man of whom an eminent orientalist remarked a year or so ago in public —"Professor Childers simply stands alone as a Ceylonese scholar!" —*Athenæum.*

BRONZE GUNS, which are just coming into fashion in some parts of Europe, chiefly on account of the cheap production, have been now utterly condemned and discarded by the English War Department, and they are now being destroyed by hundreds at the Royal Arsenal, and the metal sold by auction to the dealers. These guns are mostly composed of the alloy known as gun metal, of a nature undoubtedly less serviceable than the phosphor-bronze adopted by Austria, but phosphor-bronze, useful as it has proved for the bearings of machinery and other purposes, does not possess the confidence of the English artillerists in a much higher degree than the brass guns which are now being got rid of. These are chiefly field guns, made either in the "bronze age" which preceded the introduction of rifled ordnance, some twenty years ago, or in the short interval more recent, when the ingenious theories of an Indian officer led to the brief restoration of bronze ordnance for use in our Eastern Empire. New and old are now to be swept out of the service.

INDIAN PRISONS.—A correspondent writes to us from the address of the "Howard Association," London:—Amongst the social and other reforms in India which may derive benefit from the attention directed to that country through the visit of the Prince of Wales, it is to be hoped that an improvement of the shocking condition of the prisons may have some place. With but several honourable exceptions, as at Poonah, for example, prisoners in Indian jails are locked up at night, in scores together, in single rooms, corrupting one another in every possible way. New jails are still being constructed with the pernicious arrangement of congregate dens, as in English prisons before the days of Howard and Mrs. Fry. Miss Carpenter, who has just returned from a philanthropic visit to India, has

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laboured nobly for nine years to draw attention to the necessity of this and other Indian reforms. But although her views have received support from several able and experienced Anglo-Indians, as Sir Bartle Frere and others, scarcely any progress has yet been achieved in this matter, apart from a large increase of remunerative labour in some of the jails, especially those influenced by the praiseworthy exertions of Dr. Mouat. Lord Salisbury, as Indian Minister, has ever been willing to listen to the demands of intelligent public opinion, and if the English Press will kindly lend its powerful aid in this direction, much practical good will probably ensue.

EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.—*Nature* says that Colonel Prejevalsky is about to set out on a new exploring journey into Central Asia, which will probably last for about three years. His purpose is to explore especially the basin of the Lob-nor from Thian-shan to the Himalayas. Colonel Prejevalsky proposes to visit this summer Eastern Thian-shan from Kuloga to Hama, and to pass the winter upon the Lob-nor and in the deserts which extend to the east of this lake, mainly to solve the question as to wild horses and camels. Next spring he will observe the migrations of birds on Lob-nor and proceed to Lhassa. He will then explore the upper course of the Brahmapootra and the northern slopes of the Himalays, as also Eastern Thibet and Southern China, and if circumstances permit he will return by Western Thibet and enter Russia by Kashgar. The programme of the expedition is as follows :—1. Geographical and ethnographical descriptions. 2. An itinerary sketch at sight. 3. Astronomical determinations of places. 4. Meteorological, phychrometric, and hypsometric observations. 5. Observations of mammals and birds. 6. Botanical, zoological, and mineralogical collections. 7. Photographic sketches. The Russian Geographical Society has expressed its emphatic approval of the programme, and the Emperor has ordered 24,740 roubles to be devoted to the expedition from the Treasury.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR LASSEN.—By the death of Professor Lassen Germany has lost her most distinguished Sanskrit scholar. Lassen was by birth a Norwegian, born at Bergen in 1800, but he was never looked upon as a foreigner in Germany. He spent all his life at Bonn, as Professor of Sanskrit, and was really the true founder of the critical and historical school of Sanskrit Philology in Germany. His editions of Sanskrit texts are executed according to the strict rules of classical criticism, though not free from that eclecticism and freedom in conjectural emendation which distinguished the contemporary school of Gottfried Hermann. He is best known by his work on Prakrit, and by his successful attempt at a truly scholarlike decipherment of the Persian cuneiform inscriptions (1836 and 1845). In this work he was, no doubt, indebted to Burnouf, but no one appreciated more than Burnouf the real worth of Lassen's work, leaving to others the ungrateful task of accusing one of the most original decipherers of plagiarism. Lassen's greatest achievement was the "Indische Alterthumskunde. Much as some of his views on Indian history and chronology have lately been criticised, it should not be forgotten that those who find fault with him are really standing on his shoulders, and that without him the study of Sanskrit would probably never have assumed its present character. With Lassen the first period in the study of Sanskrit on the Continent, inaugurated by Schlegel, Bopp, Burnouf, and Rosen, has come to an end, but the work which it has achieved will for ever remain the sound and solid foundation for future researches in the ancient literature of India.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *May* 16.—THE CASE OF NARAIN SINGH.—Lord SELBORNE presented a petition from Sirdar Narain Singh, formerly in the service of the Government of Mooltan, and at present a State prisoner residing at Moulmein, in British Burmah, praying for inquiry into his case, and for liberation. The noble lord remarked that he had seen testimonials in favour of the petition, and as far as he knew the circumstances they appeared to be exceptionally painful.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY supported the prayer.—The Marquis of SALISBURY said he would bring the matter under the attention of the Indian Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *May* 18.—BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876.—Lord G. HAMILTON, in reply to Mr. DUNBAR, said : We received the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act by last mail, but we have not yet received the memorial of the inhabitants of Bombay against it. The Secretary of State will not consider the Bill until the memorial has been received by him, and as soon as he has considered the Act there will be no objection to laying it, together with the memorial, upon the table of the House.

INDIAN FURLOUGH RULES.—Lord G. HAMILTON, in reply to Mr. MORRIS, said that the Indian Furlough Rules of 1868 had been revised by the Secretary of State in July, 1871. Complaints had been received at the India-office from officers who had accepted the rates as they stood before they were revised, and they were now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council. He hoped in a few days to be able to state the decision which had been arrived at.

India Office.

May 19, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. A. Hopkins, E. F. T. Atkinson, R. Evans, F. R. Hogg, W. J. Money, C.S.I., J. Mc. C. Steinbelt, A. W. Cochran, A. Tween (Uncov.), H. Louis (Uncov.), C. L. Davies (Uncov.), R. T. Mallet (Uncov.), C. V. Luke (Uncov.), E. J. Moore (Uncov.), W. P. Johnston (Uncov.), J. McGregor (Uncov.), J. D. Ferguson (Uncov.), J. W. Hanlon (Uncov.), A. Cock (Uncov.), C. H. Tawney (Uncov.), D. Lacey (Uncov.), W. Watson (Uncov.), and E. Gay (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. F. E. Gibson, J. Hunter-Blair, E. Gibson, and G. T. Egan (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. G. B. Reid, G. W. Vidal, and A. W. Crawley Boevey.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. T. E. Webster, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. Ince; Col. J. Reid, Staff Corps; Surg. major C. Hatchell; Capt. W. V. Ellis; Capt. T. H. Lewin.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. A. C. Lilly, Staff Corps; Surg. major G. A. Burn.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. S. Hawthorn, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. T. Denmeade (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; Mr. J. W. Muir, 4 mo., s.c.; Mr. H. F. J. Kean, 4 mo., s.c.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major F. Carter, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. A. Kelly, and E. W. Parker (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. B. Jones.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major B. Cracroft, Cav.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. G. Sharp, Staff Corps; Major C. S. Stewart, Cav.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BABINGTON—The wife of the Rev. W. M. Babington, Madras Chaplain, of a daughter, at Clifton, Bristol, May 16.

BOWRING—The wife of Lewin B. Bowring, C.S.I., of a daughter, at Torquay, May 12.

BRIGGS—The wife of Capt. Briggs, 18th Royal Irish, of a daughter, at Colchester, May 14.

BROADWOOD—The wife of Capt. A. Broadwood, Scots Fusilier Guards, of a daughter, at Piccadilly, May 17.

DUFF—The wife of M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., of a daughter, at Knebworth Park, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, May 12.

GARNETT—The wife of Capt. F. H. Garnett, late 15th Regt., of a daughter, at Southport, May 12.

HUTCHINSON—The wife of Capt. W. L. Hutchinson, R.A., of a son, at Dover, May 14.

JUSTICE—The wife of Arthur S. Justice, 21st Royal (N. Brit.) Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Lee, May 14.

LIND—The wife of Lieut. col. Lind, late 31st Regt., of a daughter, at Edgehill, Bideford, May 12.

OLDFIELD—The wife of Lieut. col. C. J. Oldfield, late Bengal N.I., of a son, stillborn, at Bourne, Lincolnshire, May 16.

PALEY—The wife of Capt. Paley, 5th Lancers, of a son, at Queensborough terrace, May 11.

TEMPLER—The wife of George W. Templer, Ceylon C.S., of a daughter, at Wimborne, Dorset, May 11.

MARRIAGES.

FILLITER—NUNES.—Clavell F. Filliter, Lieut. and Adjt. 2nd W. I. Regt., to Ida A., daughter of Ralph Nunes, at Jamaica, April 19.

LOCK—PETERS.—Charles S., son of George Lock, B.C.S., to Sophia E., daughter of Edward Peters, late Madras C.S., at St. George's, Campden-hill, May 17.

NEVILL—VAUGHAN.—Hugh Nevill, Ceylon C.S., to Alice B., daughter of Henry A. Vaughan, at Lyndhurst, Hants, May 17.

DEATHS.

BUDD—The wife of Capt. F. S. Budd, R.A., son of the late Major Gen. M. N. I., at Ealing, May 14.

CARR—Mary F., the wife of the Rev. Edmund Carr, M.A., a daughter of Lieut. Col. Salkeld, at Cumberland, May 9, aged 31.

DAVIDSON—John Davidson, Surg. Retired, Bengal Army, at 2, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, May 13, aged 78.

DICK—George S. Dick, late of Mirzapore, son of the late Gen. George Dick, Bengal Army, at Ramsgate, May 16, aged 83.

HENNELL—Capt. James B. Hennell, B.S.C., at Shanklin, May 8, aged 36.

MANDERSON—George W. R., son of Major Manderson, R.H.A., at Gloucester-terrace, May 16, aged 16 months.

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McBRIDE.—Naomi M. K., the wife of Capt. E. E. McBride, 98th Regt., at Sliema, Malta, May 7, aged 22.

NORIE—Capt. W. F. Norie, late of the P. and O. Service, at Tottenham, May 10, aged 49.

POTHECARY—Geooge Pothecary, C.E., P.W.D., Bengal, at Paris, May 17, aged 34.

POTTINGER—Col. William, brother of the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., at Ramsgate, May 16.

TAYLOR—Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., at Mentone, on his way home from India, May 13, aged 66.

WILKINSON—Augusta, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. W. Wilkinson, 49th Regt., at Plymouth, May 4.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 12. City of Manchester, Calcutta; str. Macedonia, Bombay; str. Harald Haarfager, Bombay; Roderick Dhu, Calcutta.—13. Str. Almora, Colombo, &c; str. Yorkshire, Calcutta; John Kerr. Calcutta.—14. Str. Kingston, Bombay; str. Mirzapore, Calcutta; str. Nubia, Bombay; str. Diadem, Akyab; str. Sceptre, Akyab; Liverpool, Calcutta.—16. Str. Dahlia. Bombay; Eurydice, Calcutta.—17. Str. Orion, Calcutta; Lady Gertrude, Colombo; str. El Dorado, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Macedonia, May 12.—For LIVERPOOL.—From BOMBAY.—Dr. Burns, Capt. Sir B. C. and Lady Bromhead and family, Mr. Harris, Mrs. McDougall and family, Mr. H. F. Evans, Mrs. and Miss Sturt, Capt. and Mrs. Ellis and family, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and family, Capt. and Mrs. Waller and family, Mrs. Horsburg and family, Mrs. Clark, family and, Master Leigh, Mrs. and Miss Brander, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, Capt. J. Cowie, Capt. and Mrs. Cummins and family, Mr. W. Bradly. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Miss Livingstone, Mr. D. Douglass, Mr. J. Scott Douglass.

DEPARTURES.

May 12. Aliquis, Galle; Royal Sovereign, Kurrachee.—13. Baron Aberdare, Calcutta; str. Arcot, Kurrachee; Safala, Colombo.—15. Kilsyth, Ceylon, &c.; Pride of England, Bombay.—16. Str. Duke of Argyll, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Sarah Watson, Singapore; Aldebaran, Bangkok.—17. Lady Ruthven, Calcutta.—18. Str. Pekin, Calcutta; Kilsyth, Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Duke of Argyll, May 16.—From LONDON.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. E. Hay Fraser, Mr. Howe, Mr. Mason, Mr. Quill, Mr. Varian and son, Miss Evans. For MADRAS.—Rev. and Mrs. Pelly and three children, Mr. W. H. Comyn. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Power, Mr. James Hutton.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Pekin, May 18.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. Edginton, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. W. Sherman. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. E. Carden, Mr. H. B. Wilson, Capt. Hall. For MADRAS.—Capt. A. J. Shaw. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. O'Brien, Mr. J. Spurrell, Miss L. Stevens, Mr. T. Brown, Navg. lieut. Buckler. For SINGAPORE.—Capt. R. Stone. For PENANG.—Mr. H. Padday, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child. For RANGOON.—Mrs. Street and child. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. O. Jackson, Mr. G. A. Cottam, Miss A. James. For ADEN.—Mr. G. Froode, Navg. lieut. Kegwin, Capt. Reay. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs., Miss E., and Mr. G. Galpin, Miss A. B. Collis, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Muirland, Mr. A. Mitchell. For MALTA.—Mr. J. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper and child.

Per str. Baroda, May 26.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Venning, Capt. MacTier, Major Wood. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. W. Odling. For BATAVIA.—Dr. C. Archer.

Per str. Baroda, May 29.—From BRINDISI.—For SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. H. Stevenson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Scherger.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Thomas B. Wales, from Calcutta, Feb. 28, 29 S., 43 E.
Delecarlia, from Calcutta, March 4, 34 S., 26 E.
Royal Alice, for Calcutta, April 6, 3 N., 25 W.
David Malcolmson, for Negapatam, April 12, 1 S., 28 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

MAY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to ZANZIBAR.—Dr. Smith, Rev. — Wilson, and Mr. Robertson.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. Wariug.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Shillim.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Cheetham, and Mr. A. F. Woodburn.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Kinnear.
SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Col. and Mrs. Fraser.

JUNE 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Price, and Capt. W. G. Sharp.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. C. Williams.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Foord.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackertich.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. C. M. Robertson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Jeffares.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, May 25.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, May 26.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
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3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		85½ ¾
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55	1,000 as equivalent to £100.	
4½ per Cent. of 1870		
4½ per Cent. of 1872		85½ 86
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		87½ 88½

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	India 4 per cent.		83½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 101½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		35s. to 40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
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Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114½ to 114¾
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	115 to 116
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	116½ to 116¾
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20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112 to 113
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	112¾
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	113⅜
	Ditto Debentures (*a*)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	110 to 111½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 113
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Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	106 to 108
	BANKS.		
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20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	18
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22½ xd.
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	91 to 93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	40½ to 41½
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25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2¼ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9½ to 9¾
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10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2 to 2½
50	Assam Tea Company	20	53 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW ...	519
Casualties, &c.	522
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Customs Duties of India	523
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Our Native Army	524
Affairs in Khelat.—IV. ...	525
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
Furlough Allowances ...	526
The Native Press	526
An Army Without Officers	526
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	527
Miscellaneous	527
Shipping and Commercial	528
MADRAS:—	
Station Talk	528
Miscellaneous	529
Shipping and Commercial	529
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	529
Shipping and Commercial	530
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c.	531
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c.	534
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c.	534
WAR OFFICE	535
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	535
HOME:—	
The Levee	536
Meeting on the Kirwee Prize Claims	536
Indian Civil Service ...	536
Miscellaneous	537
Imperial Parliament ...	538
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	538
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	538
Shipping	539
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	539
STOCKS AND SECURITIES ...	539
ADVERTISEMENTS	540

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 8; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, May 6; Calcutta, May 5.

The latest mail news about Major Sandeman's mission was satisfactory, the troops composing his escort having altogether got rid of cholera. On the 23rd April the force was halted at Abgum, and was to have marched from that place on the 25th. The kafila people, in advance of the escort, had given much trouble by burying some of their number who had died from cholera at the regular halting-places, making the graves so shallow that the air in these places was full of poison. The political objects of the mission were being successfully carried out. The kafila which accompanied Major Sandeman as far as Kirta had reached the Kandahar country in safety, and the arrangements for the permanent opening of the Bolan Pass were nearly complete. These will shortly be tested by the passage of an expected kafila, at least as large as the one which has just gone on. Difficulties there will be, of course; but a genuine desire for peace seems to animate all parties, wearied out as they are with the civil discord which has so long raged among them.

CHOLERA still prevailed in Kashmir. It had also broken out at Tumkur, near Bangalor, killing 128 out of 280 attacked. It is said that typhoid fever was rife among the European residents in the Bangalor cantonments, and a few deaths had taken place. Cholera had broken out in Bengal, on the line of the Northern State Railway, killing, it seems, as many as 150 victims in one day. The disease was also raging in the Terai below Darjiling, and there was reason to fear that it would make its way up the hill. The Madras papers state that cholera continued to ravage some parts of Southern India with relentless severity. It was specially severe in the district of Kristnagiri; and nearly 270 deaths occurred in one week from this disease in the Usur district. A few cases are also reported from Sikandrabad, among them the wife and child of an artillery sergeant.

WITH regard to the Afridi difficulty the Lahor paper informs us that the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar had gone to Michni, where he was employed negotiating with the Afridis through Arab Sarfaraz Khan. General Pollock had returned to Peshawar. The Akhund of Swat was sending messengers daily to the Afridis advising them to sue for peace and ask the British Government for pardon. Some Sepoys were still stationed at Michni to guard the reapers while cutting their crops.

LORD LYTTON has been suffering from a bilious attack since his arrival at Simla.

DR. BELLEW, C.S.I., has been gazetted Residency Surgeon at Khatmandu, vice Dr. Wright, retired. Surgeon-Major W. H. Adley relieves at Lucknow Dr. Cannon, the Deputy-Surgeon-General, who is coming home on furlough. It appears by the way that furlough to Europe for medical officers has for the present been stopped in consequence of the number already absent from India.

THE Madras papers announce the death of Deputy Surgeon General Lestock Wilson Stewart, Indian Medical Service, in charge of the southern district, at Trichinopoly on Thursday, April 4, from sunstroke. Dr. Stewart entered the service in 1848, and became surgeon-major in 1856. He had lately been garrison surgeon at Bellary.

ANOTHER death reported from the same province is that of Colonel Raikes, R.A., which occurred at Kunur on Friday, April 5, of cancer in the mouth. We also note that Mr. May, the engineer of the Madras Harbour Works, died on April 4, the very day before that fixed for his departure to England.

WE observe that Major R. S. Robertson, Staff-Corps, some time Brigade-Major at Bareilly, and Captain C. A. Carthew, Staff-Corps, late 3rd Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, have been appointed to succeed Major Birch and Captain Trotter, respectively, in the offices of Assistant-Adjutant-General and Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Allahabad division. Major Angelo has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General at Lucknow.

WE learn that Colonel Bacon, commanding the 20th Bombay N.I., was to retire from the service on the 8th of this month, and it is rumoured that Colonel Marston, commanding the 13th N.I., is also about to avail himself of the Retirement scheme.

AT the opium sale on Thursday, May 4, the average price of Behár opium was Rs. 1,282 per chest, and of Benares Rs. 1,236.

A REMARKABLY daring and clever fraud was lately practised by half-a dozen natives of Bangalor. For many days a regular system of levying tolls on native vehicles and animals entering the city was carried on by these bold plotters under the eyes, if not with the connivance, of the police. They set up a toll establishment with five different stations, each supervised by a Brahman "gomashtah," with the help of a number of peons. Rules were framed and badges provided for the peons, and the tolls demanded were paid without a murmur by the natives, who took the livery of the peons for the genuine thing. The conspirators sometimes netted as much as thirty rupees a day. The "bye-laws" were displayed in a prominent place. Pigs, mules, bullocks, horses, sheep, and bandies were all taxed at different rates, from two annas downwards. Attached to the scale of tolls were the following remarks:—"Any one bringing

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the above articles should not make any bother, but read the pass, and pay the money and take the goods. If any disturbance be made with the peon, a fine of ten rupees or else fifteen days' imprisonment." Toll receipts were regularly granted, and for nearly a fortnight no one questioned the legality of the toll-gatherers' proceedings. At last, however, the Sudder Ameen were informed of the matter, and the conspirators were arrested, "boards, badges, rules, pens, ink, paper, passes, and all." It says little for the Bangalor police that a trick so impudent should have been so long successful.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* tells an interesting story of Lord Napier. While he was simply Lieutenant-colonel Robert Napier of Multan he "had all but made up his mind to retire from the service on his pension, and settle in the colonies. He was strongly drawn towards New Zealand, and we well remember his writing to ourselves in Bombay to procure for him all the information we could concerning the Colony. We forget whether we were able to send him what he wanted, but we recalled the circumstance to him some time ago, and found that he remembered it as vividly as ourselves." A similar incident, according to the same journal, marked the career of Lord Lawrence. A very few days before the whilom ruler of the Punjab received the offer of the Viceroyalty in 1863 "he was in the Oriental Bank in London asking counsel of poor Harry Gordon as to which of the Colonies he should take his family to, as he saw no prospect of settling his sons satisfactorily at home. His greatness came upon him more unexpectedly than even Napier's, and these two old Punjab heroes fittingly head the long roll of memorable names associated with the province."

A MURDEROUS outbreak of a very curious kind occurred the other day at Shahjahanpur. The 22nd regiment was on parade, or had just been on parade, when a private of the regiment, who had lagged behind in some way, deliberately shot three natives one after the other. Two of them were killed instantaneously, and the third died soon afterwards. The culprit was arrested, and, on being interrogated as to the motives which impelled him to the crime, he stated that he had taken a great dislike to natives after passing through Cawnpore, and seeing the memorial over the well into which the bodies of his murdered countrymen and countrywomen had been flung. Since that day he had determined to revenge them.

AN advertisement in Maráthi, of which the following is a translation, appeared lately in the *Indu Prakash*. The advertiser is evidently a very progressive Brahmo :—

I WANT TO MARRY AGAIN—I am not more than forty. If any Hindu widow lady between the ages of ten and thirty-five wishes to enter into a matrimonial alliance with me, either direct or through her guardian, particulars may be obtained regarding me on application at the office of the *Indu Prakash*. Bigoted Shastris need not apply. I hold since many years an appointment under the British Government. Failing a widow, any Hindu lady of the above age, if otherwise fit, will do. If *any* woman will marry according to the Calcutta Brahm Panth, I am agreeable. I am ready to marry any applicant belonging to any of the Brahm sects in two or three months. Applications from ladies of the Buddhist, Christian, or Mohammedan religions will be duly taken into consideration if the applicant be willing to become a convert to Brahmoism.

MARRIAGEABLE HINDU.

THE Dramatic Performances Bill, for checking sedition and licentiousness on the Native Stage, seems to meet with serious disapproval in many even respectable quarters. Native opinion is strongly opposed to it, and the representations made to Government on the subject by the British Indian Association deserve fair consideration. The Committee of the Association points out in detail how the ends sought to be compassed by the Bill can be reached better and with less danger by simply putting in exercise the machinery of the existing law and the Indian Penal Code. We have only space for the two following paragraphs :—

The Committee do not see any objection to the licensing of theatres in the same way as printing establishments are now licensed. The managers of theatres will be responsible for the performance of the plays ; and if they transgress the law on any of the points noticed above, they ought to be proceeded against in a formal trial under the provisions of the existing law. In a country like this, where the influence of public opinion is feeble, where the executive have a wide discretion, where rulers have no critical knowledge of the languages of the ruled, and where national literature is just reviving, the enormous arbitrary power proposed to be vested in the executive officers by this Bill may be converted into a fearful engine of oppression, and may prove disastrous to the liberty and literature of the people.

The Committee believe it will be admitted on all hands that the State ought not to interfere with the amusements of the people unless they assume an objectionable character, in open defiance of the laws of morality or decency, or unless they prove politically mischievous, and where they do assume such a character, the ordinary laws of the country ought to be allowed full operation for the preservation of peace, order, and morality. It has not been proved that these laws are inefficacious, and when such is the case, the Committee do not see any good or valid reason for an exceptional law abrogating the functions of the Courts of Justice, and leaving the whole matter to the discretion of the executive.

IT appears that the gold fields in the neighbourhood of Bangalor are affording satisfactory yields of the precious metal, and that the success of the newly organised company for working them is pretty certain. Experienced Australian miners have been engaged and are now employed on the works. The Alpha Gold Mining Company established some time ago in the Wynad District is not at present in as prosperous a condition as its promoters hoped or desired. The want of good and suitable machinery is stated to be the cause of its comparative want of success up to the present time. The mines are known to have gold in them, but the yield hitherto obtained from the quartz has not been large enough to do more than pay expenses.

WE learn from the local papers that the property of the Kumaon Iron Works Company at Kaladunghi, near Naini Tal, is likely soon to change hands. The Government of the North-West Provinces have offered to purchase the concern on the condition that they are allowed to work it for one year, and if in that time the experiments they make prove successful they will take over the whole property. The company having agreed to this arrangement, the Government have already deputed a very able officer to begin operations. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned for experiments in turning out pig iron. Although there is little doubt that the experiments about to be undertaken will eventually justify Government in purchasing the property, still, in the reverse alternative, Government stipulate to restore the property to the company in as good order as they take it over.

IT is understood that Sir T. Mádhaváráo, the Dewán at Baroda, is at present engaged in preparing the administration report of the State for the past year. The report will be interesting in many points, as it will show the numerous changes that have taken place in the State since the assumption of his office by the new Dewán.

A RESOLUTION has been published in the *Gazette of India* concerning the performance of the train service on the railways over which the Prince of Wales travelled during his visit to India. After noting that the arrangements for the departure of the Prince from Baroda appeared to have been "somewhat unsatisfactory," the resolution proceeds to say :—"Taking into consideration the length of the journeys, aggregating in all 4,829 miles, performed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Indian railways, and the difficulties with which the railway authorities had to contend, consequent on an augmented traffic at a time when efforts were needed to ensure the safety of the Royal train, and the personal convenience and comfort of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to record his high appreciation of the services rendered by the railway officials of all ranks. This good result has been attained both by the well-considered arrangements and comprehensive directions of those in chief authority, and by the loyal exertions of all the members of the different railway departments." Thirty years ago such a journey as that which his Royal Highness accomplished in four months from one end of India to the other, with a week spent in Ceylon, would have taken almost as many years. Even ten years ago he would have been unable to traverse half the ground marked out for him in the few months allotted for his Indian trip. With regard to the shortcoming on the Baroda line, the *Bombay Gazette* believes that the officials of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway "did all that they could reasonably have been expected to do, and that what trifling inconvenience the Prince suffered at Baroda Station was due to the carelessness of the gentlemen who had charge of his travelling arrangements in not giving these officials timely and definite instructions."

THE recent return of charitable dispensaries in Bengal shows the rapid growth of the system established under British aus-

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pices. At the beginning of 1874 there were 182 dispensaries in the Province; in 1875 there were 203. Sir R. Temple, however, is not satisfied with this rate of progress. He begs local officials to use their legitimate influence with the wealthy natives of their districts. If they would only show a greater interest in the matter, "the wealthy native residents would not be found backward in subscribing the funds necessary for the establishment of new dispensaries." It is a question, however, whether this is wise advice or not. The more scrupulous an officer is, the more he shrinks from using his influence in the way pointed out by Sir Richard Temple. The object for which funds are to be collected may be most praiseworthy, and the efforts of the English official to fill up the subscription list may be altogether blameless. But for all that he knows perfectly well that most of his subscribers would refuse to subscribe if they had no fear of offending the Sahib. On the other hand, it may be argued, that the money thus collected will be more profitably spent than it would have been upon a nautch or a troup of fiddlers. Dispensaries are evidently growing into popular favour, and becoming more and more useful day by day. In 1874 the number of persons treated at dispensaries in Lower Bengal was 660,131. In 1869 the number was about one-half of this. It may therefore be assumed that the people are beginning to recognise the advantage of efficient medical treatment. Nor is the increase in expenditure in the same ratio with this increased efficiency, although it undoubtedly tends to rise year by year. The mean cost of each patient may be taken at about nine annas. The total outlay in 1874-75 was a little over three lakhs, and of this Government contributed somewhat more than one-third.

IN speaking of the intended division of the work of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, we said that the control of the Punjab and Sind lines would be given either to Mr. A. Grant, of the Punjab Northern, or to Colonel Peile, of the Indus Valley line. We now learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that the appointment has been conferred on Colonel Peile.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held last Wednesday, at which the draft of the address to the Queen was read congratulating her Majesty upon the assumption of the title of Empress of India. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who occupied the chair, made a speech, and the address was adopted unanimously.

A *Times* telegram of yesterday's date from Calcutta states as a fact that Sir W. Muir has accepted a seat in the Secretary of State's Council, and will resign the Indian Finance Ministry about November. The *Pioneer* says he intended to resign shortly, but expressed his readiness to wait for the next Budget. Lord Salisbury, however, refused to keep the Council vacancy open so long. Sir W. Muir is a man of great Indian experience, able, diligent, and honest, but some people doubt his being a very successful financier. Nothing is known regarding his successor.

FROM the same source we learn that last week the Calcutta papers contained an advertisement calling a public meeting for to-day to express regret that the Government treated the motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the Famine as a Party question, and to consider the question of petitioning Parliament to grant a Commission. The meeting was called by the sheriff on a requisition signed by a large number of non-official residents, including several of the principal merchants and barristers. Last Saturday, however, the promoters suddenly determined to postpone the meeting *sine die*. A proposal has been made for a meeting at Calcutta to congratulate the Queen on her new Indian title, but nothing has yet been done, except by the members of the British Indian League, which met on Saturday to prepare an address. No Proclamation has yet been issued by the Government.

MR. GROSVENOR'S party and the British escort are expected at Rangoon this week. All are well, but the Madras troop of the escort are unable to march properly, as their boots and clothing are unfitted for the journey. About fifty men had to be left behind at a ford. The Burmese at Mandalay express great surprise at our making such a fuss about the murder of a single Englishman.

THE announcement of the *Times* correspondent that Mr. Saunders, late Resident at Haidarabad, becomes Chief Commissioner at Mysor on returning from leave, was forestalled by what we said last week. It is further stated that Colonel Sir R. Meade will probably be confirmed as Resident at the Nizam's Court.

LATEST telegrams from India report that a fine of 500 rupees has been inflicted on the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for carrying warlike munitions to China *vid* Bombay.

THE report that Mr. Rivers Thompson, the Chief Commissioner in Burmah, was about to take leave is now said to be unfounded. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that his health is completely restored, and he remains for the present at Rangoon.

ACCORDING to our latest telegraphic advices Major Sandeman's mission has reached Mastang. The escort is encamped on a fertile plain 5,700 feet above the sea, and will probably remain there the whole summer. The health of the troops is reported good. It is stated that the Khan and the Brahoi Chiefs have referred their disputes to Major Sandeman. There has been no further fighting with the Afridis, but the Kohat Pass is not yet open for traffic. The Amir of Kabul has declared that the Khaibar Pass is now open.

WE are indebted to the Indian papers for the first announcement of the reforms ordained by the India-office in the Native Army. Its main features, as reported in our last issue, are said to be the addition of two English officers to each regiment, an increase in the Sepoy's pay, and some improvement in the status of Native officers. The first and last items taken together imply something very like an acknowledgment of the evils indicated in Sir H. Havelock's statement that the Indian Army was "rotten to the core." Sir Henry of course was met by the official assurance that the Native army was in the best possible condition; but the value of such an assurance must be measured by the changes actually decreed. Whether these are "organic" or no, it is enough to regard them as highly important. With the introduction of a better class of native officers and a small increase in the number of white officers, we may hope to see native regiments fit for real work in the field as well as for mere manœuvring on parade. The "irregular" system will cease to be a mischievous sham, and the excellence of the native officers, who will no longer rise by seniority from the ranks, will compensate for the paucity of their white comrades. In this way nearly all that was asked for by Sir H. Havelock and a host of competent critics will, we trust, be virtually secured at no great increase of cost to the Indian revenues. It was inevitable that any sound scheme of reform should include some increase of the Sepoy's pay, which had obviously become inadequate to his present needs; and we only hope that the addition now granted will satisfy all reasonable ends. As far as it goes, therefore, the new scheme may be said to promise well. No mention is made however of any plan for keeping officers in the regiments to which they have once been posted, of recruiting the commissioned ranks by some other channel than the Staff Corps and the British regiments, or of confining military officers as far as possible to military duties.

WE have to notice with regret the death of the Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, on Saturday last, the 27th, after an illness of five weeks. Born in 1790 at Lisburn, in county Antrim, and educated at a private school in Belfast, he afterwards went to Trinity College, Dublin, where, among other distinctions, he won the gold medal for oratory, from such a rival as Richard Sheil. Having been called to the Bar, he sailed to India in 1814, and once there, he soon made his way to a large and lucrative practice. In 1822 he became Registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, at that time a highly-paid office, with varied and important duties, which he discharged until his return home in 1833. In 1834 he entered the House of Commons as member for Beverley. For that town he sat until 1847, when he was elected member for Honiton. This latter seat he lost in 1857. Meanwhile, ever since 1839, Sir James Hogg had served as a Director of the East India Company, and by no abler or wiser guardian were the interests of that famous body ever upheld or fought for during the last twenty years of its political being, whether at the Council Board, in proprietors' meetings, or in Parliament. He was twice Chairman of the East India Company. For

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his Parliamentary services Sir Robert Peel made him a baronet in 1846, and would have made him Judge-Advocate General but for Sir James's unwillingness to sever his connection with India, to which he owed his rise in life. He also refused an offer of the Governorship of Bombay. In 1858, when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, he was elected a member of the Council of India, in which he sat until 1872. At that time his intellect was still clear, and his bodily condition but little affected by his fourscore years.

Odds and Ends.

MUHAMMAD YASIN KHAN has been appointed attaché to the Resident at Haidarabad.

MAJOR C. G. GUNNING officiates as Resident in Mewar during the absence of Colonel Herbert.

MONSIEUR EYDEN has been appointed French Consul-General in Calcutta.

CAPTAIN H. R. THUILLIER, R.E., officiates as Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during the absence of Colonel Walker.

MR. R. B. SHAW returns as Joint British Commissioner to Ladakh.

MR. W. G. GORDON acts as Accountant-General of Bombay during the temporary absence of Mr. J. L. Lushington.

BREVET-COLONELS H. N. HODGSON and H. Mills and Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Scott have retired from the service, making twenty Field Officers retired in Bengal this year.

MR. SUTCLIFFE is going on sick leave for two years, and Mr. Croft will, probably, officiate as Principal of the Presidency College.

MAJOR A. H. PRINSEP acts as Commandant of the 11th Bengal Lancers during the absence on furlough of Major Boyle, and Captain J. W. Bax as Second in Command.

MR. S. AGER has been appointed Principal of the Kattak College.

SYMPTOMS of blight and red spider have appeared in the tea-gardens in the Terai near Darjiling.

MR. JUSTICE AINSLIE has resumed his seat on the High Court Bench.

CAPTAIN J. H. LASALLE is to be appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad.

MR. C. W. MOORE acts as Judge of Bareli during the absence of Mr. G. P. Money.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. MACINTIRE, V.C., is appointed Commandant of the 2nd Gurkhas, and Captain A. Battye Second in Command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. DYER officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General in British Burma.

MR. G. G. DEY, C.S., has obtained a certificate of high proficiency and a reward of Rs. 2,000 in Sanskrit, and Mr. W. Jenkyns, C.S., the same honours in Persian.

THE Great Indian Peninsular Railway have reduced their fares, and given passengers the privilege of breaking their journey for a day at every hundred miles.

THERE has been a heavy fall of snow in Kulu, and all the passes will be stopped for a month.

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON, of the American ship *Cromwell*, has been sentenced to a month's hard labour for gross cruelty to a seaman in port.

THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR is going to Simla to pay a visit to Lord Lytton.

MAJOR DAVIDSON, of the Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to the command of the Nair Brigade.

A SELECT COMMITTEE is engaged in revising the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHOLERA is reported to have broken out amongst the 43rd Regiment at Bellary.

SURGEON O. BAKER officiates as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Maulmain.

COLONEL A. B. JOHNSON is placed in charge of that portion of the Home Department that remains in Calcutta.

MR. TALBOYS WHEELER is to be specially employed under the Government of India.

CAPTAIN J. MACK officiates as Master Attendant and Collector of Customs at Bassein.

TEA operations are backward in many parts of Assam owing to the want of rain.

SIR T. MADHAVA RAO is preparing his first annual report of his administration of Baroda.

SERICULTURE is likely to become a great success in the Panjab.

A SPECIAL grant of Rs. 100,000 has been asked for by the Madras Government for the relief of anticipated distress in Maisur.

MR. THACKER, Veterinary Staff Surgeon, is to be sent to Australia to purchase forty stallions for Government.

THE Bengal Government has agreed to give an annual grant of Rs. 13,000 for buildings for an asylum for incurables in Calcutta.

MR. C. P. L. MACAULAY acts as Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government, and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton is appointed Junior Secretary.

MR. F. L. BEAUFORT has retired from the Civil Service.

THE Panjab Anjaman proposes to send a delegate and some interesting publications to the Congress of Orientalists at St. Petersburg.

MR. H. P. ST.G. TUCKER, of the Bombay Civil Service, has retired.

IT was rumoured at Peshawar that British troops would enter the Khaibar Pass in a day or two.

THE SKIRMISHING ON THE FRONTIER.—The Peshawar correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on the 21st April :—The movable column, consisting of Troop R.H.A., a Wing, 8th King's, and 14th Sikhs, 20th P.N.I., and 17th Bengal Cavalry, marched out to Fort Mackeson and Muthunnee on Sunday last. The 17th B.C., 20th P.N.I., and Artillery, under Colonel Rogers, went to Fort Mackeson, leaving the Europeans and 14th Sikhs at Muthunnee. The force from Mackeson went out at three A.M. on Monday morning, and took up a position at the village of Ghurria, Kheyls, close to the Thannah at Ahmud Chiboutra. The military operations were guided by Major Ommaney, the Deputy Commissioner, who decided not to touch the crops that were within one mile of the pass. The Affridis showed a considerable force about the mouth of the pass, and *sungahs* had been erected, and rifle pits dug, under the idea that so large a force as that sent out against them could have but one object, viz., of making an advance into the pass. But such was not the intention of the civil authorities, and the work cut out by them for this well-equipped, well-disciplined column, was to protect a lot of ruffians whom they had collected together to cut the crops, which work they carried out in the most unsatisfactory manner. The 20th N.I. skirmished to the front of Ghurria Kheyl, leaving their supports in rear of the village. The Affridis opened fire on them at a long distance, and soon showed that they were possessed of a considerable number of good rifles. The Royal Artillery poured in shells at a long range, but running, dodging behind rocks at each flash, and being careful not to collect on any one spot, they were very hard to hit, although the shell practice is said to have been admirable. During the action, which lasted whilst the reapers were at work, viz., from about six A.M. to eleven A.M., the 20th N.I. got one havildar mortally, and seven men either severely or slightly wounded. Three of them were hit by one of our own shells bursting immediately after it was fired. Dr. Smith, R.H.A., was hit by a spent bullet, and a Kahar killed. Opinions differ as to whether the Affridis suffered; but if they did escape it is a marvel, as the shells were bursting over them continually. Anyhow, from the evident dislike to guns that they showed on the following day it looks very much as if they had had enough of them. Tuesday's programme was precisely the same as that of the day before. The Affridis showed in greater force, but did not attempt any advance from their hills. One man, however, on their side was seen to fall. The force was withdrawn earlier, and got back to Mackeson at about 11.30 A.M. The dose from the artillery was not repeated, only a round or so being fired. But advancing one gun was quite sufficient to make the enemy get out of the way as quickly as possible. Reaping was not carried on during Wednesday.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. col. Donald Stewart, Paymaster R.A., and late 92nd Gordon Highlanders, at 4, Castle-street, Dover. Major Pickering, lately commanding the Heavy Battery 2-5 R.A., at Secunderabad, April 28 [from heat apoplexy].

BENGAL.—W. L. Heeley, Esq., Bengal C.S., at Notting-hill, May 23. C. G. Wynch, Esq., late Bengal C.S., at Jermyn-street, May 21. Major H. H. Arnaud, late H.E.I.C.S., at Edinbugh, May 24. A. B. Falcon, Esq., Bengal C.S., on board the str. *Cathay*, May 5.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. C. Raikes, R.A., at Coonoor, April 27. Dep. Surg. gen. L. W. Stewart, Indian Medical Service, in charge of the Southern district at Trichinopoly, May 4.

BOMBAY.—Col. E. Thomson, Bombay Staff Corps, and Agent to the Governor-General of India at Moorshedabad, at 8, Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, May 25, aged 52. Dr. W. A. Shepherd, M.D., surg. major Indian Army, port surg. at Aden, at sea, May 8.

ROYAL NAVY.—Lieut. C. E. Hutton, R.N., third son of the late Major gen. Hutton, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Madras Presidency, in Jamaica, April 17, aged 28.

HOME CIVIL SERVICE.—Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, one of the Members of the Council of India, at Grosvenor Crescent, May 27.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Deccan, June 5.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Delmege, Mrs. E. Walker, Col. and Mrs. Bond, Col. and Mrs. French and two sons, Dep. Surg. gen. and Mrs. Fasson, Mr. G. Barnett, Mrs. C. Ward, Mrs. Ashworth and two children, Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Major and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. J. Ryan and four children, Dr. Mackenzie, Mrs. F. Gillam and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Henry and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Milford, Dep. Surg. gen. Cannon, Mrs. E. Hobson and three children, Mrs. Packe, Mr. J. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Acton and child, Mr. E. Meakin, Rev. Mr. Williams and son, Mrs. Pickering and two children, Mrs. Shuttleworth and child, Mr. T. Span, Mr. W. Heath, Mr. W. Williams, Master Houghton, Lieut. H. Smith, Mrs. Le Mesurier and child, Captain J. Torbock, Mr. A. McGregor, Surg. major and Mrs. Tippetts and three children, Lieut. Whittle. From ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall, Mr. and Mrs. Mause and child, Mr. Alexanderson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per Zambesi, May 25.—From BOMBAY.—Messrs. H. and L. Sparks, Mrs. Drummond, Col. Iredell, Capt. Roberts, Mr. Brereton, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Warren, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Prinseps, Mr. C. W. Alexander, Mr. Randle, Major Holroyd, Dr. T. Murray, Mr. Bagshawe, Mr. T. Benson, Mr. L. Robinson, Col. Dillon, Lieut. and Mrs. Romilly and child, Mr. Greig, Major Le Mesurier, Capt. Pennycuick, Mr. J. Hodgson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Zambesi, May 28.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Lumsdaine, Mrs. and Miss Fuller, Mrs. S. Grant, Mr. J. H. Prinseps, Mrs. S. Melville, Mr. G. Tomkins, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Burnly, Mr. W. Wavell, Messrs. J. S. K. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Younghusband, Mr. W. Kruger, Mr. R. Dowson, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes and two children.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Friend to India's" letter will appear in our next.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, May 29, 1876.

THE CUSTOMS DUTIES OF INDIA.

THE subject of a paper* read by Mr. R. H. Elliot before the East India Association (Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P., in the chair), on Tuesday last, has lately become one of mementous interest, in consequence of recent legislation by the Indian Government of a fiscal character having been challenged by Indian statesmen of opposite views, on the grounds of financial policy. The vexed question of the Indian Customs Act, recently passed at the instance of Lord Northbrook, has afforded an experienced Anglo-Indian statist the opportunity of elucidating the fiscal system of India. Mr. Elliot writes in a temperate and impartial spirit, his sole object being evidently to advocate the material interests of the people of India, which interests are (as Sir George Campbell incidentally said in the course of the evening's proceedings) the main object of importance which ought to be considered. Mr. Elliot puts the case of Manchester and India, with regard to the cotton manufactures and the products of India, so clearly, that we shall best fulfil our present task by following his facts, figures, and line of argument almost *seriatim*. He begins by entering very succinctly into the history of manufacturing commerce with India:—

In the year 1832 the natives of Bengal petitioned the English Government, praying that the duties then levied on the introduction of their goods here might be abolished, in order that the Indian might be placed on an equal footing with the English manufacturer; and now, in 1876, the spinners and weavers of England are praying for the abolition of the import duties now levied on the introduction of their goods in India in order that they may be placed on an equal footing with their rivals in those regions.

Mr. Elliot deduces from the historical facts thus contrasted the following inferences, viz., that the first of these two petitions showed how surely we were destined to supplant the hand-made manufactures of the East, and that the second petition showed no less clearly how trade is tending towards its ancient channels. He says:—

It was diverted from them owing to the skill, capital and machinery of the West overcoming the cheap hand-labour of the East. It is in process of reverting to them, owing to the skill, capital and machinery of the West going out to settle amongst the cheap labour of the East. There has thus begun the march of a manufacturing revolution, which, having commenced with cotton, has already extended itself to jute, and must eventually extend to other industries.

But our author refrains from dwelling on the competition that has commenced between the Eastern and Western labourer, to limit himself to the action of the Indian tariff on Indian manufactures. Commenting on the causes of the slow development of Indian manufactures, he suggests measures for accelerating their progress. He is eloquent on the manufacturing capabilities of India:—

From its extensive sea-board, its natural water communications, its immense docile and teachable populations, its command of home and foreign selling markets, its command of raw material on the spot, and its facilities for drawing raw material from abroad, and, finally, its command of both coal and water power, it may safely be asserted that there is no part of the world which contains such commanding facilities for almost every branch of manufactures.

With regard to the agricultural and manufacturing capabilities of the Indian people, Mr. Elliot shows how abruptly the Government has halted. Reiterating that the conditions of success must be initiated by the State to ensure rapid progress, Mr. Elliot takes care to notice that the Indian Government did not wait for private enterprise as regards railways and canals; nor did it wait for private enterprise as regards tea. There it led the way with tea plantations of its own, and, after the new industry was fairly started, withdrew. The State has also led the way as regards chinchona plantations, and after the cultivation has been well established, these, no doubt, will be sold. It has also freely spent the money of the people on model farms and cotton commissioners, and supported an Agricultural Gazette for the distribution of information. But when it came to manufactures the Government appeared to doubt the native skill in manufacture. In effect it said:—

You are evidently destined by Providence to be simply a digging and producing animal; you are therefore to be taught to grow better cotton and better fibres. You are to be provided with the means of improving the breeds of sheep, in order that you may supply better wool; and to be taught to produce more and better silk. You are to be taught to do everything but manufacture. For that we have been as clearly destined by Providence. You, then, are to produce all the raw products, despatch them six thousand miles across the globe, and we will make them up in our mills, and send the manufactured articles back to you.

This our author denounces as a short-sighted policy, which is opposed to the full development of the industries of the people, and must retard the commercial prosperity of India. Such a mistaken policy he considers politically suicidal in the face of India's acknowledged financial difficulties.

The paper passes on from the consideration of the mechanical modes of developing the material resources of India to viewing the political aspect of the question. That the declared policy of Lord Salisbury, as regards the cotton duties, both in speeches made at Manchester and in the House of Lords should be on the side of the great trading interest of Cottonopolis appears to exercise much the feelings and temper of Mr. Elliot, who assures us that on the side of India no possible objection has been, or can be, made to the tax. The duties have been levied at rates varying with the needs of Government. The tax has been as low as 2½ and as high as 10 per cent. It is now 5 per cent., at which rate it yields the important sum of £800,000 which, being distributed over 240,000,000 of people, is certainly not felt by them to be oppressive, nor does it act so as to force the people back on native manufactures. It is asked by Mr. Elliot, "On what grounds should this tax be interfered with?" He asserts that popular opinion and the Press alike in India and at home have endorsed Lord Northbrook's refusal to throw away an important source of revenue such as the cotton import duties. The author's remedy for insuring better home legislation for India is as follows:—

I will now suggest a method for at least diminishing the probability of India being misrepresented in this country. The Secretary of State for India should be appointed like our Indian Viceroys, hold office independently of the rise and fall of parties, be eligible for reappointment for a further term of as many years, and have a seat in Parliament as the representative of the interests of India.

The course proposed to be taken by Lord Salisbury in regard to the cotton duties is to devote the first available surplus to their reduction and ultimate extinction. There still however remains the question whether these duties should be the first to go. Only a fraction of the £800,000 represents what can with any show of justice be called a protective duty, and against this must be set the various duties levied in England on articles of Indian growth or manufacture. If reform is needed, let us begin at home.

* "Indian Manufactures and the Indian Tariff." By Robert H. Elliot, Esq. Printed for the East India Association. London: 1876.

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Correspondence.

OUR NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

Rome conquered the world by never yielding a foot, by never confessing herself beaten, by rising with renewed courage from every defeat. We require such fortitude more than Rome did. As yet our tents are only pitched in the land. We have a numerous and a noble army, but six-sevenths of it are of the soil. We have one fortress in all India. We offer no inducement to extraordinary fidelity, even while we place our magazines, our treasuries, and our very throats at the mercy of any desperado. While we English are thus reckless, we, both at home and in India, are more easily panicstricken than perhaps any brave people in the world. Not only does a Cabul, or a Chilianwala strike terror from one end of the country to the other, but a simple murder, a Sonthal or a Moplah outbreak, has scarcely less effect. With few exceptions *there is no preparation to meet sudden danger. There is the most helpless alarm when it does occur.*—Page 376 of Allen's Edition of Sir Henry Lawrence's "Essays."

SIR,—You have, in your Paper of yesterday's date, informed the public (p. 491) that the new scheme of reform for the Native Army provides for the appointment of two additional English officers to each regiment, for raising the status of the native officers, and for a certain increase of the Sepoy's pay.

All of these reforms are no doubt excellent, but there is one question which appears to have been overlooked, the question of a Reserve, of a Militia to fill up the gaps caused by casualties in war; and to suppress or overcome all attempts of Pindaris and Dacoits to plunder our wealthy and disarmed native subjects.

Now there is no concealing the fact that we are afraid of having a large native mercenary army, and yet Colonel Chesney has shown that our present peace establishment will be quite inadequate for the emergencies of war.

City for city, the military garrisons of India are smaller than even those of England. The Indian Army, in fact, must be regarded at present as merely a peace cadre or depot, so organised as to be readily capable of augmentation. It is barely able to supply the ordinary demands of peace-time; and it is no exaggeration to say that, in order to furnish a brigade for foreign service, a strain has to be put on the army which is felt from one end of the country to the other.—Chesney's "Indian Polity, 1868," p. 292.

The question is, How is the Indian Army to be safely multiplied in the event of war? It is very improbable that England will be able to furnish more than 100,000 white soldiers, including German, American, and Australian volunteers. We shall require to treble our native army.

We have no reserve, no militia; our police are not efficient for fighting purposes; and I call upon every experienced officer, military and civil, to state whether the raw levies, on which we have formerly expended millions sterling, have ever proved a reliable force for saving the Empire. In the expression *raw levies* I do not include the militia in the service of the native Chiefs, but only those levies which consist of miscellaneous mercenary recruits hastily attracted to us by the offer of 14s. or 16s. a month. Such mercenary untried recruits will be worse than useless in a future war; easily seduced by rebels by the offer of enormous plunder, and never good for hard fighting.

What we require is a reserve recruited from among the *propertied classes* such as Rome possessed previous to the decline and fall of the Republic in the time of Marius and Sylla. Mommsen in his "History of Rome" has shown how the new military organisation introduced by Marius led inevitably to the destruction of the liberty of the Roman citizens. A mercenary army recruited from among the proletariate is first dependent on the general (page 203) and then becomes his master. A militia recruited from among the landowners and propertied classes will prove to be an invaluable reserve to our native army in a time of danger.

They had, moreover, long ago brought the Italian allies to take part to a very great extent in war service; but in their case, too, just as among the Roman burgesses, military duty was chiefly imposed on the propertied classes. Nevertheless, the Roman military system down to the time of Marius rested in the main on that primitive organisation of the civic militia. But it was no longer suited for the altered circumstances of the State. The better classes of society kept aloof more and more from service in the army, and the Roman and Italic middle class in general was disappearing; while on the other hand the considerable military resources of the extra-Italian allies and subjects had become available, and the Italian proletariate also, properly applied, afforded at least a very useful material for military objects.—Page 200 of Vol. 3 of Mommsen's "History of Rome."

—Your obedient servant, T.
May 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 22nd May, 1876, I observe that the "scheme of reform of the Native Army" in India is under the consideration of the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Fred. Haines.

The increase of the pay of the native soldier (*i.e.*, Sepoy) is of great importance, in fact, is necessary, but the "status" of the native officers can never be raised till these men are sent home. As regards the very old subadars little can be done, but the younger subadars and jemadars should be sent (say two from each regiment) under the care of old Indian officers. On their return they would be vastly improved and do immense good; after that increase of pay should be given for a knowledge of "English," of "history," and "military matters generally." Lord Napier has been the friend of the army, and he knows that additional European officers are required for the Indian army. In his farewell order he has drawn the attention of officers to the necessity of being on friendly terms with the native soldiers, &c. There are many officers who know the language well, and these should escort such native officers home. A place in London should be set apart under some Indian officer of known experience, and there (with the assistance of a few others) a certain number of these native officers should be located for one year. There should be certain hours for classes, and a portion of the day set apart to take these men about. It is to be hoped that Sir Frederick Haines will not be guided too much by what old officers of the European army (who have not served with native troops, and who do not understand their language) say of the "drill" of the Sepoys. I can assert that there are regiments in Bengal that could brigade with any of the regiments in England, and "hold their own" in Hyde Park. The solidity of a British soldier's step cannot be surpassed, but the Sepoy is excellent for quick movements. I have heard old officers (who do not understand the natives) speak of the Sepoys with contempt. These look to the "marching past," &c., &c.,—as all in all. Now my experience is this—viz., to make the Sepoys love and respect the Government is far more important than to find them "dress" like European soldiers when "marching past." To make these men disgusted you have only to bully them on trivial matters of "setting up" and marching. When there are no courts-martial, no crime, and the men love their European commandants, you will find a loyal army. Some think that the mutiny was caused by want of strictness in little matters, and would try (in 1876) to adopt the system in British regiments at home. If this is done, if old Indian officers' opinions are ignored, the native army will soon be unable to enlist. At present the service is a prize, but if men (who have served for years) are sent to undergo "recruit drill" you will cause utter discontent. I have seen men as police on the railways in England (fine six-foot fellows) who told me they left the Household troops because "soldiering was irksome." Now "man is man," and when a man finds he has no peace—is perpetually watched, &c., he soon sighs for more freedom. Lord Napier knows the Indian army well, and all who have served in India will tell you that the "Sepoy" requires a totally different system to the European soldier. A man who cannot speak the native languages is not one to consult when the object to be attained is to secure loyal soldiers (*i.e.* Sepoys), and not a set of men to be admired for mere "precision of step" and "polished accoutrements" only. The native soldier cannot be made into a European—therefore he must not be bullied about matters he cannot ever accomplish to the degree of the British soldier. One is a patriot, the other a "mercenary," and the "mercenary" is ever the "irregular soldier," and cannot be *equal* to the noble PATRIOT.—Yours, obediently, PULTUN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.—Mr. William Simpson, who accompanied the Prince of Wales in India, will exhibit in the Burlington Gallery this week about two hundred sketches, illustrative of the Royal tour in the East, including the hunting scenes in the Terai.

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AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.—IV.

Between May and December, 1862, however, these two tribes gave so much trouble that the Khan again led a tribal force against them; but, owing to the disloyalty of the levies, with little result. The fact is that matters had now come to a crisis between him and the Chiefs. In June, 1861, the Jhallawan Chief had again rebelled, consequent upon an insult put upon him by the Khan, and, though the Chief of Sarawan interposed at the time to patch up the quarrel, his sympathies were with his brother Chief. In the commencement of 1865, the united Chiefs, again rebelling, elected the Khan's cousin to the throne, and the latter, with their aid, captured Khelat, cutting down Khodadad with his own hand. Khodadad, however, recovered, and found refuge with some of the minor Chiefs of Sarawan, who escorted him to an asylum on the British frontier. Meanwhile the Jhallawan Chief, finding the usurper no more amenable to his influence than had been the Khan, murdered him in June, 1864, and recalled Khodadad to the throne.

The additional subsidy of £5,000 had been withdrawn in 1862, owing to the failure of the Khan to coerce the Murrees. Subsequently, after the revolution in 1863, even the original £5,000 was for a time withheld, but eventually maintained to him. During the period of its suspension neither the usurper nor the Chiefs enhanced or reimposed transit dues on trade in consequence thereof. It appears evident that our conduct in this matter of the subsidy was rather spasmodic, and sufficient time was not allowed for results, which naturally develop more slowly in Belochistan than in more civilised districts.

After his restoration, the Khan, taught by experience, no longer trusted, like his father, to maintaining a party in the Confederacy, or to setting the malcontents against each other, but proceeded to employ the subsidy of £5,000 still continued to him in increasing his mercenary troops to a strength adequate to overawe the tribes. He had before maintained only some 400 men, but their hostile attitude, on one occasion in 1859, towards the Political Agent at Khelat, whose position and influence were seriously compromised, till his escort was largely increased—had necessitated the Khan's being authoritatively recommended to suppress them. It was now, however, evident that he could not maintain himself without them, so no interference was exercised when the minister raised the force in 1864 to upwards of 2,000 men, which strength, supported by the Khanehzad forces, and such tribal levies as the Khan could depend on, was amply adequate, as the event proved, to maintain his authority.

In February, 1865, the Sarawan and Jhallawan Chiefs again united to rebel, and were supported by simultaneous risings in Nal, Wad and Beyla. The minister, Wulli Mahomed, however, fell upon the rebels and defeated them in detail. He no longer had to await for the means of operating the slow unwilling levy of a tribal force—thus allowing the rebellion to draw to a head—but extinguished the rising at once at the head of the standing forces. The Jhallawan Chief, the Jam of Las Beyla, and Nuruddin, the Chief of the Mingul clan, which inhabits Wad, were all taken prisoners, while the Chief of Sarawan fled to Candahar. In August, 1867 the Chief of Jhallawan died in prison, under suspicious circumstances, and the Khan immediately committed an unheard-of violation of the constitution in nominating his own infant son to the chiefship.

This act produced another rising of the tribes, headed by Mulla Mahomed, the Chief of Sarawan. They were, however, again defeated by the Minister, and Mulla Mahomed, with three other Chiefs, took refuge with the Nurrees. By the Political Agent's intercession Mulla Mahomed was allowed, in February, 1868, to take up his abode in Sebee (a district north of the mouth of the Bolan Pass) till the descent of the Khan from Khelat to Gundava in the ensuing winter should permit of some permanent arrangement being negotiated. The Khan, however, has never left Khelat since 1865 (till 1873, when he met the Viceroy at Sukkur) for fear of insurrections, and he did not, on this occasion either, join the annual winter migration to the warmer plains. Moreover, the Jam of Beyla and the Mingul Chief of Wad, who had been pardoned and released after their capture in 1865, again broke out in January, 1869, and obtained some success, being only prevented by our intervention from plundering the whole of Gundava. This was a very formidable rising, comprising the whole of the southern tribes. They assembled the council of the Confederacy, and, being joined by Mulla Mahomed from Sebee, they drew up a Petition of Right to secure a hearing, for which they marched upon Khelat.

This Petition complained of the entertainment of mercenaries with means in which, under the constitution, the members of the Confederacy were entitled to share, and also with the proceeds of estates confiscated from the petitioners, for rebellion; also of the infringement of the constitution in the nomination by the Khan of his son as Chief of Jhallawan, which office was hereditary in the family of the deceased chief; lastly of the Khan's governing entirely through the Khanehzad officials, contrary to the constitution, to the exclusion of the Chiefs from any voice in the State councils. The Petition further demanded the restoration of the estates of those Chiefs whose property had been confiscated. The Political Agent interposed to check the march of the tribes, and invited the leaders to Khelat to discuss the subjects of the Petition. On their way they were waylaid by assassins, one of the Chiefs being killed, and three wounded. On this the rebel forces marched direct upon Khelat determined to insist on the remedy of their grievances. The Political Agent met them with a view to intervention, and succeeded in wringing a promise from the Khan of the restoration of the estates of the Chief of Sarawan. Nevertheless, the rebels pressed on, and were only at last checked by the judicious firmness of the Political Agent and the resolute attitude assumed by the Khan. The latter, confident in his mercenary troops and Khanehzad clients, moved out to meet the rebels, and the latter, notwithstanding the efforts of Azad Khan, Chief of Khoran, to keep them firm, were eventually induced by the Political Agent to disperse; his intervention being promised to obtain from the Khan the restoration of estates arbitrarily confiscated.

In the autumn of the same year, however, the Jam of Beyla and Nuruddin, the Mingul Chief, dissatisfied with the results of the Political Agent's action in the matter of their claims, again raised the standard of rebellion. This time, however, the minister fell upon them promptly, before the infection could spread, and utterly routed them. The Jam took refuge in British territory, and his district of Las Beyla was confiscated, Nuruddin, the Mungul Chief, was taken prisoner, the Chief of Punjgoor was expelled and replaced by a personal dependent of the Khan, the Chief of Kharan fled to Seistan Mulla Mahomed, Chief of Sarawan, again retired to Sebee, and thence, distrusting the Khan's promises of pardon, fled for the second time to the Murrees. After attempting unsuccessfully to obtain access to the Punjab authorities through the Chief of the Murrees, he subsequently proceeded to Candahar, whence he returned in the end of 1871 to head a rebellion in Sarawan which broke out consequent on the detention of the Minister with the standing forces in the south, where he was consolidating the Khan's authority in Las Beyla, Punjgoor and Mekran. Wallee Mahomed returned in all haste, and again succeeded in defeating the rebels after a severe battle, in which he was grievously wounded. This was the last occasion in which the discontented barons appealed to the arbitrament of arms. Since then their intrigues have been directed towards obtaining their objects through British interference, and by playing off the Punjab authorities against those of Sind.

While Wulli Mahomed was thus using the British subsidy wherewith to bring into subjection the Brahoe Chiefs, he had not the means to overcome the recusance of the Beloch tribes of Murrees and Boogtees. These continued to disturb the Punjab frontier, and the officers of that frontier eventually took measures of their own. The Chiefs of those clans were subsidised direct from Dera Ghazi Khan, and the frontier has remained since 1868, perfectly free from attack. But the Punjab officers have gone further; they have mixed themselves up in the relations between these tribes and the Khan—and even between Mulla Mahomed and the Khan—always in view only of the protection of our own interests, of the peace of the frontier and of the security of the trade passing to and from our territories through Belochistan. The success of these measures has caused such interference between the Khan and his subjects to be regarded as the panacea for the troubles which have kept the border disturbed for the last fifteen years, and each such measure has led to the desire to extend our interference still further. As the Sind authorities are not disposed to go in this direction as far as those of the Punjab, but are rather disposed to support the Khan's authority, a deputy commissioner from the latter has, as stated in the commencement of this paper, been deputed to Khelat, and the Commissioner of the Derajat, to whom the relations with the Khan have been confided, has proceeded to Sind to be nearer the immediate scene of the negotiations.

The fact is there has long been a difference of opinion among the British officers as to the mode of dealing with this state of things. The Punjab officials, seeing that since the reduction of the Khan's subsidy he had withdrawn his posts from the Murree and Boogtee headquarters, and was so far unable to hold them in restraint that his own district of Gundava suffered more from their raids than either the Punjab or Sind borders—and seeing also that within a few years these tribes, thus left unchecked, had killed and wounded 340 British subjects on the Punjab border alone, and plundered £15,000 worth of property—decided that our border must be protected by immediate measures, whether such measures were prejudicial or otherwise to the Khan. The Sind border is protected by British posts in such strength, and by a repressive policy so stern, that it has long enjoyed an almost entire immunity from attack. The Punjab policy, on the contrary, has not been one of strength and repression, it has been that border which has mainly suffered; and the Bolan trade being completely unprotected is exposed to incessant attack. [It is only recently that a caravan of two hundred merchants was cut off to a man by the Brahoes.] The objects, therefore, brought forward as requiring immediate attention were:—(1) The protection of the Punjab border from raids, and (2) the protection of our trade within Khelat territory.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—It is rumoured in well-informed quarters that the Rev. W. H. Milman, M.A., Rector of St. Augustine's, Watling-street, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's, and lately President of Sion College, is to be the new Bishop of Calcutta. The rev. gentleman is a son of the late Dean of St. Paul's, and cousin of the late Bishop of Calcutta.

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Spirit of the Indian Press.

FURLOUGH ALLOWANCES.

The *Pioneer* observes that to accomplish a small aggregate saving for the public treasury the present regulations subject a few private purses here and there to extravagant loss. The simplest moralists will allow that it is never worth while to behave badly unless a substantial advantage is to be gained, so that we feel sure any Government, realising the situation, would rather be just in the matter than mean. But the broader view of the subject gives it greater importance. When the rupee began to fall in value we ventured to say that the country, and not the servants of Government, ought to bear the loss, as far as salaries are concerned. The loss incurred on current expenditure here need not be considered, because in the long run prices must adjust themselves to diminished values of coin. But the understood contract with a Government servant imported from Europe is that he shall be paid in a medium of exchange available if he chooses for other purposes than those of expenditure in India. Now, unforeseen circumstances have put a new complexion on this part of the bargain. The Government is left legally irresponsible, but not so morally, it seems to us. The situation ought to be faced. Compromises about rates of exchange a little more favourable than the market rate, to be given in some cases and withheld in others, are beneath the dignity of Government. They resemble the Maharajah Holkar's arrangement—by which employés are to be paid in advance at a discount of ten per cent.—far too closely to be creditable. That proportion of an Indian civil or military officer's pay which he *bona fide* wishes to spend (on himself or others) in England, ought to be paid to him in sterling. There need be no difficulty about fixing a Government rate of exchange for such payments. An officer should be able to claim that a reasonable fractional part of his salary should be paid to his agent in England in English money. All that Government has to guard against is the dishonesty which might induce some officers, if they had the chance, to draw money in England and remit it at a profit at the market rates to India; but that would be stopped.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Englishman* holds that the plan adopted by the late Government, of indiscriminately closing the former channels between the vernacular journals and the Anglo-Indian Press, has not worked well. It has, in the first place, rendered the tone of the Vernacular Press distinctly more disaffected. We have within the past twelve months seen articles conceived in a spirit of overt sedition, compared with which the worst diatribes that we used to complain of under the old system were merely tentative efforts of carefully worded and timorous disloyalty. No Vernacular printer would have dared to set up such articles under a system which subjected them to the criticism alike of the loyal native journals and of the whole Anglo-Indian Press. He might care little about such censures; but he instinctively knew that there were limits which, if he trangressed, might awaken so loud a condemnation as would force the Government to put in force certain clauses of the Penal Code. Experience has now taught him that there may be English rulers who will submit to any slander on the British rule if only they can manage that it shall not reach the ears of those who dispense honours in England. For, in the second place, the suppression of the *précis* of the Vernacular Press has rendered the Government distinctly more indifferent to its disloyalty. The channel by which the English journals become cognisant of expressions of disaffection, or seditious suggestions, being closed, the temptation becomes irresistible to a weak or timid Governor to submit to anything in secret, rather than to make known the existence of such unpleasant things by resenting them. In the third place, the suppression of the system by which native grievances reached the Anglo-Indian, and, through it, the English, Press, has merely transferred the ventilation of such grievances to a more inconvenient, and a more perilous field. Formerly, if any native body, or local magnate, had a complaint, there were a dozen Vernacular newspapers eager to make the most of his real or fancied wrongs, with the certainty of their duly coming before every officer of importance in the Government, and of promptly finding their way into the columns of the Anglo-Indian Press. This safe and politic outlet for native complaints has been closed. Rajas and Indian bodies perfectly realise the fact, and now post *ex parte* statements of their case *vid* Brindisi to some grievance-monger in England, or to a newspaper office in Fleet-street. Instead of the masterpiece of folly which the late Government attempted at Haidarabad filtering through the Mahratta journals into the Bombay papers, and thence languidly reaching our own columns, it appeared, with all the vigour of a practised pen, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The gun grievances of the Maharaja of Bardwan no longer supply pabulum to Bengali editors, through whom they were wont to become the subject of fitful discussion in the Calcutta newspapers. His Highness has adopted the much more effectual advertisement of writing a gentlemanly letter to the *Times*, forwarding some pretty medals for the boys who behaved well in the affair of the *Goliath*, and thus secured the ear of the English public when the question of his status and ambition for a salute is again raised. We have cited examples in which natives of rank have intelligently grasped the situation, and not unfairly acted upon it. It would be invidious to select instances of another sort. But the method is now known to every native who has an ill-founded claim to prosecute, or a legitimate object to gain; and the Indian grievance-mongers are rapidly becoming a recognised profession in England. The late Government closed the old channel by which native complaints reached, in a somewhat roundabout way, the English press; the natives have quickly realised the fact, and they have found a remedy.

AN ARMY WITHOUT OFFICERS.

The *Englishman* thinks there is no point which strikes the Army Reformer more than the manner in which we have frittered away the very material we need with our regiments. We have frequently drawn attention to the constant orders being issued in which a captain or a subaltern is taken away from his regiment for some Civil or Staff duties. We lately drew attention to Captain Toker, of the 18th Native Infantry, being taken from that corps and appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jhansi, as if some officer, covenanted or uncovenanted, could not have undertaken the duties of such an office. If we turn to the Army List of the 1st of April, we find fifteen subaltern officers and seventy-one captains returned as in Civil employ, giving a total of eighty-six officers lost to the army, and these officers of the very grades so much needed with regiments. Unless this matter is taken into immediate consideration, we can never hope to improve on the state of deficiency existing in officers with corps. If it is imperative to strengthen the Civil Service by detailing military men for Civil duties, it should be within the power of the Commander-in-Chief to recommend at once that eighty-six cadetships be given out to meet the deficiency. It is useless talking about organisation when with one stroke of the pen a young officer is removed from a British regiment to fill up a vacancy in a native regiment, and the next day an officer of the same rank is removed to Civil employ. It is quite time now that we should arrive at some fixed conclusion as to what these captains and subalterns, who thus early in their career have left military employ, are to expect. Are they civilians, or are they military men? It is not alone for Civil employ that we notice that captains and subalterns are withdrawn from their regiments; there are lieutenants acting as assistant engineers in the Survey Department and in the Army Commissariat Department. There are no less than three in the latter employ. There are two probationers admitted provisionally to the Staff Corps, who thus early in their career, are appointed assistant engineers in the Public Works Department. If these officers have these special proclivities, it might have been the better for the army if they had taken up the profession of civil engineer. But, if the army is to be the means of supply for these duties, we must have a reserve of captains and subalterns. It is impossible to say we can spare them. A captain, or a subaltern, is needed with the 6th Bengal Cavalry. Officers are wanted with the 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 7th Native Infantry, the 11th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 29th, 34th, 36th, and 45th Regiments of Native Infantry. If it is simply necessary to join a native regiment and then obtain interest to leave it, we see no great advantage gained by seeking for probationers from British regiments. We ruin the British regiment, and do no good to the native one. We must have some fixed system. If the probationers are to be assistant engineers, it is far better to allow them to join the Department of Public Works than the army. To return a man as an officer, and to make him a bricklayer at eighteen years of age is rather an anomaly, more especially when the would-be engineer ripens into a full colonel, having never seen anything more warlike than a trowel. How long are we to wait for the Indian cadetship system? Once that is fully inaugurated there will be no harm in allowing any number of young officers to go on Civil employ, so long as the wing obtains a fresh cadet in lieu of him. But an important point bearing on the above question is, under what rules, as regards pension, are these young captains and subalterns who have entered the Staff Corps and have at once left for Civil duties? Are they to obtain their colonel's allowances co-equally with those who entered the Staff Corps in 1861? Are they to obtain the colonel's allowances twelve years after obtaining their lieutenant-colonelcies, when they have never served in the army? It is questions of this nature which require consideration. They affect the well-being of the army as much as the purse of the tax-payer. To let an important matter of this nature remain doubtful for years cannot but have a prejudicial effect.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENTS FROM INDIA.—The magnificent presents sent to the Queen by the Maharajah Sindia, the Maharajah Holkar, the Maharajah of Benares, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Sir Jung Bahadur, the Rajah of Dhar, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Siddik Hassan Khan, and which were brought over by the Prince of Wales, were received at Balmoral on Saturday.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

CALCUTTA, *April* 22.—On Wednesday evening last at half-past nine o'clock Lord Lytton held his first levée in Calcutta. In a word, his Excellency followed up a surprising speech with a surprising levée. In the good old days of Dalhousie, Canning, and Elgin, the Viceroy held a levée on some bright morning in the cold weather between eleven and twelve, when the world had dressed and breakfasted, and appeared at its freshest and best. When Sir Charles Trevelyan came out as Financial Minister in 1863 he imparted a "Sir Gregory Hardlines" tone and polish to the various public officers. Prig officials appeared upon the scene,—men who kept daily and hourly accounts of their work, so as to show a creditor and debtor account with Government. Such over-virtuous public servants were inspired by Hardlines to complain that they lost a morning at every levée; as if it would have been a waste of time for loyal subjects to pay their respects to the Viceroy in the forenoon. Sir John, the present Lord Lawrence, was a bit of a Hardlines himself. He hearkened to those complaints, and held his levées at four or five in the afternoon when office work was supposed to be over. Indeed such was that great nobleman's passion for hard work, that many expected his Excellency would receive the distinguished crowd with a quill pen behind each ear; just as old Sir Thomas Munro, of Madras celebrity, was accustomed to administer justice with a pig tail tied up with official red tape. These afternoon levées were never popular; in the hot weather they were simply horrible. The institution of an evening levée is an entirely novel idea. Whether Lord Lytton borrowed it from the evening assemblies of the old Moghul Padishahs, or from the midnight gatherings of the Kings of Siam, or developed it out of his own moral consciousness, must be left to conjecture. It is, however, in strict harmony with my moral sense of the fitness of things; and those who grumbled at the idea of an afternoon levée in the middle of April are at once satisfied with the change of hour. To dress for the afternoon levée, to lose the best part of one's evening drive, and to dress again for dinner, was bad enough in the month of January; in April it would have been like instituting a Black Hole at Government House in the hottest part of the afternoon. To drive out through the cool air after dinner was quite another matter; and the levée was in every respect a success. The arrangements for dividing the multitude into little sets of orderly gentlemen were satisfactory. There was a little squeezing and "a trifle for broken glass;" but gentlemen entered the presence with their toilets in a tolerable state of repair, and without that smashed-up appearance which was too often the result of undue squeezing in days of yore. On the morning after the levée, Miss Milman, the sister of the late Bishop, took her departure by the *Cathay*. At her express wish a few only of her lady friends accompanied her to the place of embarkation. The death of Bishop Milman threw a gloom over Calcutta society. It did not perhaps create a shock like that which was felt some ten years ago when Bishop Cotton was drowned in the Brahmaputra; but for all that the loss of a Bishop whose piety, energy, and common sense had endeared him to all who knew him was deeply mourned throughout India. How much of the late Bishop's usefulness was due to the co-operation of his sister is known only to the few. It is to be hoped that Time, the great consoler, will take away the bitterness of grief, and should Miss Milman ever find opportunity for preparing a biography of her deceased brother, the world at large, and generations yet to come, might profit by the memory of his life and labours. Lord Lytton leaves Calcutta by this evening's train, and expects to reach Simla by Tuesday, the 25th inst. After his Excellency's departure Calcutta will sink into heat and dulness.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE PANJAB ANJUMAN.—At a late meeting of the Panjab Anjuman, proposals were made to accept the invitations of the forthcoming Congress of Orientalists at St. Petersburg, by sending there a delegate and certain publications of a linguistic and antiquarian interest.

THE LATE MR. BOUGHTON NEWMAN.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Boughton Newman, of the firm of Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co., off Galle, on his way to England, where he was proceeding for the purpose of recruiting his health. Mr. Newman did good service to the Calcutta community as an unpretending but conscientious and hard working Justice of the Peace, and his untimely death will, we believe, be regretted by many in this city.—*Englishman.*

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE BISHOP MILMAN.—We *(Indian Church Gazette)* understand that a scheme for placing a window in Rawul Pindee Church as a local memorial to Bishop Milman at the station where he entered into his rest has been set on foot. It is proposed that it should be a ladies' memorial, subscriptions from ladies alone being received, and no single subscription is to exceed Rs. 2-8. Subscriptions will be received by Mrs. Crawford Bromehead, Rawul Pindee. We have no doubt the scheme will meet with ready response.

CHOLERA.—A considerable amount of cholera seems to prevail in Bengal at this time. It is said to be fatal among groups of coolies working on the Northern Bengal State Railway, among whom we heard of a loss of 150 in one day at one part of the line. The disease also prevails in the Terai below Darjeeling; and from what we learn it seems that fears are entertained lest it finds its way to the Sanitarium. Cases are said to have occurred in April in tea-gardens at Kurseong, about half way between the plains and Darjeeling.—*Pioneer*, May 2.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.—The sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment lately passed by the Calcutta Southern Division Magistrate on Captain Richardson, commander of the American steamer *Cromwell*, has, we read, been commuted by the Lieutenant-Governor to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, on a memorial forwarded to him by the prisoner, backed by the American Consul. The petition set forth the fact of the captain being in ill-health. His Honour is further said to have directed the superintendent of the jail to release the captain in the event of his symptoms becoming more unfortunate. The fine inflicted has not been interfered with. —*Pioneer.*

CAVALRY ARMS.—It is high time that reform should be directed to the armament of the Bengal cavalry, more particularly the Lancer regiments. Every such regiment has twelve men in each troop armed with a carbine. This makes an aggregate of seventy-two men in the regiment. Now, the carbine—an old-world, muzzle-loading, smooth-bore—is about as useful to its holder as a pop-gun. It will throw a ball, sometimes, as far, perhaps, as a good bottle of soda-water will send a cork. As Mark Twain would say, six of them might hurt a full-grown man. The 11th Bengal Lancers stationed at Nowshera has just sent seventy men to the front armed in this fasnion. It is not hard to imagine the disadvantages under which these unhappy troopers labour, when blazed at from cover by an Affridi armed with an Enfield or a matchlock, carrying well for three or four hundred yards.—*Pioneer.*

THE CIVILIANS' GRIEVANCE.—We had hoped to have heard by this time the decision of the Secretary of State on the North-West Civilians' grievance despatch. If the Secretary of State had at once sanctioned the grant of full pensions, to men of twenty-one years' service, several senior servants would have immediately retired, and relief would thus have been given to those of 1857. If sanction is withheld for a few months more, no one will care to take pension till after next cold weather. This delay is much to be regretted, but, still, it must not be forgotten that Lord Salisbury could scarcely sanction such important measures without consulting his Council, and the Council will not like to give their opinion till each member has recorded a minute on the subject. We believe that the delay has been caused solely by the Members of Council taking a little longer over their minutes than was expected; but we hope to get more certain intelligence shortly.—*Pioneer.*

COPPER IN KULU.—The correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—I do not know that I ever mentioned the curious copper deposits of Bilan in Kulu, a great mass of quartz and quartzose rocks, extending some three or four miles, holding the copper in irregular masses of all sizes, from a pin's point up to that of an elephant, as the natives describe it. There is no trace of any regular lode or vein; it is as if Dame Nature had been going in for the making of a plum-pudding, with quartz for flour, and copper for plums, and had somehow gone to sleep over the stirring, and let all the plums get together in places, whilst in others they are *a lá* purser's duff, not within hail of one another. Anyhow, it is a very curious formation, and I suppose the formation of regular lodes, which we are taught occurs through the solvent powers of water far above boiling point, was arrested in some way or another, and our quartz pudding was left half boiled and half stirred.

THE STORMING OF DELHI.—A stone slab in commemoration of the blowing up of the Kashmir Gate at Delhi is being erected by the orders of Lord Napier of Magdala at the scene of the exploit. The inscription is as follows:—

On the 14th September, 1857, the British force stormed Delhi. It was after sunrise on that day that the undermentioned party advancing from Ludlow Castle in the face of a heavy fire, and crossing this bridge, which had been almost totally destroyed, lodged powder bags against and blew in the right leaf of this gate, thus opening a way for the assaulting column:—

Lieutenant Duncan Home	Royal Engineers	mortally wounded.
„ Philip Salkeld	„ „	„ „
Sergeant John Smith	Bengal Sappers & Miners	killed.
„ A. S. Carmichael	„ „	„ „
Corporal F. Burgess	„ „	„ „
Bugler Hawthorne	52nd Foot.	mortally wounded.
Soobadar Toola Ram	Bengal Sappers & Miners	„ „
Jemadar Bis Ram	„ „	„ „
Havildar Madho	„ „	„ „
„ Tilok Sing	„ „	„ „
Sepoy Ramnath	„ „	killed.

This memorial is placed here as a tribute of respect to these gallant soldiers by General Lord Napier of Magdala, Colonel, Royal Engineers, and Commander-in-Chief in India, 1876.

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FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident, attended with fatal consequences, took place on Thursday, at Colvin's Gnaut. Mr. Platt, Assistant Harbour Master, was about going on board the ship *Merchantman*, in company with Mr. MacKinlay, the chief engineer of the steam fire-engine, when a sudden and melancholy accident occurred, resulting in the death of the former gentleman. Messrs. Platt and MacKinlay had, it appears, hired a dinghy to go on board the vessel, but instead of going on board by the aft ladder, they preferred going up by the foot rope ladder amidships. Mr. MacKinlay went up on deck by means of this ladder, and was followed by Mr. Platt. The latter gentleman, however, had hardly got upon deck when he struck his head against an iron bolt in the main brace, and in falling back fell on the gunwale of the dinghy, evidently breaking his neck in the fall. Mr. MacKinlay and Mr. Preche, the second officer of the *Merchantman*, immediately jumped after the fallen man, but Mr. Platt was never seen to rise to the surface of the water again. What makes this unfortunate accident sadder is the fact that the wife of the deceased was on board the ship expecting her husband, who, otherwise in good health and strong, thus almost instantaneously met a watery grave. We regret to learn that Mr. Platt's family has been left utterly unprovided for. A subscription is, we understand, being raised in their behalf.—*Englishman*, May 1.

ANECDOTE OF LORD NAPIER.—The following characteristic anecdote of Lord Napier (of Magdala) is current in India, but we are not aware that it has been repeated in England:—Lord Napier is well known as a very hard rider, and one of the best-mounted men in India, though, like every enthusiast about horses, he always wants more and better ones than he has got. A story is told of him that when he was going on one of his tours of inspection, accompanied by his then adjutant-general, Colonel Thesiger, he one morning rode very slowly, apparently absorbed in thought. When it came to about nine o'clock, and they were still some miles from their place of encampment, Colonel Thesiger suggested that they should push on, as it was getting hot, and they had yet a long way to go. "Getting hot, is it?" said his lordship, but he did not quicken his pace. However, a few minutes after he put spurs to his horse and went away across country at a tremendous pace, soon leaving Colonel Thesiger, himself a good rider and well-mounted, far behind. Lord Napier never drew rein till he found himself opposite his tent, when he said, as if in continuation of his former remark, "Find it hot, do you?" and getting no answer, he looked round in apparent surprise, and seeing no adjutant-general, he said, "Dear me, where's Thesiger? I thought he said he found it hot," and then dismounted, chuckling. When Colonel Thesiger turned up some time afterwards, the chief blandly hoped he had suffered no inconvenience from the sun. This is but one of many good stories told of the ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal Army.

DOVETON COLLEGE.—The following, which appeared in the *Statesman* a few days ago, will give much satisfaction, not in Calcutta only, but over the far wider area from which the Doveton draws its students:—"We understand that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has increased the grant of Rs. 150 per mensem, which he sanctioned last year for the Doveton College, to Rs. 250 from the 1st of April, in consequence of a further representation on the subject from the Committee of Management. Though the grant is not quite so large as might be desirable, it is no doubt, considering the pressing claims on the Government, as much as could be conveniently spared. The Doveton College has therefore every reason to be grateful to Sir Richard Temple for this fresh token of the interest he takes in it. This interest doubtless arises from the fact that the Doveton has furnished a large number of valuable servants to the State, both in the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, with not a few of whom Sir Richard has come into personal contact during his past official career, and some of whom he has learnt to hold in just esteem. It is but fair to Sir Richard Temple to state in this connection that he has manifested a really warm interest in the schools for the education of the middle and lower classes of Europeans and Eurasians, and has thus broken through the traditional policy of the local Government, which had hitherto quietly ignored the claims of those important sections of the community. He has helped some of these institutions with grants; and if he has not assisted a larger number, it is because the resources of the Government are by no means inexhaustible. He has also never lost an opportunity of visiting the schools, both great and small, thereby encouraging them with the weight of his personal influence."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 26. Str. Busheer, Coasts.—27. Umvoti, Port Natal and Madras; Clyde, Akyab; str. Malda, Straits, Moulmein, and Rangoon.—28. Str. Sea Chief, Moulmein.—29. Str. Khiva, Southampton; Epervier, Mauritius; str. Ava, Bombay, via Coasts; str. Mysore, London; str. Star of Russia, London.—May 1. Str. Argyll, Hong Kong and Straits; str. Hindostan, Hong Kong and Straits.—2. Str. Moulmein, Rangoon; Furness Abbey, Liverpool.—3. Str. Mahratta, Rangoon and Moulmein; str. Abyssinia, Coasts.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Umvoti.—Mr. G. W. Bell.

For [illegible] Alexander.

Per Khiva.—Mrs. Sutherland and child, Mrs. Good, Dr. J. A. Weir, Mr. Gregory, Mr Pack, Mrs. E. J. Delmege, Mr. W. Garrett, Mr. O. Goit, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. J. Ralph, and Mr. J. Sinclair.

Per Sea Chief.—Mrs. Phillips.
Per Ava.—Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Rossenburgy, and Mr. Kearns.
Per Argyll.—Mr. Conor and two children.
Per Hindostan.—Mrs. T. S. Gardner and Mr. Brander.

DEPARTURES.

April 27. Str. Mecca, Galle, &c.—28. Str. Khandalla, Bombay, via Coasts; British Consul, Mauritius.—29. Compta, Mauritius; Bates Family, New York; Sussex, San Francisco.—30. Dunlistair, Dundee; Fearnought, Dundee.—May 1. Merchantman, Mauritius; str. India, Rangoon and Moulmein; str. Busheer, Akyab.—2. Str. Chyebassa, London, via Suez Canal; str. Khedive, London, via Suez Canal.—3. Str. Statesman, Straits and Hong Kong; str. Sestos, Bombay.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 5, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 10 to 101 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent....	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 0 to 101 4
4½ per Cent., 1872...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 4 to 101 6
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 4 to 103 6

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8¼d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 2| 3-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	102 to 103
Assam Tea Company...	20 ...	590 to 600
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1400 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1300 to 1310
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company...	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	145 to 146
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	150 to 160
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	270 to 272
East India Tea Company	100 ...	76 to 80
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	258 to 260
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	160 to 165
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	179½ to 180
Howrah Docking Company...	500 ...	150 to 190
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	440 to 450
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	107 to 108
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Simla Bank	500 ...	510 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	26 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £2 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, May 26.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods quiet. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.3; 8¼lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.13; 40's Bannermill Twist, 4m. 11p. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14. Rice: Ballam, Rs. 2.7. Silk: Good Native Cossimbazaar, Rs. 12. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 8¼d.; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 2f. 15c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101¼; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 101½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 103. Freights, 30s. to 57s. 6d.

Madras.

STATION TALK.

MYSOR, *April*.—Our indefatigable Chief Commissioner has been here during the past week; he is on his way *en route* to Kurg, and so round by Munzerabad to dispose of the Coffee Planters' grievances, real or fancied. He has been inspecting the Rajah's High School here, and expressed himself well pleased with the manner in which the higher classes had got hold of the idiom of the English language, a very difficult matter to teach Hindus generally, and which consequently reflects credit on the teachers. Regarding this school, I may as well mention here that Mr. Candy, B.A., of the Elphinstone Training College, Bombay, has been appointed Headmaster of it, and Mr. Haldwell, now acting, reverts to his permanent appointment at Hassam; the Chief Commissioner is winning golden opinions for his hard work, but he is not quite so genial as his predecessor, Sir Richard Meade; he is, however, very liberal, and the administration is developing under his generous rule. H.H. the Maharajah, with his guardian, Colonel Malleson, have gone away to Ooty, to hunt *Jacks* and enjoy themselves generally during the hot weather. Mysor does not miss them much, and things go on in the usual dull routine. The Rev. D. G. Clarke, our popular, earnest, and devoted Chaplain, has been compelled under medical advice to proceed to the Shevaroys for the benefit of his health; he has never spared himself, and the constant toil and fatigue undergone by him have quite undermined his constitution. Some of his parishioners presented

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him with an elegant Communion Service on the eve of his departure; it is probable that he will not return here, but his successor has not yet been appointed. I believe the Wesleyan minister also purposes leaving the station on a tour, but of course towards the cooler and more elevated regions of Coorg and other places; we shall thus be left without a padre of any kind for a month or two. The Judicial Assistant's Court closed from the 2nd April, and nearly all the Courts of the same grade throughout the Province have adjourned from the same date; but the Munsiff's Courts are not to have any vacation, as some of them are in arrears with their work. The lawyers are glad of this, otherwise they would have only a few appeals to depend on for their income during the next two months. The weather continues very hot, though we have had a shower or two; water is as scarce as ever,—the projectors for increasing the supply saying much and doing little—the streets and drains filthy and malarious; altogether unpleasant is the state of our ancient city of Mysor.—*Madras Athenæum* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

PERSIAN HORSES.—A large number of Persian horses have recently been brought into Bangalor by dealers, some of which it is hoped will find their way to Madras, where a market will be readily found for them.

DEATH OF MAJOR PICKERING, R.A.—The *Madras Times* hears from Secunderabad that Major Pickering, lately commanding the Heavy Battery there (2-5 R.A.), died unexpectedly on the night of Friday, the 28th of April, the cause of death being heat apoplexy. He was about to be invalided to England, his health having completely broken down of late. It is only a few weeks since the Commander-in-Chief ordered a special medical board to assemble and report on the deceased officer's state of health and physical efficiency.

MILITARY.—Colonel A. Cooper, Madras Staff Corps, became entitled to "colonel's allowance" on the 29th April. The other Madras officers who will qualify this year for the allowance are Colonels A. Howlett, J. Buchanan, W. T. William, G. T. Redcliffe, W. H. Watts, C. P. Y. Inscott, C. R. Stainforth, W. Crewe, C. M. Shakespear, and Major-General Sir A. T. Wilde. In 1877 nine officers will qualify, in 1878 twenty-three, in 1879 fourteen, in 1880 thirty, in 1881 fifteen, and in 1882 fourteen. Eighteen officers are at present in receipt of the allowance.

CHOLERA IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—We regret to say that very unsatisfactory accounts reach us regarding the public health in some parts of Southern India. Cholera is said to be committing great ravages, and the doctors are having hard times of it. The history of the last outbreak of cholera will be very curious when it comes to be written, for the way the disease has prevailed on this occasion is quite unprecedented in the annals of this epidemic. Places from which it made its disappearance have been again and again revisited, after short intervals, and we need not say with what result. As yet Madras has escaped, but with the experience of other stations before us, we cannot be too sure that the disease has done with us. Indeed, who can say how soon we, too, may have to deplore its reappearance amongst us?—*Madras Times*, May 6.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the Presidency College was celebrated in the hall of the College, Chepauk, on Thursday last, April 27, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Holloway, C.S.I. A large number of gentlemen official, and non-official, both European and Native, interested in the subject of education, assembled to take part in the proceedings. The business of the evening was commenced by the Director of Public Instruction, Colonel Macdonald, giving an address, after which Mr. Thomson, the Principal of the College, read the annual report. The distribution of prizes next followed by the chairman, at the conclusion of which the learned gentleman delivered an elaborate and eloquent address, at the close which the proceedings terminated.—*Madras Athenæum*, April 29.

BASTAR.—The latest news from Bastar is that the Deputy Commissioner is at present visiting the villages round about Jugdalpore. A report was brought to him last week that about 400 rebels had assembled round the village of Duntherwade, about fifty miles south-west of Jugdalpore, and that they threatened to attack and burn the village. As he was about proceeding with a company of the 8th Regiment to its rescue he heard that the report was untrue. The rebels have committed dacoity in the village of Omerkote, in the Jagpore country. The disturbance at Bastar has been satisfactorily settled, says the *Madras Athenæum*, by the dismissal of the Dewan. The Deputy Commissioner does not need any further assistance, and therefore the wing of the 7th Regiment returns on its march back to-morrow morning. The Deputy Commissioner intends to remain at Bastar for eight days with the company of the 8th Regiment, and then return to Sironcha. The men of the 8th Regiment are not in good health; many cases of dysentery have occurred among them.

MR. DAVID LOGAN.—The Chief Engineer of the South Indian Railway, we learn, proceeds on a year's furlough to England per s.s. *Viceroy*. Mr. Logan's connections with the company has been a very extended one. He originally came out to the country as an Assistant Engineer of the Third Class, and after filling the intermediate grades, was appointed the Company's Chief Engineer in India. He resigned the service in 1866, and was connected with the Bombay Reclamation Company, which having failed, Mr. Logan returned to England, where he was speedily re-employed in the company's service, and came out to Negapatam in 1869, to relieve Mr. Betts, the popular agent of the company, who went home for six months. Mr. Logan has been in India without a break since 1869, has successfully completed the Southern Extension of the South Indian Railway, and done much towards completing the Northern Extension. His furlough has been well earned, and we wish him a speedy return to India. Mr. Robert White, the Deputy Chief Engineer, will be Acting Chief Engineer during Mr. Logan's absence.—*South Indian Post*.

THE SILADAR HORSE.—From the Mysor Report just to hand we find that the strength of the Siladar Horse now stands at a total of 1,300, divided into three regiments, organised on the revised establishment as sanctioned by the Government of India. The Head-Quarters of these three regiments are located at the stations of Bangalor, Mysor, and Shimoga, detachments being thrown out along the frontiers wherever the necessity for Siladars has been pointed out by the Civil Officers. The officers are reported to have displayed both zeal and intelligence in learning the details of the new drill. Much still requires to be done in regard to that most essential part of an officer's duty, viz., maintaining strict discipline in lines and at stables and requiring implicit obedience from those under them. The peculiar character of the force and the absence of the example of more highly disciplined troops renders this a very great difficulty. The dress of the Siladars has been improved by dispensing with the handkerchief which tied the turban under the chin. The 3rd Regiment wear a turban of a uniform pattern, and cloth overalls in lieu of the linen trousers hitherto worn.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

April 29. Str. Dacca, London.—30. Str. Patna, Bombay.—May 1. Str. Goa, Calcutta.—2. Queen Bee, New Zealand; Witness, Gopaulpore.—4. Str. Penang, Cocanada; str. Duke of Buccleuch, London.—5. Str. Khedive, Calcutta; str. Chyebassa, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Goa.—From COCONADA.—Mr. W. T. Simpson, From VIZAGAPATAM.—Lieut. col. H. R. Elliot, Mr. C. Pernon. From BIMLIPATAM.—Col. and Mrs. Height and two children. From GOPAULPORE.—Mr. R. Mayer, Major H. Smalley. From FALSE POINT.—Dr. Collis. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Chapman.

Per str. Patna.—From COLOMBO.—Mr. Speelmann, Mr. and Mrs. Hertfield. From

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. Irvine and two children, and Mr. Baggallay.

Connors, Mr. Massey, Mr. Sagrandi, Mr. Leansfield. For CEYLON.—Rev. J. Clifford. For VENICE.—Mr. Purcell, Mr. Kellner, Mr. Mackinnon. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Mair, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Lazarus, Mrs. Elderton and infant, Col. Fagan, Col. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Hurte, Mr. Fraser, Mrs. Richmond, Mr. Wollams, Mr. Couper, Mr. Chadwick, Lieut. Rivett-Carnac.

DEPARTURES.

April 27. Str. Viceroy, London.—May 1. Str. Baghdad, Rangoon; str. Patna, Calcutta; str. Dacca, Calcutta; str. Goa, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Baghdad.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. E. Midwinter, Mrs. Gale, Major Roberts. For GOPAULPORE.—Mr. J. Tims. For RANGOON.—Mrs. Murray, Lieut. C. N. Jones, Mr. W. Green.

Per str. Patna.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Brown.

Per str. Dacca.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. K. Hunter.

Per str. Goa.—For PONDICHERRY.—Father Emanuel, Mons. St. Hiliare.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Khedive.—From MADRAS.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Wood and four children, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stanes and three children, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. C. F. Fletcher, Miss Schmidt, Dr. W. Farquhar Davis and three children, Mr. T. and Miss Weir, Surg. Major and Mrs. Furnell, Mrs. Col. Douglas, Mr. W. J. Cooper, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. Farley, Capt. and Mrs. Porteous. For VENICE.—Mr. W. and Mrs. Jeffrey. For BRINDISI.—Rev. E. E. Jenkins, Mr. A. T. Simson, Major Smalley, Lieut. col. H. P. Hawkes, Capt. Poole. For GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Porteous.

Bombay.

RUMOURED HONOURS.—The *Indian Statesman* says:—"**Rumour has it that his Excellency the Governor is to be made a baronet, and that the Hon. Messrs. Rogers and Gibbs are to be knighted. We hope the report may prove correct, as this will go towards removing the impression that little has been done in the way of bestowing honours in this Presidency in commemoration of the Prince of Wales's visit.**"

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "INDU-PRAKASH.—With unutterable sorrow we have to publish the following telegram from Mahableshwar received to-day:—"Mr. Vishnu Parashuram Shastri Pandit, proprietor of the *Indu-Prakash* Press, died here of brain-fever only after two days' illness at one Saturday night—irreparable national loss." We have no heart to do more than communicate this sad intelligence.—*Indu Prakash*, May 1.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A correspondent having offered to back twenty Beloochees "indiscriminately selected" against "any twenty of any corps in India" to shoot a match on a range strange to both "and to win easily," has been taken up by an officer of the 55th at Deolalie. As he has the right to pick the best shots in his

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regiment, officers as well as men, the challenger's Beloochees have their work cut out for them.

REWARD FOR SAVING LIFE.—A letter from the Royal Humane Society has been received in Bombay, transmitting a testimonial on vellum, and desiring that the same may be presented to Lieut. D. G. Mackenzie, of the 3rd Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry, in recognition of the courage which he displayed, during a flood, at Ahmedabad in September last, which conduced to the rescue of a man in danger of drowning.

PROPOSED RAILWAY.—The Bombay Government is said to have sanctioned the sum of sixty thousand rupees for surveying the line of railway between Dhond and Munmar, *viâ* Ahmednuggur. If this line is constructed, it will remove a great inconvenience now experienced by travellers who proceed from Munmar towards Madras. The proposed line would shorten the journey from Munmar to Sholapore by 133 miles. There would be no ghats to encounter, but two rivers would have to be bridged.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Thomas Henry Downing, who described himself as a native of Norfolk, and the son of a merchant at Norwich, was placed before Colonel G. C. Evezard, the cantonment magistrate of Puna, on the 19th April, for forging a cheque for Rs. 200. It appears that this young man was residing at the Napier Hotel for some time past, and from thence he removed for a night to the Royal Family Hotel, where a gentleman named Mr. Foster Richardson was a visitor. Downing wrote a cheque for Rs. 200, and is alleged to have forged the name of Mr. Forster Richardson; the cheque was drawn on the Bank of Madras, and made payable to Boolackee Custoorchund. The case was adjourned.

GREAT FIRE AT BARODA.—BARODA, *May* 1.—To-day a great fire broke out in Baroda. About forty houses have been gutted. The fire began at 3 A.M., and is stil burning as I write this, twelve hours afterwards. The pipes laid in Mulharao's time by Curreemjee Allybhoy, contractor, from the Nowluka well, were fortunately in good order, and many buildings were saved by their use. Curreemjee had also the engine pumps in good working order, or half Baroda would have been destroyed. One girl has been burnt. The loss of property is said to be over ten lakhs. The Dewan, Sir T. Madava Row, was present at the fire, and from the roofs of the houses directed the exertions of the men to put out the fire.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP "HIMALAYA."—Her Majesty's troop-ship *Himalaya*, 3,453 tons, 700 h.p., Captain W. B. Grant, R.N., arrived in harbour on Saturday last, May 6, from Penang, which she left on the 19th April last, with 5 officers, 2 ladies and 3 children, 118 men, 17 women and 44 children of different regiments. During the voyage there was one birth, and one medical officer died of general debility a day after leaving Penang. She has brought 17 time-expired and leave men for England, and most probably she will sail on next Saturday for England with troops from Bombay. The ship *Hooghly*, 50 miles off Bombay on Saturday 10 A.M., wished to be reported all well. She sailed again the same day for England with 4 officers, 1 lady and 2 children, 90 men, 83 women and 255 children. The following are the names of the officers :—Major and Mrs. H. C. Macdonald and 2 children, 108th regiment, Capt. W. Lansdale, 1-17th Foot, Capt. A. H. Sharp, 73rd Foot, and Surgeon S. B. Gamble, A.M.D.

THE THAKUR OE PALITANA.—The Thakur of Palitana, a small State in Katiawar, has incurred, as the telegraph has already informed our readers, the serious displeasure of the Bombay Government. It appears that some years ago the Thakur obtained permission through the Political Agent of Katiawar, Mr. Peile, to purchase some smooth-bore guns for his police and sowars to make a show with; but that having obtained this permission he proceeded to import, contrary to the law, rifles and carbines. Mr. Peile discovering this, impounded the contraband articles, and the Thakur submitted. Two years later, that is last year, the Thakur visited Bombay, and complained privately to the local Government that the Political Agent had been acting in an oppressive manner, and had forced him to give up the arms which his Excellency had specially permitted him to obtain. When Mr. Peile heard of the charge, the true facts came out, and the Thakur was called on for an explanation, and by much shuffling and equivocation tried to substantiate his charge. He failed, however, so completely in his attempt that the Government of Bombay has published a resolution severely censuring the Thakur's conduct as being "mean and unbecoming the conduct of a Rajput prince," and admonishing him to be careful in the future.—*Pioneer*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 1. Str. Ambassador, Calcutta; str. Umballa, Bussorah; Hooghly, Rio de Janeiro; str. Trinacria, Glasgow.—2. Str. Mudlark, Glasgow.—3. Str. Geelong, Shanghai; Lady Dufferin, Kurrachee.—4. Maitland, Newcastle; str. Kashgar, Suez; str. Snipe, Glasgow; str. Curlew, Glasgow; Lucy A. Nickels, Liverpool; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee; str. Nio, Shields; str. Timor, London.—5. Str. Madura, Calcutta; str. Lord Eslington, Newcastle.—6. Star of Germany, Newcastle; John Clark, Liverpool; Gainsborough, Newcastle.—7. Staffa, Liverpool; Edward Kidder, Boston; Fathi Salam, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Kashgar.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Cooke, and Mr. and Mrs. Phillippe and infant. From ADEN.—Mr. Yardly, and Mr. Esmael and three friends.

DEPARTURES.

May 1. Str. Zambesi, Aden, Suez, &c.; str. Akola, Kurrachee, via K. Coast; str. Teheran, China, &c.; str. Strathleven, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Batavia, Genoa, &c.—2. Str. Tuscany, Liverpool, via Canal; H.M.S. Diamond, Trincomalee.—3. St. George, Antwerp; Chingtoo, Kurrachee: str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool, via the Canal.—4. Northbrook, Liverpool; Berteaux, Antwerp.—5. Seringapatam, Falmouth; str. Umballa, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—6. H.M.S. Himalaya, England; str. Socotra, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Autocrat, London; str. Ambassador, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Zambesi.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. P. Nicholson, Mr. G. Whitten. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Rowett, Mr. Brereton, Capt. A. C. Young, Mr. Louis Schwendler, and Mr. Morris Chapman. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. E. G. Hobson and three children, a lady and gentleman, Col. and Mrs. Ffrench and two children, a gentleman and friend, Major and Mrs. T. H. Turner, Mrs. C. Ward, Mr. Richard, Mrs. F. A. Gillam and four children, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maclean, Col. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. James Gordon, Mrs. Edward Walker, Dr. Mackenzie, Lieut. and Mrs. Romilly and infant, Mrs. Packe, Master Sterndale, Mrs. Melville, Lieut. and Mrs. Milford, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Geddes and two children, Mr. John Lees, Mr. J. Scrafton, Mr. W. Price, Mr. and Mrs. John Adams Acton and infant, Mr. E. E. Meakin, Mrs. Macdonald and three children, Rev. D. P. Williams and son, Capt. J. H. Torbock, Mr. James Helm, Mrs. R. Ashworth and two children, Mr. J. A. Barnett, Mr. A. McM. Taylor, a lady and two children, Mrs. Hastings, Col. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Fillans, Dr. Surg. gen. and Mrs. Fasson, Mrs. John Ryan, two Misses Ryan, two Masters Ryan, Mrs. Pickering and two children, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. and Miss Cranage, Mr. W. Richardson, Mr. Robert Warren, Mr. S. D. Grant, Mrs. Finch and two children, Mr. H. Keyser, Mr. J. H. Boyce, Mrs. Drassy and two infants, Surgeon major and Mrs. Tippetts and three children, Lieut. Whittle, Mr. R. Alexander, Mrs. Shuttleworth and child, Mr. J. Span, Mr. A. Norton, Mr. A. McGregor, Mr. S. L. Yeats, Mr. E. Austen, and Mr. J. Kolkowski. For BRINDISI.—Lieut. col. A. and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. Alexander, Major Holroyd, Mrs. and Miss Fuller, Mr. Fuller, Capt. J. Pennycuick, Mr. L. F. Robinson, Surg. gen. Cannon, Dr. Murray, Mr. T. Benison, Col. and Mrs. Younghusband, Mrs. E. Drummond, Col. Moxon, Col. T. G. Iredell, Mr. H. J. Sparks, Mr. L. N. Sparks, Mr. R. Dawson, Mr. R. F. Rampini, Capt. A. W. Roberts, Mr. Brereton, and Mr. W. Williams. For VENICE.—Mr. J. H. Prinsep, Mr. Lumsdaine, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Burnell, Mr. G. Tomkyns, Mr. E. L. Delmege, Major and Mrs. Le Mesurier and infant, Mr. N. Randle, Mr. W. Wadell, and Mr. J. G. Hodgson. For ADEN.—Col. Fuller, R.E. For SUEZ.—Mr. J. D. Maxwell.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 8, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	1s. 8¾d.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 9d. Credit Bills.
6 ditto ditto	...	1s. 10 1-16d. Docs.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	96
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3100
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1130
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3100
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1400
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1145
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	267
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	716¼
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	480
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	745
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1140
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1130 pm.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 37-4-4)	Rs. 7 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. 99
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	,, 101
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 101¼
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 103½
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 18-4-6
Gold Bars, English, 10 os.	,, ,, 18-7-0
Ditto Pekin	,, ,, 17-15-6

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-8-0
Spanish Dollars	per 100 220
Mexican Dollars	Do. 225
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 223
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	106-8
Sycee Silver	100

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, May 25.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods quiet. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.12; 40's Mule Twist, 9½; 30's Water Twist, 9½. Cotton: Slightly improved tendency; Fair Dholerah, Rs. 159; Oomra, Rs. 159. Shipments of the week, 31,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 8¾d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101¾; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 101½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 103½. Freights, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 9d.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 29.)

ATLAY, Rev. B. T., M.A., chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, has been app. to act as comy. in Calcutta to the Bishop of Madras (at present exercising the jurisdiction and functions of the See of Calcutta), during the abs. of his lordship and the Venerable the Archdeacon from Calcutta.

BROWN.—With reference to Director of State Railways' notification No. 47, dated April 8, transferring Mr. J. S. Brown, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the project of the Western Rajputana Railway Survey, that officer reported his arrival at Ajmere on the 24th inst.

BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transfd. to the Rajputana State Railway.

BUYERS—O'CALLAGHAN.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Rajputana State Railway, made over charge of the Delhi div. of the Rajputana State Railway to Mr. C. Thomson, asst. engr., 1st grade, on April 19, from which date Mr. Buyers availed himself of the leave granted him on March 29. Mr. J. O'Callaghan, traffic supt., Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 14th inst.

CLAY, Dr., assumed charge of his duties on April 13.

GREER, W. J., engr. apprentice, N.W.P., Irrigation Branch, is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 3rd grade.

HARTT.—With reference to Director of State Railways' notification No. 71 of April 10, Mr. W. E. Hartt, asst. traffic supt., Holkar State Railways, reported his arrival at Khandwa on April 19.

JOHNSON.—With reference to Govt. of India notification No. 169, dated April 1, published in *Government of India Gazette*, dated 8th idem, Mr. A. C. Johnson, accountant, 4th grade, was relieved of his duties on the Rajputana State Railway, on April 17. Mr. Johnson transfd. under Govt. of India, P.W. dept., notification No. 169, dated April 5, joined the office of auditor of accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on April 21.

JOHNSON.—During the absence from Calcutta of the Gov. gen. in Council, Col. A. B. Johnson, dep. sec. to the Govt. of India, Military dept., will remain in charge of that portion of the office of the dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

LAWSON, T., overseer, is transfd. from the Bukralla div. of the Jhelum section to the Indus div. Mr. T. Lawson left the former on the afternoon of 27th, and joined the latter div. on March 30.

LYALL, C. J., under secy. to the Govt. of India in the dept. of revenue, agriculture, and commerce, resumed charge of his office on April 22. The unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him in Notific. No. 196, dated 24th ult., is hereby cancelled.

MACKINNON.—With reference to P.W.D. Notific. No. 228 of May 12, 1875, the services of Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, asst. engr., 1st grade, being no longer required by the municipality of Bombay, he is re-posted to the estab. under the director of State Railways.

MCNEVIN, F. W., is app. an acct., 4th grade, on prob., and posted to the Rajputana State Railway.

MOORE, W., supervisor, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is permitted at his own request to resign his appt. in the P.W.D.

PALMER, W. E., temp. asst. exam., 3rd grade, consulting engineer's office, guaranteed railways, posted to the office of examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, by Govt. of India P.W. Dept. notific. No. 171 of April 5, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of April 19.

PATERSON.—The services of Col. A. H. Paterson are replaced at the disp. of the Bengal Govt., with effect from April 25.

PIGOTT.—With reference to P.W. dept. notific. No. 462, dated Oct. 29, 1875, Mr. S. J. Pigott, acct., 1st grade, joined the office of the acct. gen., P.W. Dept., on the forenoon of Feb. 7.

RAINFORD, J. C., is temp. apptd. to the P.W. Dept. as a supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway, with effect from Jan. 30.

ROSE, W., is temp. app. to the Public Works Dept. as a supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway, with effect from Jan. 23.

TURNER, T. H., asst. curator Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, as a temp. arrangement, to act as curator of the Geological Museum during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Tween.

WAHID-OOD-DEEN, Mahomed, is app. to be an attaché to the agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India.

WARD, L., accountant, 2nd grade, held the temp. rank of asst. controller, 3rd grade, while he performed the duties of assistant examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

MYSORE COMMISSION.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major W. Hill, deputy comr., 1st class, the following temp. proms. are made in the Mysore Commission:—

Major C. J. Pearse, dep. comr., 3rd class, and offic. dep. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class, and to be posted to the Mysore dist.

P. Krishna Rao, dep. comr., 4th class, and offic. dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class.

Major C. S. Blair, asst. comr., 2nd class, and offic. dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

Capt. E. S. Ludlow, asst. comr., 3rd class, and offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class.

Capt. H. M. S. Magrath, asst. comr., 3rd class, and offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

Venkat Varadaiengar, M.L., asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

Shaumugaveloo Pile, asst. comr., 4th class, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class.

The following tempy. proms. are made in the Mysore Commission, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major A. G. D. Logan, asst. comr., 1st class:—

Krishnaswamiengar, asst. comr., 4th class, and offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

Tambu Chetti, asst. comr., 4th class, and offic. asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

V. Krishnasami Moodelliar, asst. comr., 4th class, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class.

THE BERAR COMMISSION.

Consequent on the departure on subsidiary leave of Major J. G. Bell, dep. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad assigned dists., preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, the following tempy. proms. are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from March 13:—

Capt. R. Huddleston, dep. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class.

Lieut. col. J. T. Bushby, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class.

Capt. R. Bullock, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class.

Capt. F. W. Grant, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr. 1st class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

From the date on which Col. C. Herbert, supernum. resident, 2nd class, avails himself of the leave granted by the offic. agent to the Governor-general in Rajpootana:—

Major P. W. Bannerman, polit. agent, 1st class, to offic. as resident, 3rd class.

Major C. G. Gunning, offic. comdt. Meywar Bheel corps, and 1st asst. to polit. agent, Meywar, to offic. as polit. agent, 1st class.

Major C. G. Gunning, offic. polit. agent, 1st class, is posted to Meywar, v. Col. Herbert.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 3.)

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M.A., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., is posted to the dist. of Dinagepore. This cancels the appt. of Mr. A. W. Mackie to that dist., notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th inst.

In supersession of previous orders, Mr. A. W. Mackie, asst. mag. and coll., is posted to the dist. of Purneah.

The services of Mr. T. C. Mitchell, asst. mag. and coll., Purneah, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home dept.

Mr. O. B. Wood, offic. asst. superint. of police, is posted to the Chittagong hill tracts.

Mr. C. A. Fisher, asst. superint. of police, recently posted to Dinagepore, is app. to act in the 1st grade of asst. superints. of police from the date on which he joins his appt.

The services of the Rev. E. Jermyn, chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, and of the medical college hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A., inspector of schools, Behar Circle, is app. to act, in addition to his own duties, as inspector of schools, Rajshahye Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. B. Clarke, or until further orders.

The Rev. T. Evans is app. to be a member of the dist. school committee of Monghyr.

The Rev. F. R. Vallings is app. to be a member of the dist. school committee of Lohardugga, v. Rev. J. C. Whitley, who has left the dist.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, C.S., inspector of schools, Western Circle, on furl., is app. to be inspector of schools, Eastern Circle.

Surg. R. N. Mally, surg. 40th regt., is app. to the med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Dum-Dum, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Surg. Connolly.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, dep. mag. and dep. coll., is app. tempy. to be the registering and controlling officer of hackney carriages plying for hire within the municipality of Serampore.

Mr. S. Tremearne, clerk of the Hon. the Chief Justice of Bengal, is app. to be a municipal comr. for the town of Serampore, v. Mr. E. B. Godfrey, transfd.

The services of Mr. D. Scott are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal in the P.W.D., with effect from the 25th inst., the date on which he made over charge of his duties as offic. vice-chairman to the comrs. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, C.S., asst. comr., Golaghait, is transfd. to the headquarters station of the dist. of Sibsagar.

Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, is app. to act tempy. as dep. comr. of Cachar, in the 4th grade of dep. comrs., from the date on which Mr. McWilliam, dep. comr. of Cachar, made over charge of his office to him.

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NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, April 22.)

Mr. W. R. Benson, mag. and coll., Basti, to offic. as civil and sessions judge, Benares, during the absence on deputation of Mr. M. Brodhurst.

Mr. E. S. Robertson, joint mag., to offic. as mag. and coll., Basti, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Benson.

Mr. R. H. Clifford, mag. and coll., Azamgarh, to offic. as civil and sessions judge, Saharanpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. G. Probyn.

Mr. D. M. Gardiner, joint mag., to offic. as mag. and coll., Azamgarh, during the absence of Mr. R. H. Clifford.

Mr. W. Duthoit, dep. supt., Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares, during the absence of Mr. W. C. Plowden.

Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule, asst. mag. and coll., Mirzapure, to offic. as dep. supt., Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Duthoit.

Mr. G. Butt, asst. mag. and coll., to be an asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, and to be posted to Agra.

Mr. W. R. Burkitt, joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, is transfd. from Saharanpur to Muzaffarnager, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. A. Sells.

Mr. T. B. Tracy, joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, is transfd. from Benares to Agra.

Mr. H. Fraser, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Agra to Etawah.

Mr. W. C. Plowden, mag. and coll., is transfd. from Benares to Meerut, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Webster.

The Lieut. gov. N.W. Provinces, on the orders of the Govt. of India on the Irrigation Budget, the Deoband Branch div. is abolished, and the following transfers are made :—

Mr. A. W. Brind, exec. engr., 1st grade, from Deoband Branch to Meerut div. Ganges Canal.

Mr. M. King, exec. engr., 4th grade, from Meerut to Special Drainage, Ganges Canal.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 20.)

Surg. major I. Newton, supt. of vaccination, Punjab, is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Guardaspar, with effect from March 16, in succession to Surg. major H. Thom.

Surg. major H. Thom is app. civil surg. of Gujranwala as a temp. arrangement, in succession to Surg. major G. Henderson, with effect from March 24.

Surg. major G. Henderson, civil surgeon of Gujranwala, is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Rawalpindi, v. Surg. major J. Ince, proceeding on furl., with effect from March 31.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Brigade order Punjab frontier force, dated April 11, making the following medical apps. at the recommendation of the dep. surg. gen., Rawalpindi circle :—

Surg. J. Kelly, 1st Punjab inf., to proceed without delay to Abbottabad and assume offieg. med. charge of the 5th Goorkhas during the period of Surg. major J. Johnson's absence on furl., or until further orders.

Surg. MoB. Davis, 4th Sikh inf., to assume med. charge of the 1st Punjab inf., in addition to his other duties, from the date of departure of Surg. Kelly.

Surg. T. E. L. Bate, to the officg. med. charges of the 1st Sikh inf.

Surg. T. Moloney, on being relieved of the med. charge of the 1st Sikh inf. by Surg. T. E. L. Bate, to proceed to Rawalpindi and report himself for duty to the dep. surg. gen. at that station.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated March 31, making the following temp. apps. consequent on the departure of Capt. Wylie on duty with Major Sandeman's mission to Khelat, with effect from the 29th idem.

Lieut. D. S. Cuninghame, 1st squad. subalt. and officg. 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his duties as 1st squad. subalt., v. Capt. Wylie.

Lieut. A. M. Muir, 2nd squad. subalt. and officg. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, v. Lt. Cuninghame.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 22.)

Major M. P. Ricketts, dep. comr., 3rd class, is app. to offic. as insp. gen. of police and jails, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. J. W. Chisholm, officg. insp. gen.

Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Hoshangabad, v. Major Ricketts.

Mr. C. Grant, C.S., comr. of div., is transfd. from the Jubbulpore to the Nerbudda div.

Lieut. col. C. B. L. Smith, officg. comr., is transfd. from the Nerbudda to the Jubbulpore div.

Mr. C. Grant, C.S., comr. of the Nerbudda div., assumed charge of the div. from Lieut. col. C. B. L. Smith, officg. comr., on April 14.

Mr. H. E. M. Impey, extra asst. comr., Nagpur, transfd. to Raipur, made over charge of his duties on the 7th inst.

Capt. H. H. Hallett, asst. comr., Pachmarhi, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Chindwara, during the absence on priv. leave of Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, dep. comr.

Mr. J. A. Jeffreys, C.S., asst. comr., Hoshangabad, is posted to Pachmarhi.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, asst. comr., Nimar, posted to the Harda sub div. of the Hoshangabad dist., made over charge of his duties on the 15th inst.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, asst. comr., assumed charge of the Harda sub div., Hoshangabad dist., from Mr. F. St. C. Willia ns, extra asst. comr., from April 15.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officg. judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Nimar, during the absence on priv. leave of Lieut. col. E. M. Playfair, dep. comr.

Capt. T. W. Hogg, officg. cantonment mag., Jubbulpore, is app. to offic. as judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, in addition to his other duties.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 22.)

Capt. H. J. Peet, offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, is placed in charge of the sub div. of Golaghat, in the dist. of Sibsagar.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, C.S., asst. comr., Golaghat, is transfd. to the head-quarters station of the dist. of Sibsagar.

Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 1st grade, is app. to act temp. as dep. comr. of Cachar, in the 4th grade of dep. comrs., from the date on which Mr. McWilliam, dep. comr. of Cachar, made over charge of his office to him.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, April 29.)

ADAMSON.—The following transfer has been made by the superintg. engr., Mooltan dist. :—J. Adamson, overseer, 1st grade, from the Sutlej bridge to the Bahawalpur div.

BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transfd. to the Rajputana State Railway.

CLAY, Lieut. col. A. D., 3rd Madras light inf., has been app. to offic. as comdt., resident's escort, during the employment of Major A. H. E. Campbell on other duty.

GOLDIE.—With reference to Notific. No. 51, dated March 16, by inspector gen., mily. works, Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the Jullundur division, which he joined on the forenoon of April 21.

JONES, Capt. H. T., 81st foot, officg. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the establishment, in succession to Major J. Harger, resigned, with effect from Feb. 18.

MORTON.—With reference to inspector gen., mily. works notific. No. 45 of the 11th ult., M. A. Morton, asst. engr., left the Kassauli div. on the 13th inst., to join the Meaan Meer div.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Surg. major F. G. Constant, M.D., med. dept., in med. charge of 12th Bengal cav.

Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, gen. list, inf., qrmr. 20th Punjab N.I.

REGIMENTAL, GENERAL, AND PERSONAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The following officers, having passed Parts I. and II., Examination B, have completed their qualification for appointments on the Regimental, General, and Personal Staff of the Army :—

Lieut. col. W. Rowlandson, 34th Madras N.I.
Major J. K. Clubley, Madras staff corps.
Major F. B. Boone, Madras staff corps.
Major J. Ewing, Madras staff corps.
Major E. M. Norie, Madras staff corps.
Major T. N. Walker, 32nd Punjab Pioneers.
Capt. A. D. Butter, Bengal staff corps.
Capt. W. E. Chambers, Bengal staff corps.
Capt. R. M. Clifford, 16th Bengal cav.
Capt. H. M. Evans, 43rd Bengal L.I.
Capt. J. W. A. Michell, Bengal staff corps.
Capt. G. J. Skinner, 3rd Bengal N.I.
Capt. A. C. Toker, 18th Bengal N.I.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, April 12.)

APPERLEY.—Cawnpore brig. order confd., dated March 28, app. Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 1st squad. subaltern 15th Bengal cav., to offic. as brig. major, v. Brev. major P. L. Bellamy, proceeded on prep. leave.

BLUETT.—Half batt. detachment order confd., dated March 15, app. Capt. and Brev. major C. E. L. Bluett to act as paymr. and qrmr. to the half batt. 2-22nd foot, at Shahjahanpur, from the 17th idem, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. D. C. O. Spiller, ordered to join the depot companies in England.

BROWN—BRAY.—Lieut. col. G. A. Brown, offic. comdt. 16th N.I., to be comdt. 38th N.I., v. Bagot, dec. Capt. J. Bray, unatt., is at his own request transf. for duty from Jullundur to the Kassauli depot.

DAWES, Capt. T., adjt., to be wing officer, v. Walker, app. 2nd in comd. 17th N.I.

DITMAS—HOLMES.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 31, making the following apps., with effect from the 28th idem, consequent on the app. of Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 1st squad. subaltern, and offic 3rd squad. officer, as offic. brig. major at Cawnpore :—Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. subaltern 15th Bengal cav., and offic. 1st squad. subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd squad. subaltern. Capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes, attached, to offic. as 1st squad. subaltern.

ENGLAND—STRONG—BARROW—BURLTON-BENNET.—Capt. A. England, 3rd squad. officer 10th Bengal lancers, to be 2nd squad. officer, v. Barnes, app. 2nd in comd. Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squad. subaltern, to be 3rd squad. officer, v. England. Capt. S. D. Barrow, 2nd squad. subaltern, to be 1st squad. subaltern, v. Strong. Lieut. A. Burlton-Bennet, offic. 2nd squad. subaltern, to be 2nd squad. subaltern, v. Barrow.

HAMILTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 10, app. Lieut. J. S. M. Hamilton, interpreter to the 92nd foot, tempy., with effect from March 13, v. Lieut. E. B. J. Vaughan, app. a probationer for the Bengal staff corps, no qualified officer being available.

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HUDSON—STEWART—COLLIS.—21st N.I.—Regtl. order confd, dated April 1, making the following appts. consequent on the departure on gen. leave of Col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., comdt.:—Lieut. Col. J. Hudson, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., Lieut. Col. J. M. Stewart, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. F. W. Collis, attached, to offic. as wing officer.

LUTTMAN—JOHNSTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 1, app. Lieut. F. Luttman-Johnston to be interpreter to the 65th foot, temp. with effect from Feb. 16, v. Lieut. C. J. Dendys app. a prob. for the staff corps, no qualified officer being available.

MACDONALD, Capt. L., late station staff officer, Jhelum, to be station staff officer, Saugor, v. Chambers, proc. on furl.

MARTIN, Lieut. col. W. R., Bengal inf., to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer 35th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Rowcroft, appointed to offic. as comdt. 27th N.I.

NICOLAY—Regtl. order confd., dated March 22, appg. Capt. F. W. Nicolay, adjt. 35th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the return from furlough of Col. J. L. Nation, comdt.

PENGREE, Lieut. H. H., doing duty with A baty. 19th brig. R.A., is directed to proceed from Agra to Peshawar, and rejoin G baty. 8th brig.

ROWCROFT, Lieut. col. G. C., 2nd in comd. 35th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 27th N.I., during the absence on furlough of Col. Doran.

WILMER.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—Capt. L. W. Wilmer to be major 2nd batt. 12th regt., from Oct. 23.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, April 19 to May 2.)

ATKINS—FITZGERALD.—Capt. W. Atkins, 2nd wing sub., to be 1st wing sub., 6th N.I., and to offic. as qrmr., v. Birch; Lieut. C. M. Fitzgerald, 1st batt. 11th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. on prob., v. Spencer, who reverts to the 1st batt. 3rd foot.

DEKANTZOW.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated April 12, appt. Major C. A. deKantzow, Bengal staff corps, to be superint. of the sudder bazaar, v. Col. R. A. Napper, proc. on general leave.

DOWSE, Lieut. R. T. E., to be instructor of musketry, 2nd batt. 12th regt., v. Baker, who resigns, subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field marshal C. in C.

EXHAM.—Corps order confd., dated April 15, apptg. Lieut. S. H. Exham, R.E., to offic. as adjt. Sappers and Miners, from April 15, v. Lieut. W. North, R.E., granted leave on m.c., for three months.

GLASGOW—ROBINSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 13, apptg. Lieut. J. C. R. Glasgow, 2-12 foot, to act as adj., v. Lieut. and local capt. C. Hely, proceeding on leave. Dated April 15, apptg. Lieut. G. H. Robinson to offic. as interp., from the 12th idem, v. Lieut. A. J. Watson, proceeded on leave to England, and during the absence of Lieut. G. Shield, on duty at the Darjeeling convalescent depot.

HARDY.—Batt. order confd., dated Feb. 12, apptg. Lieut. H. J. Hardy, 4th batt. rifle brig., to be asst. instr. of musky. from Feb. 12.

JACKSON.—Rohilchund dist. order confd., dated April 4, directing Capt. A. J. A. Jackson, 1-18th foot, to offic. as dep. judge advocate at a gen. court martial to be assembled at Bareilly on the 7th idem.

MANNING.—Meean Meer brig. order confd., dated April 17, directing H. D. Manning, comdt. 25th N.I., to assume command of the station, v. Major gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., proceeded on inspection duty.

MANSEL.—Dum Dum station order confd., dated April 10, apptg. Lieut. W. L. Mansel, 40th foot, to offic. as station staff officer from the 15th idem, v. Lieut. J. Brougham, proceeding on leave.

PRICHARD.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 12, app. Lieut. H. B. Prichard, 1st wing subalt. 24th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, from the 7th idem, v. Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons, proceeded on m.c.

SPENCER, Lieut. T. E., 1-3rd foot, is perm. to resign, at his own request, his staff corps probationary app. in the 6th N.I., and is to rejoin his battalion forthwith.

STEWART, Lieut. N R., 6th foot, is app. A.D.C. to Major gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., comdg. the Lahore div.

WILSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 16, app. Lieut. H. Wilson, offcg. wing officer 36th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, transfd. to the 1st N.I.

THE INDIAN RELIEF.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements in relief of British and native troops for 1876-77 are directed to take place, as herein ordered:—

Royal Horse Artillery.

Head-Quarters, A Brigade, from Umballa to England.
A Battery, A Brigade, from Umballa to England.
B Battery, A Brigade, from Lucknow to England.
C Battery, A Brigade, from Umballa to England.
D Battery, A Brigade, from Meerut to England.
E Battery, A Brigade, from Morar to England.
Head-Quarters, B Brigade, from England to Umballa.
A Battery, B Brigade, from England to Umballa.
B Battery, B Brigade, from England to Umballa.
C Battery, B Brigade, from England to Lucknow.
D Battery, B Brigade, from England to Meerut.
E Battery, B Brigade, from England to Meerut.
A Battery, C Brigade, from Meerut to Meean Meer.
Head-Quarters, F Brigade, Peshawar to Rawal Pindi.
A Battery, F Brigade, from Meean Meer to Rawal Pindi..
F Battery, F Brigade, from Rawal Pindi to Morar.

Royal Artillery

No. 3 Battery, 5th Brigade, from Fort William to Madras Presidency.
No. 7 Battery, 6th Brigade, from Madras Presidency to Darjeeling.
D Battery, 8th Battery, from Meean Meer to Nowgong.
G Battery, 11th Brigade, from Nowgong to Mean Meer.
No. 7 Battery, 13th Brigade, from Darjeeling to Fort William.

British Cavalry.

16th Lancers, from Madras Presidency to England.
A Regiment, from England to Madras Presidency.

British Infantry.

2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from Mean Meer to Jubbulpore, Saugor.
1st Battalion 8th Foot, from Peshawur to Nowshera.
1st Battalion 11th Foot, from Jabalpur, Saugor to England.
1st Battalion 14th Foot, from Sittapur, Benares, to Ranikhet.
2nd Battalion 19th Foot, from Ranikhet to England.
39th Foot, from Dugshai to Jhansi, Nowgong.
55th Foot, from Aden to England.
56th Foot, from Bombay Presidency to Aden.
59th Foot, from Agra to Dugshai.
63rd Foot, from Jhansie, Nowgong, to Meean Meer.
70th Foot, from Nowshera to Mooltan.
92nd Foot, from Mooltan to Sitapore, Benares.
4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, from Umballa to Peshawur.
108th Foot, from Bombay Presidency to England.
A Regiment, from England to Umballa.
A Regiment, from England to Agra.
A Regiment, from England to Bombay Presidency.
A Regiment, from England to Bombay Presidency.

Bengal Cavalry.

8th Regiment, from Peshawar to Mooltan.
13th Regiment, from Mooltan to Rawal Pindi.
14th Regiment, from Rawal Pindi to Peshawar.
16th Regiment, from Bareilly to Allahabad.
18th Regiment, from Allahabad to Bareilly.

Bengal Infantry.

1st Regiment, from Gorakhpur to Bhagulpur.
4th Regiment, from Bhagulpur to Lucknow.
5th Regiment, from Meerut to Gorakhpur.
9th Regiment, from Morar to Jhelum.
13th Regiment, from Benares to Agra.
22nd Regiment, from Jhelum to Peshawar.
23rd Regiment, from Jhelum to Meean Meer.
25th Regiment, from Meean Meer to Umballa.
30th Regiment, from Peshawar to Ferozepore.
32nd Regiment, from Umballa to Jhelum.
36th Regiment, from Agra to Barrackpore.
39th Regiment, from Barrackpore to Meerut.
40th Regiment, from Ferozepore to Benares.
41st Regiment, from Lucknow to Morar.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. L. Lushington, for six weeks, on privilege leave. Lieut. R. J. B. Morgan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Lahore div., military works, to Bombay, for one month, preparatory to Europe. Surg. J. Scully, privilege leave for six weeks, from the date of availing himself of the same. Mr. G. E. Moore, executive engineer, 4th grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, attached to the Nerbudda division, privilege leave for two months. Mr. A. Forbes, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner of Goalpara, for twenty months, and subsidiary leave for thirty days, from May 1, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same. The Rev. C. C. Fagan, chaplain of Sialkot, privilege leave for three months, from Jan. 1. Mr. W. B. Joyce, deputy collector, Sharanpur, one month's privilege leave, from April 16. Mr. A. Boulderson, magistrate and collector, Bijnor, privilege leave for two months, from May 15. Mr. A. Colvin, officiating secretary to Government, N.W.P., for six months, on urgent private affairs, together with the usual subsidiary leave, from April 22. Mr. G. P. Money, judge of Bareilly, two months and twenty-six days' privilege leave, from May 1. Mr. H. M. Chase, judge of Aligarh, privilege leave for sixty-two days, from June 1. Mr. J. Power, judge of Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for three months, from May 1. Surg. major C. E. Kilkelly, civil surgeon, Aligarh, three months' privilege leave, from May 1. Mr. W. H. Wright, B.A., principal, Bareilly College, privilege leave for twenty-seven days, from such date as he may avail himself thereof. Major F. Collingridge, commandant of the Behar mounted rifles, volunteer corps, for seven months on private affairs, with effect from the 5th proximo. Mr. F. G. Millett, C.S., reported his departure from India on the 21st inst. Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, officiating assistant commissioner, Lohardugga, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to furlough, with effect from date on which he made over charge of his duties. Mr. J. R. Hand, assistant settlement officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, for two and a-half months, with effect from May 1 next. The following officers reported their departure on the dates mentioned against their names, viz.:—Mr. A. B. Falcon, C.S., April 21, and Mr. R. Cornis, C.S., April 21. Mr. F. A. Dawson, assistant superintendent of police, Mozufferpore, for one year, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days. Mr. H. Dawson, officiating district superintendent of police, from March 27 to the date of rejoining his present appointment, without pay. Rev. F. F. Mazuchelli, chaplain, Hazareebagh, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to furlough, with effect from June 1. Mr. C. B. Clarke, B.A., inspector of schools, Rajshahye circle, for three months, with effect from June 23, or any later date on which he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. Miller, 2nd in command Malwa Bheel corps, subsidiary leave for thirty days, to Bombay, preparatory to Europe. Major R. E. Boyle, Bengal staff corps, commandant 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal lancers, for eight months. Major C. A. Munro, Bengal staff corps, superintendent of police, 1st grade, Akyab district, British Burmah, for one year, on private affairs. Capt. E. B. Bishop, Bengal staff corps, 1st squadron subaltern 2nd Punjab

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cavalry, Punjab Frontier force, to Tasmania, for six months, on private affairs. Surg. major C. Cameron, in India, for two years, on private affairs, from Dec. 27. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. G. Moxon, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure :—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. E. Gastrell, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. (brevet col.) W. Weldon, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) W. Agnew, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. Doran, C.B., Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. W. H. J. Lance, Bengal staff corps; Dep. surg. gen. J. C. Bow, M.D.; Major (brevet lieut. col) G. V. Fosbery, V.C., Bengal staff corps; Major A. J. Filgate, R.M.E.; Major R. M. Skinner, Bengal staff corps; Surg. H. A. C. Gray; Surg. J. J. Wood, M.B.; Capt. T. O. Wingate, Bengal staff corps; Capt. J. L. N. Willis, Bengal staff corps; Capt. C. Cowie, R.A.; Capt. C. E. Salkeld, Bengal staff corps; Capt. T. H. Lewin, Bengal staff corps; Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, gen. list, infy.; and Capt. W. Hopkinson, gen. list, infy. Capt. E. B. Bishop, 2nd Punjab cavalry, for thirty days, to Calcutta, from date of departure. Lieut. E. W. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, 2nd squadron subaltern 17th Bengal cavalry, for twenty months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. E. W. Graham, Bengal staff corps, commandant 17th Bengal cavalry, for twenty months. Surg. major J. Murray, M.D., examiner of medical accounts, Madras, for seven months, on private affairs. Lieut. A. E. Ommanney, 1-3rd foot, instructor of musketry, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Surg. major G. Auchinleck, M.D., 1-8th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. H. Powell, 44th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. M. Maycock, 48th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. J. Knox, 48th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. and local major W. Clements, 51st foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. L. S. Charlton, 55th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Major H. Lock, 108th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Capt. P. Justice, 108th foot, to England, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. T. Harris, comdt. 33rd N.I., to Mussoorie, from May 8 to Aug. 8, on private affairs.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 25.)

HORSFALL, J. O., acting coll. and mag. of South Canara, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. A. McC. Webster, the coll., on the 18th inst.

JOHNSTON, J. W., assumed charge of the Central Jail at Salem on the 11th March.

VANS-AGNEW, G., coll. and mag. of Nellore, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, the acting coll., on the 10th inst.

WEBSTER, A. McC., Madras C.S., reported his return from leave.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 1.)

BRIGGS, Major G., staff corps, to act as cantonment mag. of St. Thomas' Mount during the abs. of Lieut. col. C. D. Clementson on leave.

SULLIVAN, W. J. A., asst. supt. of police, North Arcot, to act as supt. of police, Trichinopoly, during the abs. of Major H. S. Court on priv. leave.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. H., R.N.R., acting master attendant and registrar of shipping of the port of Madras, is confd. in that app., in succession to Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple admitted to pension, from March 1.

THOMAS, T. E., asst. supt. of police, South Arcot, to act as supt. of police, Tanjore, during the abs. of Major A. T. Rolland on furl.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 2.)

BANBURY.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C., has approved of Paymaster (major) W. Banbury, 16th foot, being posted on his recent app. to the 2nd batt. of his regt.

BARNETT, Major H. C. B., officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer.

PROUDFOOT.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval in the Madras staff corps :—Lieut. J. G. Proudfoot, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt., from April 26.

ROBERTS, Major R. S., staff corps, to gen. duty, Waltair.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, April 25.)

SIMPSON.—Orders confd., dated March 26, by the officer comdg. Cuttack, app. Capt. R. J. B. Simpson, 12th N.I., station staff officer from 28th inst., and to charge of mily. pensioners at the station, v. Capt. E. H. Eyre, 41st N.I., quitting the station.

STOTON.—Order confd., dated April 1, by the comdt. 33rd N.I., app. Capt. T. H. Stoton, 1st wing subaltern, to assume charge of the left wing from this date, without prejudice to his own duties, v. Lieut. col. J. L. Benwell, proceeded on furlough.

SYMONS.—Order confd., dated April 5, by the officer comdg. Nagpore Force, app. Major H. G. Symons, staff corps, to assume charge of the pensioners in the Kamptee dist., v. Major W. Stoddart, removed.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, April 20.)

BRERETON.—Order confd., dated March 29, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, app. Capt. Brereton, 29th regt. N.I., interp. to the 2-16th foot, without prejudice to his regtl. duties.

GABBETT.—Order confd., dated April 5, by the comdt. 25th regt. N.I., making the following appt., from April 6, v. Lieut. col. Baldwin, proceeded on furl. to Europe :—Capt. (brevet major) J. Gabbett, 1st wing sub. and officg. qrmr. to 25th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties.

ODELL.—Order confd., dated March 24, by the officer comdg. 44th regt., apptg. Lieut. Odell to act as instr. of musky. to the regt., v. Churchill, on leave to England.

SCOTT.—Order confd., dated March 30, by the officer comdg. 48th regt., apptg. Lieut. Scott acting qrmr. to the regt. from April 1.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—Mr. T. J. Maltby, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Godavery district, privilege leave for one month and fourteen days. Mr. L. Moore, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days. Mr. W. M. Thorburn, assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kurnool, two months' furlough. Mr. W. W. Goodrich, assistant superintendent of police, Bellary, to Europe for twenty months. Mr. W. A. Symonds, acting superintendent of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. col. A. J. Howes, infy., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs. The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—Surg. major M. C. Furnell, F.R.C.S., Indian medical department, physician of the General Hospital and Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Medical College, on furlough on private affairs for one year, five months, and eleven days, and six months and nineteen days on m.c. Col. D. Brown, of the infantry, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe. Major G. J. F. Begbie, staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service from May 1, on a pension of £191 12s. per annum. The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service :—Lieut. col. and brev. col. A. Pridiard, staff corps, £365–£470 10s. England. Col. K. Macaulay, commandant 37th N.I., is granted furlough to sea, Bangalore and the Eastern Coast, for two years. Lieut. F. A. Wetherall, quartermaster 26th N.I., from March 28, or date of departure—Madras, to appear before a medical board. Col. H. J. T. Neild, staff corps, 2nd in command, 24th N.I., from April 12, or date of departure.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 27.)

BARROW, W. F., joined his app. as asst. examiner in the office of the examiner of P.W. accounts, Bombay, on April 19.

BEAUCLERK, Lieut. F., R.E., joined his app. as offic. dep. examiner of P.W. accounts, Bombay, on April 10.

BECHER, A. R., deputy examiner, was relieved of his duties in the office of the examiner of P.W. accounts, Bombay, on April 10.

FILGATE, T., inspector gen. of registration and stamps, resumed charge of his duties at Aden on the 30th ult.

GODFREY, F. E., tempy. dep. examiner, was relieved of his duties in the office of the examiner of P.W. accounts, Bombay, on April 19.

GRANT, J. H., acting coll. and political agent, Sholapur, received charge from Major G. R. Goodfellow of the office of political superint., Akalkot, on the 12th inst., after office hours.

LAIRD.—The prom. of Mr. J. Laird to the 2nd grade of asst. conservator of forests is to have effect from Oct. 7, 1872.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 4.)

GOLDSMID, F. L., to be substantive 4th grade dep. coll., v. Mr. Mahadaji Wasudev Barvey, transfd. to the political dept.

GORDON, Lieut. col. J., to be canton. mag. at Deesa, v. Col. Hathway, retired; Lieut. col. Britten continuing to act as canton. mag. at Deesa until further orders.

ROSS, Major F. J. T., 1st class dep. coll., Kurrachee, has been placed in charge of the court of Small Causes at Kurrachee until Mr. Foxton's arrival, or until further orders.

SPENS, Major A., to be canton. mag., Kurrachee, but to continue at Poona as asst. canton. mag. until further orders.

TRUEMAN, Capt. T., to be asst. canton. mag. at Poona, but to continue at Kurrachee as substantive *pro tem* canton. mag. until further orders.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 4.)

BURD.—In continuation of G.O. No. 332, of April 28 last, the undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 22, dated Jan. 10 :—Lieut. col. R. Burd, staff corps, ordinary pension £265, annuity £205. 10s., date of retirement May 1, to be paid in England.

DOBBS, Capt. A., Madras staff corps, to be capt. in the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, v. Capt. C. W. Dewey, resigned.

BRIGADE APPOINTMENTS, R.A.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War-office, it is intimated that Capt. C. F. B. Grey, No. 5 baty. 6th brig., has been app. to the depot brig. R.A.

Lieut. D. F. Downing, 6th brig., has been transfd. to F. baty. 4th brig. R.A.

Lieut. G. F. A. Norton, 22nd brigade, has been transfd. to E. baty. 4th brig. R.A.

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Lieut. T. V. W. Phillips, 6th brig., has been transfd. to the 3rd brig. R.A.

Lieut. G. E. A. Woods, 4th brig., has been transfd. to the 22nd brig. R.A.

RETIREMENTS.

In continuation of G.O. No. 302, of April 22, the undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 22, dated Jan. 10 :—

Col. R. M. Westropp, inf., ordinary pension £456. 5s., Annuity £668 12s., date of retirement April 24, to be paid in England.

In continuation of G.O. No. 321, of this date, the undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 22, dated Jan. 10 :—

Col. G. E. Ashburner, inf., ordinary pension £456. 5s., capitalised value of annuity £6,742, date of retirement April 26, to be paid in England.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, April 22.)

BROWNE.—Regtl. order conf., dated April 19, app. Capt. Browne, offic. adj. 12th regt. N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, as a tempy. measure. v. Lieut. Fuller.

CLEMENTS—JACOB—HOBSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 5, app. Lieut. col. J. Clements, offic. 2nd in com. 22nd N.I., to offic. as comdt., Major W. Jacob, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. H. A. Hobson, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col. Nuttall.

CRUICKSHANK, Capt., R.E., adj. and 2nd in com. sappers and miners, performed the duties of comdt., in addition to his own, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 18 last, from Nov. 16 to Nov. 27 last, and from March 21 to April 9.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, May 3.)

HOGG—ANDERSON.—Capt. Hogg, adjt. Poona horse, to be 2nd squad. officer, and Lieut. Anderson, offcg. 2nd squad. subalt., to be adjt., in succession to Major Stephenson, app. 2nd in command.

PASSAGE MONEY.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State, passage money will be granted to warrant officers proceeding to the Colonies on medical certificate who would be entitled to a free passage if proceeding to England.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Capt. W. F. F. Waller, 2nd in command, Sawant Wari Local Corps, and *ex-officio* assistant to the political superintendent, Sawant Wari, has been allowed subsidiary leave for one month, with effect from March 31 last.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in April) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Paymr. (major) J. A. Dyer, 11th hussars, per P. and O. steamer, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. W. H. Kemp, C brigade R.H.A., from April 6 to Oct. 5. Lieut. T. F. Downing, 4th brigade R.A., from April 1 to June 30, on private affairs. Lieut. G. F. Thunder, 2nd battalion 7th foot, to Mahableshwar and Poona, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Capt. A. L. Woodland, 68th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Major H. C. Macdonald, 108th foot, per troopship, from date of embarkation, fit for duty with troops. Capt. W. H. Yates, quartermaster 7th N.I., to remain at Matheran, from April 19 to May 18, in extension. Capt. F. H. Blanshard, quartermaster 15th N.I., to Cashmere and the Himalayas, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs. Surg. H. P. Roberts, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 9th N.I., to Mahableshwar, for thirty days, from date of departure. Col. C. Douglas, 19th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Major the Hon. R. Hare, F battery 9th brigade R.A., to Mahableshwar, from April 26 to May 25. Brigdr. gen. T. Wright, C.B., commanding Hyderabad contingent, for six months. Dep. surg. gen. G. G. W. Maitland, F.R.C.S., Bombay Med. Establishment, for six months. Surg. gen. S. H. Fasson, M.D., British Medical Establishment, for six months. Col. M. J. Brander, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Surg. major J. T. D. Mackenzie, senior surgeon, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, for two years. Mr. H. J. Parsons, acting assistant judge and sessions judge of Satara, for eighteen months, from May 18 next, or such subsequent date in May as he may avail himself of it; he is also allowed preparatory leave for four days.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 23.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. A. B. Fyers, from the seconded list, is placed upon the permanent reserve list; Feb. 13. Lieut. col. T. G. Montgomerie (late Bengal), retires upon a pension; Major R. de Bourbel (late Bengal), upon the seconded list, to be lieut. col.; Major F. S. Stanton (late Bengal), to be lieut. col., v. T. G. Montgomerie; Capt. J. Herschell (late Bengal), to be major, v. F. S. Stanton; March 10. The prom. to capt. of Lieut. L. K. Scott, as notified in the *Gazette* of 9th inst., to be antedated to March 10. Lieut. T. English to be capt., v. A. Parnell, prom.; April 1. Lieut. W. H. Chippendall, from the tempy. reserve list, to be lieut.; April 27.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. T. G. Montgomerie, R.E. (late Bengal), to have the hony. rank of col. on retiring upon a pension; March 10.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAMFIELD—At Calcutta, May 1, wife of H. E. L. Bamfield, daughter.

BARRETT—At Ahmedabad, April 23, wife of F. Barrett, barrack dept., daughter.

BLODWELL—At Oomrawuttee, April 5, wife of F. Blodwell, agent Mofussil Company, son.

BRAYBROOKE—At Muttra, April 21, wife of W. S. Braybrooke, daughter.

CROSTHWAITE—At Ootacamund, May 2, wife of C. J. Crosthwaite, Madras civil service, son.

DOUGLAS—At Dhurmsla, Punjab, April 21, widow of Capt. W. Douglas, M.S.C., son.

DRACUP—At Bombay, May 6, wife of C. S. Dracup, public works dept., son.

ELIOTT—At Dalhousie, Punjab, April 11, wife of Capt. G. A. Eliott, paymr., the Royal Scots, son.

GUINNESS—At Tonghoo, British Burmah, May 18, wife of Dr. H. C. Guinness, surgeon major, 89th Regiment, daughter.

HUDSON—At Rajmahal, April 27, wife of J. Hudson, son.

LEBRETON—At Malabar Hill May 21, wife of W. J. LeBreton, B.S.C., son.

MARZBAN—At Bombay, May 6, wife of J. B. Marzban, son.

MCRAE—At Khairwarra, April 25, wife of Capt. A. R. T. McRae, Meywar Bheel corps, daughter.

SCOTT—At Meean Meer, April 21, wife of Lieut. C. H. Scott, R.H.A., daughter.

STAFFORD—At Nagercoil, April 22, wife of G. Stafford, Travancore P.W. dept., son.

TAYLOR—At Byculla, April 28, wife of G. R. Taylor, postal dept., Bombay, son.

TURTON—At Aurungabad, April 27, wife of Lieut. col. T. T. Turton, daughter.

WILCOX—At Roorkee, April 29, wife of Major E. R. C. Wilcox, B.S.C., son.

MARRIAGES.

CONNALLY—FRANCIS.—At Calcutta, May 1, James Connally, to Eliza J. eldest daughter of Mr. Francis, of the Surveyor General's Office.

EDWARDS—FERRIS.—At Calcutta, April 27, Anthony O'R. Edwards, of Motiharee, Chumparun, to Caroline F., eldest daughter of Lieut. col. W. S. Ferris, late Bengal Army.

HOLMES—DALEY.—At Calcutta, April 27, John Holmes, E.I.R., to Eliza, only daughter of Patrick Daley, Athlone, Ireland.

ROWLANDSON—PEARS.—At Madras, April 27, Frederic Rowlandson, LL.B., youngest son of the late General George Rowlandson, Royal Madras Artillery, to Elizabeth R. Pears, fourth daughter of Colonel A. C. Pears, of Clifton, Bristol, England, late Madras Artillery.

SHEPHARD—RIDEOUT.—At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, April 19, Horatio H. Shephard, to Agnes M., daughter of Col. J. W. Rideout, M.S.C.

STRATFORD—CARNE.—April 26, Capt. Robert Stratford, 1-6th regt., to L. Mary, daughter of H. A. Carne.

WHEELER—OGILVIE.—At Meean Meer, April 25, C. S. Wheeler, lieut., 13th hussars, son of Lieut. gen. Sir Francis Wheeler, Bart., of Leamington, county Warwick, to Alice L., second daughter of Lieut. col. J. S. Ogilvie, Bombay staff corps, A. C. General.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—At Mooltan, April 25, Elizabeth H., daughter of Apothecary J. Birch, aged 17.

CAMPBELL—At Murree, April 26, Ronald P., infant son of Major R. B. Campbell, "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides.

CEARNS—At Lucknow, April 24, John E., son of J. E. Cearns, of Barabanki, aged 19.

CLARKSON—At Calcutta, April 26, widow of the late J. O. Clarkson, aged 51.

CORNELIUS—At Chandernagore, April 27, Cordelia D., widow of C. Cornelius, late of Calcutta, aged 75.

CUNNINGHAM—At Roorkee, April 27, Bessie, wife of Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E.

DARLING—In the Red Sea, on board the *Almora*, May 22, Emily F., wife of Robert Darling, agent Bank of Madras, Cochin.

HAY—At Bengal, April 27, W. Hay, engineer.

HUGHES—At Cawnpore, April 19, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Hughes, pensioner, aged 63.

MILNER—At Egmore, May 1, Chas. Milner, of the firm of Messrs. Lewis Milner and Co., Mount-road, aged 49.

RAIKES—At Coonoor, April 27, Lieut. col. C. Raikes, R.A., aged 47.

VIDEION—At Rawul Pindee, April 22, Charlotte, wife of H. Videion.

WARD—At Rawul Pindee, April 26, Mary C. L., infant daughter of Major D. Ward.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The announced Thanksgiving Service on the safe return of the Prince of Wales from India took place on Saturday afternoon, at St. Paul's Cathedral, before a very large congregation assembled in the nave. A full choir gave with unusually striking effect the magnificent "Te Deum Laudamus" (the Dettingen Te Deum of Handel). The three choirs were assisted by the bands of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, and of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Dr. Stainer conducted. The performance of the sacred music occupied more than the usual time, consequently the service was much prolonged. It terminated with the Old Hundredth Psalm, sung by the whole congregation. On Saturday night there were illuminations in the City and the West-end to celebrate the return of the Prince, in association with the "Queen's Birthday;" but the evening being wet the illuminations in the City were only partial, the two splendid designs of the Mansion-house and the Goldsmith-hall being the most conspicuous. The Guildhall remained in "darkness visible."

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Home.

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levee was held on May 22 at St. James's Palace by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Sing was present at the Levée.

The following presentations to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Queen were made, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. Ralph Allen, 15th Regt.
Lieut. H. A. Armitage, 9th Regt.
Lieut. H. Appleton, R.E.
Brigdr. gen. Anderson.
Brev. Lieut. col. H. T. Arbuthnot, R.A.
Lieut. col. Benyon, Bombay S.C.
Dr. George Birdwood.
Major gen. Bingham, C.B.
Capt. Evelyn Baring, on his return from India.
Lieut. gen. W. E. Delves Broughton, R.E.
Capt. A. de D. V, Brooke, R.E.
Col. J. Bayley, C.B., R.E.
Lieut. W. E. Brown, 15th Regt.
Major F. Brownlow, 72nd Highlanders.
Lieut. E. G. H. Bingham, R.A.
Capt. E. Bainbridge, R.A.
Lieut. col. Dr. R. Barnes.
Major Wynyard Battye.
The Bishop of Bombay.
Brevet col. A. R. V. Crease, R.E.
Col. G. Colclough, E.A.
Lieut. col. W. Cox, Madras Army.
Lieut. col. A. K. Comber, Bengal S.C.
Lieut. gen. M. Carthew, C.B., Madras Army.
Lieut. J. S. Cramsie, 5th Fusiliers.
Lieut. and Adjt. H. A. Cherry, 5th Fusiliers.
Capt. E. F. Cambier, R.A.
Lieut. col. W. Crossman, R.E.
Surg. major T. Duke, M.D.
Lieut. Durand, Bombay S.C.
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.
Capt. A. Featherstonhaugh, R.E.
Capt. W. H. M. Francklyn, Madras Infantry.
Major gen. Forrest, C.B.
Major G. G. H. Fulton, Bombay S.C.
Lieut. col. W. A. Franks.
Surg. gen. Sir J. Fryer, K.C.S.I., M.D.
Surg. gen. C. R. Francis.
Brevet col. E. M. Grain, R.E.
Lieut. col. T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal S.C.
Col. J. Gordon, Bengal Army.
Lieut. col. W. T. Goldsworthy.
Capt. W. G. Hughes, Madras S.C.
Lieut. R. H. Harris, 70th Regt.
Col. F. F. Hamilton, C.B.
Lieut. G. W. Hargreave, 5th Fus.
Major J. Granville Harkness, 5th Fus.
Col. G. Hutchinson, C.B., and C.S.I.
Major gen. W. Hope, C.B.
Major K. G. Henderson, 60th Rifles.
Lieut. F. M. B. Ingall, 15th Regt.
Lieut. gen. W. Irwin, 34th Regt.
Capt. C. G. Kane, 9th Regt.
Mr. Lawrence, Bengal C.S.
Major H. P. Lane, R.A.
Col. Richard Luard.
Lieut. J. W. Lambert, Rifle Brigade.
Capt. W. Lambert, R.M.A., H.M.S. *Scrapis*.
Capt. Lade.
Mr. Stephen Philpot Low, J.P. for Kent.
Lieut. col. A. C. Lilly, Madras S.C.
Col. T. C. Lyons.
Lieut. B. W. Lucas, 59th Regt.
Capt. C. B. Meares, 7th Royal Fus.
Major F. Macdonald, 5th Fusiliers.
Major gen. R. Maclagan, R.E.
Lieut. col. C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I.
Major MacCausland, 11th Regt.
Col. F. Middleton.
Lieut. gen. F. Murray.
Capt. C. Morley, R.A.
Lieut. B. G. Montgomery, 60th Rifles.
Gen. M'Cleverty, 48th Regt.
Capt. C. B. Norman, Bengal S.C.
Major J. R. Oliver, R.A.
Capt. J. F. Owen, R.A.
Capt. Peters, 13th Hussars.
Lieut. G. H. Palmer, R.H.A.
Mr. W. H. Page, Bengal C.S.
Major A. M. Phillips.
Lieut. A. E. Peters, 11th Regt.
Major E. H. Ryan, R.A.
Lieut. W. W. Rawes, R.H.A.
Capt. J. C. Robson, R.A.
Col. R. A. Roberts, R.E.
Major M. Ramsay, Bengal S.C.
Capt. V. Rivaz, Bengal S.C.
Capt. Smyth, 11th Regt.
Lieut. col. Crompton-Stansfield, 11th Regt.
Major gen. Shadwell, C.B.
Major E. C. Sim, R.E.
Lieut. L. T. Spens, 3rd Regt. (Buffs).
Capt. R. Spottiswoode, 10th Royal Hussars.
Lieut. C. H. Stopford, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. W. M. Smith, R.A.
Capt. M. S. I. Sunderland, 9th Regt.
Lieut. W. E. Scott, 6th Royal Regt.
Mr. R. Armitage Sterndale.
Surg. major R. C. Thorp, M.D., Bombay Army.
Capt. W. R. Vandeleur, 9th Regt.
Col. S. J. K. Whitehall, Bombay S.C.
Lieut. col. H. A. W. Waterfield, Bengal S.C.
Surg. R. Temple-Wright, M.D., Bengal Army.
Lieut. G. S. Williams, 8th Hussars.
Col. E. Wood, V.C., C.B.
Col. H. Yule, C.B., R.E. (Bengal).

MEETING ON THE KIRWEE PRIZE CLAIMS.

A meeting of officers interested in the Kirwee booty, including several general officers of distinction or their representatives, was held on May 12 at the Charing-cross Hotel, a Mr. W. H. Bradley in the chair. The report of the Select Prize Committee was read and adopted *nem. con.* for circulation. Among other resolutions it was resolved :—

That in the opinion of this meeting the troops have not been fairly treated by the subordinate departments of the Indian Government regarding the return of movable property belonging to the ex-chiefs of Kirwee in the following particulars :—

1. That the needless addition in the military despatch, dated July 17, 1873 No. 140, of the equivocal term "captured prize" to the lucid and comprehensive orders of the Houses of Lords and Commons, has promoted a disobedience to Parliament and the production of an incorrect account of the enemy's assets.

2. That the suppression of that despatch, No. 140, in the consecutive returns, Nos. 85 and 156 of 1875, requires serious explanation.

3. That the despatch, No. 140 (as reported in the *Times* of April 9, 1875), was read to the House of Commons on the evening preceding in such a shape as to omit the words which had been improperly attached ; or, if this were not the case, some correction of that report was due to the troops in the interest of truthfulness and good faith.

4. That the presentation of the return of the Kirwee property to Parliament in the incomplete shape in which, according to Lord G. Hamilton's reply to Mr. Gregory on the 23rd ult., it was framed at that date, and which incompleteness has not yet been remedied, is (if the return has been or is to be so presented) an impropriety to which Lord Salisbury's notice should be specially invited in the most respectful way.

It was also unanimously resolved :—

That it is highly expedient that two officers should be formally elected and appointed who will undertake the personal discharge of the office of prize agent, vice Major Chandos Clifton, deceased, and Col. de Renzie Brett, locally incapacitated, and that Major-Gen. Doveton Hodson, C.B., and Col. Freese, late paymaster of the Madras column under Sir G. C. Whitlock's command, be requested to act as prize agents.

A vote of thanks, warmly expressed, was passed to Major-Gen. Colin Mackenzie, C.B., the president of the Select Prize Committee ; and a special vote of thanks having also been given to the chairman, the meeting separated at a quarter-past six.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The following, in the order of merit, are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, to be held in London within the next few days :—

Name.	Marks.	Name.	Marks.
E. Lawrence...	1,918	G. M. Williams	1,415
E. N. Baker	1,871	W. H. L. Impey	1,405
E. W. Collin...	1,770	H. Sankey	1,402
A. M. W. Shakespear ...	1,711	C. P. Caspersz	1,395
D. J. Macpherson	1,699	C. L. M. Eales	1,351
A. H. Collins	1,662	W. Nethersole	1,308
C. H. Mounsey	1,608	W. W. Drew...	1,295
J. A. Crawford	1,594	W. T. Hall	1,273
H. Bradley	1,593	E. Gray	1,272
E. L. Cappel...	1,556	H. A. Sim	1,272
J. W. D. Johnstone... ...	1,544	A. Meredith	1,266
J. N. Atkinson	1,527	A. Porteous	1,265
L. W. King	1,475	A. Dingwall	1,257
P. Gray	1,430	H. F. J. T. Maguire... ...	1,254
G. R. Irwin	1,422	J. C. Seaton	1,242

At a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, held on Friday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Cassels, a paper on "Competition and its Effects upon Education" was read by Dr. George Birdwood. In the course of his remarks he commented at length upon the India Office despatch of February 24 of the present year, regarding "the selection and training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service," and feared that it would but serve to confirm and aggravate and rapidly extend the very worse evil of the old system of competition—namely, the degeneration of secondary education throughout England. He was not opposed to competition ; on the contrary, but it was no infallible panacea. The system was a very good one to start with, but a practical experience of it equally indicated its correctness. He would desire to see the education of the country so regulated that every English boy might have a reasonable hope of rising to the highest positions in the Church and State. But competition had failed in securing the same uniformity of physical superiority in the Civil Service as was conspicuous under the old system of patronage. A noticeable proportion of the competition men were undersized, *chetif*, or wore spectacles, and were really a real source of weakness to the Government of India. It was not the first concern of a Government to secure even the cleverest youths for its service, but the sound, and, according to their natural capacity, the fullest and highest education of all. He doubted if even the efficiency of the public service was best promoted by selecting only the cleverest of the candidates for it. He never knew a clever man worth much who had not a strong saving clause of stupidity in his composition. But the great practical evil of the competitive system was, that it encouraged "cram," and this evil the India-office despatch did not necessarily—though it might accidentally—remedy, and might encourage with a vengeance. The possible evil effects of competition on national education were not thought of in it. The despatch tended to make over all the secondary schooling of the country to the crammers, or to reduce it to the crammers' system. They were making the entrance examinations year by year more and more difficult — as their first object must necessarily now be, not the moral and intellectual discipline of the boyhood of England, but to show an ever-growing percentage of success at the various competitive examination always going on for public services. "The devil take the hindermost" was fast becoming the ideal of education, even in the public schools. If they seriously took to cramming little fellows from twelve to fourteen for entrance into public schools the rising generation would be used up before it reached manhood. A well-known physician, of

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great experience, told him that the competition for all sorts of scholarships and appointments was showing its evil fruits in the increase of insanity, epilepsy, and other nervous diseases amongst young people of the age from seventeen to nineteen, and especially amongst pupil-teachers; and if admission into the public schools of England was for the future to be regulated by competition, St. Vitus's dance would soon take the place of gout, as the fashionable disease of the upper classes. This was the inevitable result of the ill-digested and ill-regulated system of competition of the public services, and especially the Indian Civil Service, which had prevailed; and he feared that the recent despatch would only be to hasten the threatened revolution in their national secondary schools, and the last state of cramming under the despatch would be worse than the first. Patronage was a greater evil than competition, but it must not be forgotten that competition was only a choice of evils. To remedy the abuses of competition he would throw the public services open to the public schools, the Government inspected schools and colleges, and universities throughout the kingdom. He proposed to give whatever appointments were open by turns to every public school connected with the British Empire. The selection of the candidates should be made by the college professors and tutors, subject to the veto of the Secretary of State, and under the care of a medical board. The best of examiners was the examiner of his own pupils; for no man could measure real knowledge like the teacher. What should be aimed at was regular moderate study and sound and continuous discipline to start the growing man in life in the healthiest bodily and moral condition possible. He objected to children striving for prizes, whether in games or in studies. The fewer prizes won at school the more would probably be won in life. Let their only anxiety be to educate their children well, and suffer no temptation to betray them into cramming, and the whole world was open to them.

A short discussion followed, and the proceedings terminated with the customary votes of thanks.

Miscellaneous.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—The report of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, just issued, states that the works have been maintained, and in a sound and efficient condition. There has been an increase in the area of land irrigated, and a disposition shown on the part of the ryots of villages near the canal to obtain benefit from the use of water without paying the prescribed rate.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES WEIR HOGG, BART.—The Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., died shortly after nine o'clock on Saturday morning at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent. He had been seriously ill for some weeks, having been seized with a paralytic stroke on the 22nd of April last, from which he never recovered. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Col. Sir James Macnaghten Hogg, K.C.B., M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

ORIENTAL BANK.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank, held on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of recognising the services of Mr. Charles J. Fife-Stuart, the late general manager, by voting a sum of £5,000 to be expended for the benefit of his widow and children, the resolution was moved by Mr. B. B. Greene, and seconded by Mr. Robinson; after a short discussion the resolution confirming the grant was carried unanimously.

COLONEL HEYMAN, R.A.—The Secretary of State for War has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Heyman, Royal Artillery, and formerly secretary to the late Ordnance Select Committee, to the important position of superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich, in succession to Colonel George T. Field, R.A., whose period of staff service will expire on the 8th of July next. In consequence of the absence of Colonel Heyman in India the present superintendent will continue to carry on the duties of the department until the 1st of October next.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL.—Lieut. Charles James Reddie, of the *Raleigh*, was sentenced by a Court-martial held at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, to lose one year's seniority and to be dismissed his ship, for going to sleep when officer of the watch in Bombay Harbour on March 15, whilst waiting for the embarkation of the Prince of Wales. The same Court also sentenced Sub-lieutenant Eland H. H. Massom, of the *Jumna*, to lose three years' seniority for smuggling liquor on board at Malta and delaying his recovery from illness by taking a larger quantity of spirits than ordered.

AN INDIAN AND COLONIAL MUSEUM.—We (*Globe*) understand that her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have consented to lend the Western Exhibition Galleries at South Kensington for the purpose of receiving and arranging the Colonial collections now being shown at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and that the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, with that of the Royal Colonial Institute, have asked her Majesty's Government to support the proposal for the erection, on the vacant site of the Thames Embankment, of two museums, one for India, and the other for the Colonies, which together would worthily represent the whole of the possessions of the Crown.

THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has been issued. It recommends the declaration of an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the six months ended 31st March last, a reduction of working expenses having been attained more than commensurate with the decline in receipts, which the directors regret to say has continued since the issue of the last report. A special meeting is to be held after the general meeting on the 2nd prox., for the purpose of authorising the board to carry out the object of the supplementary charter recently obtained, and converting the present debenture debt into debenture stock bearing 5 per cent. interest.

INTERRUPTION OF THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH SERVICE.—As a good deal of confusion has been caused by the recent interruptions in the submarine cables to the East of India, the Eastern Telegraph Company have issued a notice, giving particulars of the alternative routes for messages, the charges, local rates of postage, &c. The following is the statement of routes for telegrams to Australia and New Zealand:—

During the interruption of the Eastern Extension Company's Madras-Penang and Java-Australia Cables, messages can be sent in the following manner:—1. By wire to Galle, thence by post to Adelaide, and from Adelaide by wire to destination; the next steamer leaves Galle on June 4, and is due at Adelaide on June 24. 2. By post from Galle, Rangoon, Calcutta, or Moulmein to Penang, thence by wire to Singapore; from Singapore to Townsville, in Queensland, by post, and thence by wire to destination; the next steamer from Singapore, available for messages, sent *vid* India, is appointed to leave there on June 26, and is due at Townsville on July 12.

THE HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is a prominent contributor, having made five entries connected with his recent tour through India. These consist of Jung Bahadoor, the fine Arab stallion which his Royal Highness rode in the Nepaul Terai and during the celebrated wild elephant hunt; Hussar, another fine Arab stallion frequently ridden by the Prince in India; Nawab, a pony chesnut stallion, not bigger than an ordinary setter, a present to the Royal children by the Nawab of Tonk; Cabullee, a brown stallion pony, so called because he came last from Cabul, but it is thought he is a Jarkund pony; his mane almost sweeps the ground. His Royal Highness also exhibits his splendid Arab charger Comassie, which gained the prize in Class 5 at the Horse Show of 1874. At the request of the manager the Prince has consented to exhibit him, not for competition, but in order that the British public may see this specimen of a high-bred English horse which carried him in India, and never exhibited the slightest alarm either at elephants, camels, tigers, or any strange sights, as a horse possessing high courage and perfect docility combined. The opening day and judging for prizes is fixed for Saturday, June 3.

INDIAN APPEALS.—Gridhari Singh *v.* Hurdeo Narain Sahoo.—This was an appeal against an order of the High Court of Calcutta made in the exercise of the power of superintendence over the inferior Courts of the Presidency. The subordinate Court had disallowed certain objections to an execution sale, and, on a second application, had reversed its former order. The High Court had set aside this order in review as *ultra vires*. After a long hearing their lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.—Meer Reasut Hossein *v.* Hadjee Abdoolah.—This appeal calls into question the power of a subordinate Court to revise its own orders. An order had been made by a district judge refusing registration of a deed, and the appeal was against the decision of his successor in office ordering a review. Their lordships reversed the decision of the High Court and allowed the appeal with costs, holding that the Court in question had the power of revising its own orders.—The case of Iswa Chunder Saha *v.* Doyamoyi Dasi came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Thursday. It was an appeal by the members of a Hindoo family respecting the shares apportioned to each on the partition of the joint family estates. Their lordships refused to disturb the decision of the Court below.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the above railway was held on May 23, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street; Mr. J. F. Leith, Q.C., M.P., the chairman, presiding. The report, an abstract of which has appeared, was taken as read. The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said, although it was not so satisfactory in regard to the earnings as in some previous half-years, especially the corresponding period of 1874, yet it was better than the half-year ending June, 1875. With regard to the corresponding half-year, they worked under very favourable circumstances as regarded the goods traffic, for during this time the Government were carrying large supplies to the famine districts, and it was therefore scarcely fair to compare the earnings of the past half-year with the corresponding period. Mr. H. H. Berens, a director, having seconded the adoption of the report, a short discussion ensued, and, in reply, the Chairman said they did everything they could to keep down the working expenses as much as possible.

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They had to contest almost every item with the officer in India, who desired to carry almost all expenditure to revenue. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

INDIAN AND FOREIGN LUNATICS.—On Friday a deputation, representing the Essex Quarter Sessions, waited on the President of the Local Government Board, on the subject of Indian lunatics, who are drafted over to this country for the benefit of their health, and become chargeable to English unions. Mr. Perry Watlington stated that very many Indian lunatics were drafted over to England with certificates alleging that it was for the benefit of their health. They were chiefly sent from Bhowanipore. Some were of European birth apparently, but their nativity it was difficult to ascertain, as they were sent over without any papers at all, and were handed over by the captain of the ship to the relieving officer direct, who sent them with orders to the County Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Sclater-Booth said it was a very hard case. He thought there should be some authority in India responsible for the embarkation of such lunatics. Mr. Watlington remarked that the Indian Government did for some time make a payment of 14s. per week towards those who had no settlement in this country who were thus sent over, but within the last two or three years they had discontinued payment, except in the case of six who had been in the asylum since 1867. They had received a letter from the India-office refusing to admit any claim upon the revenues of India for the support of any subject of the Queen who may have sought his fortunes in India and there become deranged. Mr. Sclater-Booth said he had heard what they had to say, and would peruse carefully the papers they had left, and they would have another consultation on the matter. The deputation thanked the President, and retired.

THE INDIA-OFFICE AT THE CIVIL SERVICE SPORTS.—The sports at Lillie Bridge, West Brompton, on Saturday, May 20, were more numerously attended than ever. They were admirably conducted, the fine warm weather bringing out about 20,000 visitors. Mr. W. H. Strachan's poll jump of 10 ft. 6 in., and the bad falls in the bicycle race were the features of the meeting. Mr. W. Lindsay, an old Wykehamist, the well-known cricketer, was the solitary representative of the India-office in the usual programme. He won the 120 yards' hurdle race, and made a dead heat for the sack race, the other event for which he entered. The "tug of war" was the great event of these, as of other sports. The India-office entered into this with great zest, and after selecting a first eight, they had sufficient material to send a second team. 1st ties: Post-office beat Admiralty easily. India-office 1 beat Audit-office, after a hard tug. India-office 2 beat Probate-office.—2nd ties: Post-office beat India-office, 2. India-office, 1 a bye. Final, best of 3 pulls. India-office 1 beat Post-office. The Post-office were a powerful team, seven of the eight being in the Ino Rowing Club. They were in good condition, and were much fancied, as were the Audit-office. The India-office second team were a light lot, their heaviest man weighing but 11½ stone. On the contrary, No. 1 team contained gentlemen of considerable weight, in or out of the office. The respective eight were—No. 1, Messrs. W. Lindsay (captain), H. D. Mackintosh, W. Edgell, E. G. Burls, C. Grey, A. N. Grasswell, A. H. Savage, and T. T. Cooper. No. 2. Messrs. R. Shortrede (captain), W. G. Butter, J. R. Ellenor, F. W. Crookshank, J. Bolster, — Street, — Collier, and F. W. Smith. The band of the 1st Life Guards might with advantage have played more frequently, and we have again to notice the absence of members of the Indian Civil Service from these competitions. The India-office send a team of ten to the London Athletic Club's tug of war on the 29th inst.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, *May* 23.—THE SLAVE TREATY WITH ZANZIBAR.—Mr. BOURKE, in reply to Captain PRICE, said he had received the following telegram from the English Consul at Zanzibar:—"I have negotiated with the Sultan the abolition of all slave routes by land, and that no caravan shall fit out for purchase of slaves in the interior of Africa. All slaves coming to the coast to be seized and confiscated, and all land caravans to be seized, and dealers to be imprisoned."

EAST INDIA (CHIEF JUSTICES OF HIGH COURTS) BILL.—Sir G. CAMPBELL was moving the second reading of his East India Chief Justices of High Courts Bill, when attention was called to the state of the House, and there not being forty members present, the House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *May* 26.—THE MURDER OF MR. BIRCH.—Mr. ERNEST NOEL called attention to the familiar circumstances connected with the murder of Mr. Birch, late British Minister in Perak, and called upon the Government to state what was their future policy in respect of affairs in the Malay Peninsula.—In this request he was backed up by Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL and other hon. members.—Mr. LOWTHER, at the close of a long speech, intimated that he was not able to do more than affirm that the Earl of Carnarvon was devoting "his serious consideration" to the matter.

India Office.

May 26, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Harris, T. T. Allen, C. Hordern (Uncov.), M. Kempson (Uncov.), G. V. Martyn (Uncov.), W. Donaldson (Uncov.), M. Chapman (Uncov.), W. C. Barckley (Uncov.), T. Doggett (Uncov.), H. B. Condon (Uncov.), R. Scott (Uncov.), G. H. R. Hart (Uncov.), C. S. Mills (Uncov.), A. Percy (Uncov.), Capt. A. Baker (Uncov.), and F. F. Collingwood, Pilot Service.

Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. Goodrich and J. M. Bell.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. S. H. Philpotts, H. L. Cameron (Uncov.), and C. E. Fox (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major W. B. Beatson; Capt. R. T. M. Lang, Cav.; Capt. Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., Staff Corps; Capt. E. W. Chalmers, Staff Corps; Capt. C. Cowie, R.A.; Lieut. G. Hildebrand, R.E.; Surg. J. J. Wood; Surg. major N. B. Baillie; Lieut. B. C. Graves, Staff Corps; Col. L. R. Christopher, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. J. Mc. Dermott; Surg. W. Harvey; Major W. H. Gorton, Staff Corps; Capt. J. de B. Lynch, Staff Corps; Surg. major E. J. Hoskins; Col. W. Agnew, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. E. Gastrell, Staff Corps; Col. F. W. Peile, R.E.; and Major R. M. Skinner, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. T. Cummins, Staff Corps; Major A. G. D. Logan, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. Jenkins, Staff Corps; Surg. H. Hyde; Major C. Mackenzie, Staff Corps; Col. W. G. M. Strickland, Staff Corps; Capt. W. D. B. Ketchen, Cav.; Major R. C. Smith, R.A.; and Major H. E. Coningham, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. S. Hawthorn, Staff Corps; Major A. M. Shewell, Staff Corps; and Col. E. Thompson, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. W. Jackson (Uncov.), 3 mo., special.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. A. Temple, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Surg. major A. A. Mantell, M.D., 6 mo.; and Surg. major J. B. Scriven, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. G. Sharp, Staff Corps, 1 week; Major C. D. Baynes, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; and Lieut. col. J. N. Maclean, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. P. Martyr (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. J. C. Hughesdon and J. F. Smith.

Bombay Estab.—Commander M. Bean (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. P. Hunter, Staff Corps; Surg. major R. F. Hutchinson.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. G. Pollock, R.A.; and Capt. C. H. Sheppard, Staff Corps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BELLIS—The wife of Capt. J. F. Bellis, 13th (Prince Albert's) L.I., of a son, at Glasgow, May 14.

HOG—The wife of Lieut. col. Hog, R.A., of a daughter, at Uplands, Woolston, May 19.

KINSMAN—The wife of Harold Kinsman, Capt. R.A., Adjt. Northumberland Artillery Militia, of a son, at Berwick-on-Tweed, May 18.

MAINWARING—The wife of Col. W. G. Mainwaring, B.S.C., of a son, at East Grinstead, May 22.

MORGAN—The wife of F. Morgan, late 12th Regt., of a daughter, at Cheshunt, Herts, May 24.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—SEWELL.—Charles, son of Arthur Hall, M.C.S. Retired, to Adelina R., daughter of the late John Sewell, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, May 18.

THORNHILL—PARKE.—Major H. Thornhill, R.H.A., to Rosa, daughter of Major gen. H. N. Parke, late R.M., at Moreton, Dorsetshire, May 24.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Annie M., widow of Lieut. col. Henry D. Campbell, late 8th Hussars, at Great Malvern, May 23.

CLARKE—Eliza A., the wife of Capt. Sydenham C. Clarke, R.E., at Anerley, May 18, aged 30.

COWIE—Gilbert Cowie, formerly of Bombay, at Claughton, Birkenhead, May 22, aged 49.

HEELEY—Wilfrid L. Heeley, B.C.S., Inspector General of Jails under the Govt. of Bengal, at Notting-hill, May 23, aged 44.

HOPE—John Hope, late Bengal Medical Service, at Henley-on-Thames, May 17, aged 69.

HUTTON—Lieut. E. Hutton, R.N., son of the late Major Gen. Hutton, Indian Army, Madras Presy., at Jamaica, April 17, aged 28.

KERN—Carl Von Kern, Rear-Admiral of the Austrian Navy, at Perth, May 18, aged 48.

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KING—Bertram E. M., son of Robert M. King, B.C.S., at the Villa d'Este, Lake Como, May 18, aged 2 years and 6 months.

PETLEY—Elizabeth, widow of Major Robert Petley, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at 17, James-street, May 24.

WYNCH—Charles G. Wynch, late Bengal C.S., at Jermyn-street, May 21, aged 42.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 19. Str. El Dorado, Calcutta, &c.; str. Agra, Kurrachee; str. Tanjore, Kurrachee.—20. Str. Malwa, Bombay; str. Golden Horn, Bombay.—23. H.M.S. Orontes, Bombay.—23. Lindore, Maulmain; Star of Devon, Cochin; Napier, Maulmain; Ferndale, Coconada; Wilhelmina, Madras.—24. Str. Xantho, Bombay; str. Juan, Bombay; str. Guy Mannering, Bombay; Duchess, Samarang.—25. Str. Scotland, Calcutta; str. Harmonia, Bombay; Rossalin, Calcutta; St. Enoch, Calcutta; Susan, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 20. Str. Childhall Hall, Bombay; str. Chancellor, Calcutta.—21. Str. Merkara, Colombo.—23. Roman Emperor, Aden.—24. Str. Atalanta, Bombay; str. Exporter, Bombay.—25. Clarence, Madras; str. Siam, Bombay; Trinidad, Manila; str. Menelaus, Penang; Queen of the East, Calcutta.—26. Early Morn, Calcutta; str. Palm, Bombay; Eaton Hall, Calcutta; str. City of Carthage, Bombay; Galloway, Bombay; str. Westoe, Suez; str. Maynguez, Calcutta; Nelson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. 'Merkara, May 21.—From LONDON.—For SUEZ.—Mr. Blackwood. For ADEN.—Mr. E. McCombie. For COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herbert, Mr. Ward, Mr. Osborne, Mr. F. West, Mr. A. C. White, Mr. Williams, Mr. Edgar, Mr. G. S. Martin, and Mr. E. W. Sparks. For MADRAS.—Mr. Meenacshayer, Mr. Collinson, Mrs. Morriss, and Mr. Williams. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Calder, Miss Linton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Munsie, Mr. Collier, and Mrs. Adamson.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Siam, May 25.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. E. Ozanne, and Capt. Hennell. For ZANZIBAR.—Dr. Smith and Rev. Mr. Wilson. For ADEN.—Mr. T. F. Waring, Lieut. Knowles, Lieut. Cutfield, and Mr. G. W. Rider. For MALTA.—Surg. and Mrs. K. Macan.

Per str. Assam, June 2.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. S. E. Shillum.

Per str. Assam, June 5.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Cheetham, Mr. F. A. Woodburn, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Major A. M. Laing, and Mr. H. Curwen.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Astracana, from Bombay, April 13, 44 N., 13 W.
China, Antwerp to Rangoon, April 13, 10 S., 30 W.
Teredo, for Bombay, May 13, off Algiers.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Price, and Capt. W. G. Sharp.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. C. Williams, Mr. W. Logan, Col. Davidson, and Mr. McKee.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Foord.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackertich, and Mr. and Mrs. Nixon.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. C. M. Robertson.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Jeffares.

JUNE 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Hills, and the Bishop of Bombay and Chaplain.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. C. Anderson.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, and two Misses Bullock.

JUNE 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Major Playfair.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Puckle.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Floyd, Mr. O. Callaghan, and Major Vibart.

JUNE 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. F. Grant, and Capt. and Mrs. C. Beyncn.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Banyard.

JUNE 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Byng, and Miss Griffin.

BANGALOR MODEL FARM.—The Superintendent of the Model Farm at Bangalor is just now directing his attention to the improvement of the breed of horned cattle. For this purpose he has just purchased six very handsome and well-bred Nellore cows. The famous Nellore cow is known all over India to be of a very superior kind, and, in making this purchase, the Superintendent of the Bangalor Model Farm has taken a step in the right direction towards effecting a very substantial improvement in the breed of horned cattle in Mysor.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 8.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, June 9.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Vid Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Vid Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Vid Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Vid Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Vid Brindisi, under 1 oz., 3d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Vid Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

	Sa. R.	
East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.		96 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)...	Actual Sales.	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36		84 85
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	84 85
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		84 85
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55...		
4½ per Cent. of 1870		
4½ per Cent. of 1872		84 85
5 per Cent. of 1856-57...		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60		86 87

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8d. ...	1s. 8⅛d. ...	1s. 8⅛d.
Madras ...	1s. 8d. ...	1s. 8⅛d. ...	1s. 8⅛d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8d. ...	1s. 8⅛d. ...	1s. 8⅛d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8⅛d. ...	1s. 9d ...	1s. 9⅛ d.
Singapore ...	4s. 0⅛d. ...	4s. 1d. ...	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong...	4s. 0⅛d. ...	4s. 1d. ...	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 6⅛d. ...	5s. 7⅛d. ...	5s. 7⅛d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 4d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		106½
	India 5 per cent.		101⅛ to 102
	India 4 per cent.		83⅛
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873 ...		
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101 to 101½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		4is. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115½
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114½ to 114½
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	118½
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	118
20	Ditto (new)	12	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112 to 114
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	112½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	114½
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	110 to 111½
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)...	100	112½
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	106 to 108
	Nizam's State Railway		101 to 103
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8 to 8⅛
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	16
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	22½ xd.
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India...	all	91 to 93
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 45
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
	Eastern		5⅞ to 6
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	5⅝
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference...	all	9½ to 9⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2½ to 2⅝
10	Upper Assam	10	2 to 2½
50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	5½
10	Lebong	all	12½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	4½ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7½
5	Do. New	4	1½ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106½ to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	1-16
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	37 to 39
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

FORTY deaths from cholera had taken place daily in the city of Patna.

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Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for THIRTEEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 14th of AUGUST, 1876, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for Examination.

(Signed) T. T. PEARS, Major-general,
Military Secretary.

India Office, 25th May, 1876.

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FORTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Forty-first Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 45, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1876, at One o'clock P.M., for the Election of Two Directors and One Auditor, retiring by rotation, and for the general purposes of business, pursuant to the provisions of the Company's Act of Parliament.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on and from SATURDAY, the 17th June, to FRIDAY, the 30th of June, 1876, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the Interest Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June, 1876, and Transfers will not be received at the Office while the Books are closed.

The INTEREST WARRANTS, which will be PAYABLE on the 5th day of July, 1876, will be forwarded on the 4th day of July to the Proprietors who are registered in the Company's Books on the 17th day of June, 1876.

C. CURREY, Secretary.

Offices, 45, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.,
22nd May, 1876.

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For further particulars apply to
C. H. J. COLLINGS, Secretary.

April 1, 1876.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	543
Casualties, &c.	546
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Lord Napier of Magdala	547
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Aboriginies Protection Society and Slavery in India ...	548
The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	548
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
Native and English Officials ...	549
Military Training of Native Princes	549
BENGAL:—	
Retirement of Colonel Younghusband	550
Station Talk	550
Miscellaneous	550
Shipping and Commercial ...	551
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	551
Shipping and Commercial ...	552
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	552
Shipping and Commercial ...	553
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	553
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	554
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	557
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	557
WAR OFFICE	558
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	559
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	560
Imperial Parliament	560
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	561
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	561
Shipping	561
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	562
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	562
ADVERTISEMENTS	56

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 15; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, May 13; Calcutta, May 12.

BY the latest advices from Major Sandeman's camp we learn that Major Sandeman's force had advanced on the 1st of May about eight miles beyond the Bolan Pass, as far as Kirta, where there is a fort: but no mention is made of its occupation. As Kirta is said to be one of the hottest places in that part of the world he would hardly delay there longer than he could help. The number of men of his escort who had died of cholera before the end of April was 35, but there had been no fresh cases in the last few days. Major Sandeman himself had been ill for some days, but had recovered. Since his passage a second caravan has gone safely through the Bolan Pass without a convoy. The object of his expedition has, for the present, been attained, the Bolan Pass is now used for the passage of camels laden with goods, and the trade between Khelat and our own territories is therefore open. The Kafilas have been escorted by the Bolan tribes themselves, the escort not being able to do more than open the Pass. The Khan of Khelat has restored the lands of the Brahoi Sirdars which he had confiscated, and all parties have shown a disposition to leave the settlement of their differences to Major Sandeman, so that there is every prospect that the objects of the mission will be fully accomplished.

CHOLERA by the latest mail accounts was raging more or less in many quarters. In Kashmir the epidemic was spreading throughout the valley, and fears were felt that it might extend to Marri, notwithstanding the strict quarantine that was being enforced. During the week ending the 5th May there were 120 deaths out of 294 seizures. Dr. De Renzy had gone up to Marri to confer with the authorities on the best way of keeping off the dreaded visitor. The cholera camp at Rájkot in Gujarát had been broken up; but at Bangalor the disease had been making fearful inroads, and in other parts of Mysor its ravages have been still more deadly. At Tumkur, between the 17th of April and the 3rd of May, there were 142 deaths from cholera. In Chitaldrug more than 800 deaths were caused by the same disease during the month of April. It was also beginning to reappear in Madras, while very bad accounts were coming in from the provinces. In all parts of the district of South Kanara the disease was raging to an extent which had compelled the Collector to apply to Government for further aid, the medical staff of the district being quite unequal to the strain it was called upon to bear.

IN Mandalay also, the capital of Burmah, cholera has been raging for several weeks, upwards of seven thousand having succumbed. The disease first broke out among the coolies employed by the King in building the city fortifications. It is supposed to have arisen from effluvia exhaled in the marshy ground disturbed by the workmen so employed.

LORD LYTTON, who had quite recovered from his late indisposition, set out from Simla on the 12th May, in company with his wife, Sir H. Davies, Sir A. Clarke, Colonel Burne, and a number of gentlemen and ladies, for the annual Méla or Fair at Sipi. They were received by the Rana of Koti, and returned to Simla the next day. The Viceroy was to hold a levee on the 27th, in honour of the Queen's birthday.

UP to the 7th May all but one squadron of cavalry and a detachment of Native Infantry had returned to Peshawar. The Afridis admitted several killed and wounded in the affair of the 17th April. It was feared that if the blockade of the Kohat Pass continued much longer there would be a salt famine in Peshawar and the countries adjacent, which depend for their supply on the mines in the Kohat district. Almost the whole of the carrying trade is in the hands of the recalcitrant Afridis, through whose ground the road goes. The other road along the Indus to Attok, and then some forty-five miles to Peshawar, is very roundabout. The extra journey of course increases the bazaar cost of the article, and the traders will not be very quick to adopt this new and temporary route.

THE three last officers who have left the Bombay service under the Retirement Scheme are Colonel Westropp, late Commandant of Puna Horse; Colonel G. E. Ashburner, Controller of Military Accounts; and Lieutenant-Colonel Burd, Wing Officer of the 10th N.I., making in all twelve who have gone this year. Colonel T. Nuttall, second in command of the 22nd Bombay N.I., has been appointed Acting Political Superintendent of Upper Sind. Colonel Nuttall entered the Bombay Army in 1845, and became a brevet-colonel in 1873. He served throughout the Persian campaign of 1857, and against the rebel Bhils and other insurgents in that and the two following years, getting twice wounded and earning the repeated praises of the Government. During the Abyssinian campaign he was second in command of the Land Transport Corps, and was frequently mentioned in the despatches.

THE *Gazette of India* notifies the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Bengal Civil Service Fund to the Secretary of State for India.—A resolution has also been published by which only commissioned officers of Government will in future be appointed substantively to the Assay Department.

IT is rumoured in Calcutta that the object of Sir R. Temple's visit to Nepal is connected with a treaty to be entered into with the Nepalese Darbar, concerning the extradition of criminals.

AT a recent meeting of nobles in Kabul the expediency of the Amir adopting the title of Padishah was discussed. This,

remarks a Bombay paper, looks "singularly like a skit upon the Royal Titles Bill." It is reported that the Amir is organising an expedition against the Shinwaris and Mohmands.

MR. JUSTICE HOLLOWAY, of the Madras High Court, seems to carry his English notions of judicial strictness to an unreasonable, if not mischievous excess. He followed up his recent refusal to accept the evidence of a Mohammedan woman from behind the pardah, by declaring that, had the case been one of sufficient importance, he would have compelled her to appear in open Court. On this the *Madras Times* makes the following appropriate remarks:—"Concealment of their persons from all men, except certain near relatives, is deemed to be both a social and a religious duty on the part of Mohammedan women. It is a duty enjoined by the Koran, and strictly observed by all Mohammedan women who wish to be considered either pious or modest. To compel such a woman to appear with her face uncovered in Court would undoubtedly be to 'outrage her modesty,' according to the customs of her people, and the probability of such a thing being done brings us face to face with a serious political difficulty. The procedure of English Courts may require that these deep-rooted customs should be ignored, but the Mohammedans of India would probably much rather lose English justice than be compelled to violate the customs of their faith." If our Courts in India are designed for the benefit of the Indian people, their procedure should be suited to native ways, not to our own notions of what is suitable.

SOMEBODY in Bombay has sent a paper to the *Indian Mirror* at Calcutta, headed "Hints for Bettering Prospects of Indian Youth." These hints, the *Mirror* says, "have at least the merit of originality in them; and suggest food for reflection. It will require time to work them out." How much time may be seen from the following sample:—

Supposing if two married Brahman couples be sent (we say two, to make marriages practicable in Europe, when the individuals may happen to have children of marriageable age), one in Germany and another in Prussia; two Purbhi married couples in Spain and Portugal, and two Maratha ones in France and Belgium, two Mahommedan ones in Holland and England; two Babus with their wives in Austria and Italy; two from the Tamul country in Greece and Turkey; and Parsis in United States, and so on, working the system out gradually and with an energy and perseverance we may be able, or at least hope to see, before long, some creditable and encouraging results, although we may, for want of funds, at the onset, be able to send out only one married couple or so; and, God knows, if it may happen for us to see some bright results even in our own life-time, and be able to hail it, as the first step of our regeneration, and emergence from our lethargic condition.

"SHOULD the British abandon Aden?" is the question which a writer in the *Bombay Gazette* has boldly furnished with an affirmative answer. At first sight the proposal to abandon a fortress which has been popularly called the Gibraltar of the Red Sea seems nearly as unreasonable as the idea of abandoning Gibraltar itself. But, as the writer in question reminds us, things have altered greatly since Aden was pitched upon as a coaling-station on the road from Suez to Bombay. "Formerly steamers had to coal at Aden, which was then essential, and a point to be guarded. Now they can pass by out of sight of Aden, and why should it be any more protected? In itself it has nothing to recommend it. But Aden is said to be the key of the Red Sea? The key of a sea is a dangerous term to meddle with; it sticks, and is hard to abolish. But why is Aden the key of the Red Sea. That sea, by whatever name called in the locality, is ninety-three miles wide at Aden, and cannon to carry that distance are still to be invented." It appears, moreover, that modern gunnery would make short work of those massive-looking defences which twenty years ago might well have been deemed impregnable. Is it worth our while then to lay out more money in strengthening a fortress which, if we mistake not, has been condemned, as it now stands, by modern engineers, and has certainly lost all claim to be called the key of the Red Sea, if it be true that steamers need no longer call at Aden for stores or coals on their way from Bombay to Suez? In default of any grave strategic, commercial, or political reasons for retaining that once prized stronghold, it can hardly be considered an agreeable dwelling place for the two or three thousand troops, English and Indian, shut up within a scorching circle of bare volcanic rocks and dreary walls of stone. If Aden is not worth retaining—though on that point we prefer to suspend our judgment—it is obvious that the cost of keeping up a strong garrison there must be a waste of good money, if not to some extent of human lives. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that Aden possesses a good harbour, the best along the Arabian coast, and carries on a foreign trade in coffee, cotton, grain, and ivory worth more than two millions sterling.

LEST some of its readers should have felt surprised at the part taken by Sir George Campbell in the recent debate on the Bengal Famine outlay, the *Englishman* explains that "it had just come to the late Lieutenant-Governor's knowledge that a most disingenuous attempt had been made by the Government of India to saddle him with the combined results of Lord Salisbury's weakness, Lord Northbrook's helplessness, and Sir Richard Temple's impressible imagination. This attempt not only induced Sir George to second Mr. Smith's motion; it has also, as we are informed, led him to draw up a statement showing the nature of his proposals for the relief of the famine. The main feature of this document, which was, we believe, to have been laid before Parliament, is that the total of his estimates involved an expenditure of less than three millions sterling, and that his last efforts in India were devoted to combating the extravagant demands of Sir Richard Temple." It is said that Sir George Campbell will also show that had his estimates been accepted, the greater part of the expenditure would have been recoverable, and, instead of six millions and a half, the net cost of the relief operations would not have exceeded one million sterling.

WE should much like to know whether Lord Northbrook or any of those about him really contemplated placing the Indian Press under a censorship. According to the *Times of India*, which professes to speak from special information, his Lordship went so far as to cause inquiries to be made as to the possibility or safety of restrictive legislation. The heads of the local governments, and some native gentlemen, were consulted, and their attention was drawn not only to the vernacular press, but more especially to the Anglo-Indian papers, whose circulation, staff, policy, and influence on public opinion were all to be reported upon. In this way a large mass of more or less accurate information was collected. It was duly forwarded to Calcutta, but unluckily for the gentlemen who were in favour of resorting to repressive measures, it was not always accompanied by expressions of opinion agreeing with their own. Some Government servants failed to see the advantages of a press law which would place Government quite above unofficial criticism, and their opposition appears to have led to the idea being dropped, at least by the Governor-General, who took it up. It is still entertained in certain quarters, but our contemporary believes that there is very little danger of its being acted upon. We can hardly imagine that a Viceroy of Lord Northbrook's politics ever seriously lent himself to any scheme for gagging the Press of India, whatever some of his colleagues may have said or done. The very notion seems absurd. Nor is it likely that Lord Lytton would dream of cancelling the debt which India owes to Lord Metcalfe.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of June 4, from Calcutta, the Yunnan Mission and escort arrived at Rangoon on Friday last, all well. Messrs. Baber and Grosvenor remained at Mandalay, but have not yet seen the King, apparently because they will not agree to take their shoes off. They are expected at Rangoon to-day. The soldiers found the wild tribes and Manwain people very kind, but the marching severe. In going they found the villages deserted, but on returning the villages were friendly. The Manwain officials denied that Mr. Margary ever came there; but the evidence is clear that the murder was committed by Imperial troops. Many persons are imprisoned with Lisitahi; but Mr. Grosvenor's report will probably exonerate him. Mr. Margary's body was thrown into the river, and his head stuck on a tree. His property has been recovered. The Chinese await Mr. Grosvenor's report before ordering executions. The country is generally sparsely inhabited. Mr. Grosvenor travelled in great state with the Chinese Commander-in-Chief of Yunnan.

FROM the same despatch we quote the following items of latest news:—The Punjab frontier affairs are still unsettled; the Afridis have been quiet during the past week, but have not yet submitted. It was rumoured at Lahore that an autumn campaign will be undertaken against the hill tribes.

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The Maharajah of Jaipur is now at Simla; Sindia also goes thither this week, and will be met there by General Daly, the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with whom and the Viceroy he will, it is said, discuss matters affecting the state of Gwalior. It is announced that the Maharajah of Kashmir will visit Simla shortly. The Viceroy has spent the last few days at Mashobra, some miles from Simla, having gone thither for a change, owing to a slight illness. His health is now improving. The Supreme Council has not yet met at Simla, and it is uncertain when it will begin work.

IT is generally believed, says the *Times* correspondent, that Sir R. Temple will resign the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal early next year, and rumour is already busy regarding his successor. The Hon Mr. Ashley Eden is supposed to have the best chance, but the names of Inglis, late Acting Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and Clive Bayley, a member of the Supreme Council, are also mentioned.

IT is reported from Kabul, in the latest telegrams, that the roads between Samarkand and Badakshan are stopped by a fight between the wild tribes, and that the Amir has been asked to interfere and take the country, which is said to contain gold and diamond mines.

IT is said in Calcutta that Lord Salisbury has sanctioned the making of narrow gauge lines from Ajmir to Ahmadabad and from Nagpur to Chatisghar, in the Central Provinces. The former line is much desired by the Bombay people as affording a direct route to the Upper Provinces, which they believe will attract the whole trade of Northern India to Bombay, instead of Calcutta; but a narrow gauge will hardly satisfy them, and as the line will be important both for trade and strategic purposes, the break of gauge certainly seems to us a mistake. The same remark applies, though with less force, to the other line, which will form a link of the direct Calcutta and Bombay Railway, a project which must be completed sooner or later.

A SIMLA telegram of June 4 states that Mr. Grosvenor, after reaching Rangoon, is expected to proceed immediately to Simla to report on the result of his mission, which is not yet known to the Government.

SINCE his return from India Professor Monier Williams has published a brief but interesting statement of his reasons for undertaking the journey thither, and its chief results to the present time. The resolutions passed at Oxford last year for enabling candidates for the Indian Civil Service to pursue their studies at the University were supported by him only as part of a larger scheme, embracing not only one class of students but all who might wish to pursue Indian studies under University teaching. To this end he would establish an Indian institute, with lecture-rooms, library, and museum, which should "bear to Indian studies a relation somewhat similar to that of the Taylor Institution to Modern European Languages." It should be "simply a centre of union, intercourse, inquiry, and instruction for all engaged in Indian studies," and the teachers and endowments required for this "Indian school" should be supplied not by any one college, but by the University itself. In furtherance of this scheme, and in hopes of gaining the support of educated natives of India, Professor Williams undertook his recent tour, and the results, he tells us, have been most encouraging. Not only in Calcutta, but in most of the large towns up the country, his proposals were "warmly seconded by the educated natives, and cordially supported by the European members of the several Governments." Committees have everywhere been formed to follow up any measures which Oxford may sanction for the end in view. One requisition with five hundred signatures from various parts of India prays for the establishment of an "Indian school" at Oxford "for the benefit of students who are natives of India, so that they may take the usual degrees in Arts after examination in the classical languages of their own country."

THERE is some force in the Professor's arguments against allowing any one college to concentrate within itself all the appliances for Indian studies. In the case of the Indian Selected Candidates what is really wanted is to restore the old *esprit de corps* of the Haileybury system "without encouraging the narrowness of feeling incidental to a college clique." For the prosecution therefore of specially Indian studies it would be well perhaps to draw them at stated times to some central University building, where Indian subjects should alone be taught by Professors chosen from the whole University. But we are not so sure that the same method will answer as a means of attracting any large number of native Indian students to this country, nor that such a method, even if it did answer, would be the best for such a purpose. There are plenty of colleges in India where the natives can learn all the special knowledge which Professor Williams would offer them at Oxford. If a knowledge of their own classics is all we can hold out to them, they had better stay in India. Those who come here for any other purpose than to compete for the Indian Civil Service should rather be encouraged to go through the same course of study as ordinary Englishmen. A due knowledge of Sanskrit may be an excellent preparation for the Indian Civil Service; but natives who come here to receive the benefits of Western culture should learn to drink deeply of the classic literature of Greece and Rome and England, and so train their minds at the best available sources of intellectual and moral growth.

FOR students of Hindi in its purest and most popular forms Mr. F. Pincott has just provided a text book worthy to take the place of the various makeshifts hitherto extant, chiefly in the shape of translations from Sanskrit, Persian, or English writings. Mr. Pincott's scholarship is in itself a guarantee for the general merits of this new Hindi edition of the *Sakúntala*, that charming old Sanskrit play which Goethe sang of, and which Professor Williams sought to make popular in a becoming English dress. For the text of his book he is indebted to the Hindi version of Kanva Lachhman Singh, a deputy collector in the North-Western Provinces, who while following the Bengali text, yet gave his own rendering all the free movement of an original work, written in good, idiomatic Hindi, with a sprinkling of well-known Urdu words. The value for English students of this translation of a work at once readable and in many ways instructive, has been greatly enhanced by many pages of explanatory notes, in which all the difficulties of the text are carefully and fully treated, the hard sentences done into English, and even those simpler passages which were open to misconception clearly explained. A supplementary glossary contains a number of words and meanings for which the learner would look in vain in any of the ordinary dictionaries. In his efforts to render the book as complete as possible for the purpose intended, as a guide to the knowledge of Hindi pure and undefiled, Mr. Pincott seems to have been remarkably successful.

WE hear that all officers who elected to abide by the Furlough Rules of 1868, before the 1st July, 1871, are to receive their furlough allowances from the first day of this month at the original rate of two shillings the rupee. So far good; but why from the 1st June only? If their claim to the full rate is just, as it certainly seems to be, surely the concession ought to have retrospective effect, from the date of each officer's arrival in this country. A wrong once acknowledged should be redressed thoroughly, where such redress is possible.

THE Testimonials about to be presented to Col. Jervis, M.P., and Col. A. B. Rathbone, by those who have benefited by their exertions in the matter of bonus compensation, are now on view in Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s reading room, 55, Parliament-street. The Testimonial to Col. Jervis consists of an elaborately-carved silver cup; that to Col. Rathbone of a handsome épergne. Each piece of plate bears an appropriate inscription. We regret, by the way, to hear that the subscriptions for Col. Phillips's Testimonial have not come in so freely as they might and should have done. This is little to the credit of those who, but for his prolonged and persistent efforts, carried on so largely at his own cost, would still be asking vainly for what they have now received. It was only a small per centage—one-and-a-half per cent.—that they were asked to contribute; and some of them, we know, have gone beyond that limit in their desire to show their gratitude for his successful services. But we hear of others who have received their hundreds of pounds without subscribing a single penny in return. It is to be hoped that these have generally held their hands through ignorance rather than of stinginess prepense. If so, we would repeat

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for their benefit the assurance that to Col. Phillips more than any one else do they owe whatever concessions have been made at last to their just, but long-neglected demands. If further proofs are needed, they are not far to seek—no further than Westminster itself. Col. Strange's Committee could also enlighten those who care to ascertain the truth, and vindicate the honour of their old Service.

COLONEL EDWARD THOMPSON, of the Bombay Staff Corps, whose death was announced in our last issue, entered the Bombay Army in 1839, became Captain in 1852, Major in 1861, and Colonel in 1870. He served under Sir C. Napier in the Sind campaign of 1843, and took part in the battle of Haidrabad. During the Persian campaign of 1857 under Sir James Outram, Captain Thompson shared in the capture of Mohamra and the subsequent pursuit of the Persian Army. During the Mutiny he commanded a detachment sent to Gujarat in pursuit of the rebels under Tantia Topi in December, 1858. In the following year he served on the Staff in a campaign against the Naikra Bhils of the Rewa Kanta. For some time past Colonel Thompson had been Governor General's Agent at Murshidabad.

ON and after the 1st July next the postage to India *viâ* Brindisi will be reduced to 8d. the half-ounce on letters. to twopence the four ounces on newspapers, and to threepence the two ounces on printed papers and patterns. The corresponding rates by Southampton will be sixpence, a penny, and twopence. We are sorry to see that "postcards will not be sent to British India." Unpaid letters will be charged on delivery 9d. per half-ounce if received *viâ* Southampton, and 11d. per half-ounce if received *viâ* Brindisi.

Odds and Ends.

MAJOR M. P. RICKETTS acts as Inspector-General of Police in the Central Provinces during the absence of Mr. Chisholm.

MR. H. L. OLIPHANT acts as Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur during the absence of Mr. Robinson.

RAIN is still wanted in most parts of Bengal, and cholera is general.

SEVENTY-FIVE miles of the Bengal Northern State Railway will be opened for traffic in 1876-77, and the rest in the following year.

AN Industrial School for Civil Engineering is to be established by the Bengal Government at Hastings.

SIR R. TEMPLE opened the Albert Hall and Library in College-square on Wednesday afternoon, April 26.

THE skating rink at Simla was to be opened in May.

MR. A. FORBES, Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara, is going on furlough for twenty months.

THE Superintendent of Customs at Cotapam has been fined Rs. 1,000 and suspended, for levying black mail on native exports.

PRIVATE MACGRATH, of H.M.'s 2-22nd Regiment, has been committed to stand his trial in the High Court at Allahabad for the wilful murder of three natives in Shahjahanpur.

SARDAR BULA SING, brother of the Raja of Kapurthala, is dead. The Raja is unwell, and has gone to Dharmsala, with Dr. Warburton in attendance.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has marked his approval of the efforts made to suppress drunkenness in India by the Temperance Association by forwarding a donation of Rs. 300 to the funds of the Association.

MR. OGILVIE acts as Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur during the absence of Mr. Burney.

MR. TURNER acts as Curator of the Geological Museum during the absence of Mr. Tween.

MR. C. R. HAWKINS goes as Judicial Assistant to Gurdaspur, and Lieutenant C. F. Money to Rawal Pindi.

LORD LYTTON has become Patron of the Bengal Social Science Association.

THE Shiahs in the Panjab are raising funds to establish a school for children of their sect at Ambala.

CAPTAIN W. F. TROTTER officiates as Assistant Commissioner at Jowai, in the Khasi Hills.

MR. J. C. COLVIN acts as Judge of Aligarh during the absence of Mr. Chase, and Mr. E. B. Thornhill as Judge of Shahjahanpur for Mr. Power.

IT is reported that Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fane, Commandant of the 19th Bengal Lancers, will retire from the service.

MR. J. D. TREMLETT acts as Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala during the absence on sick leave of Major Harrington.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed at Madras to frame a Bill for regulating Native Religious Endowments in that Presidency.

THE RAJA OF BASTAR has dismissed his Dewan and other officials; the Rayats have dispersed, and the troops are ordered back to quarters.

EIGHT Field Officers of the Bombay Army have retired this year, and three more are expected shortly to retire.

CAPTAIN H. H. BIRCH officiates as Commandant of the 27th Native Infantry, and Major R. Worsley as Commandant of the 36th Native Infantry.

IT is stated that no change will be made in the title of the Viceroy in consequence of the passing of the Royal Titles Act.

COLONEL H. N. MILLER is gazetted Inspector-General of Police in the Panjab.

MR. T. HART DAVIES, C.S., Acts as Inspector of Education in Sind.

LIEUTENANT N. R. STEWART, of the 68th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Stewart at Lahor.

THE Great Indian Peninsula Railway has used 800 tons of coal from the Government colliery at Warrora with satisfactory results.

MR. S. A. HILL has been appointed Meteorological Reporter in the North-Western Provinces.

MRS. MONO MOHINI WHEELER, a Native lady, has been appointed Inspectress of Female Schools in Calcutta.

MR. RANSOM, from Calcutta, is appointed Master Attendant at Bassein.

COLONEL BALLARD, Master of the Bombay Mint, takes furlough this month.

MR. H. SULLIVAN acts as Third Member of the Madras Board of Revenue during the absence of Mr. Ballard.

THE Calcutta Zoological Gardens were opened to the public on the 6th of May.

MR. J. CAMERON, C.S., Joint Magistrate of Tanjor, has died suddenly, when on tour in his district.

A PUBLIC meeting of two hundred natives at Lucknow has passed resolutions against the proposed Dramatic Performances Bill.

COLONEL YOUNG, Commissioner of Lahor, is going on leave, and Mr. D. Macnabb officiates for him.

MUHAMMAD WAHIBUDDIN, of the Maisur family, has been appointed an Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CHOLERA is still prevalent amongst the coolies on the tea-gardens in the Darjiling Terai.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. H. ADLEY acts as Deputy Surgeon-General of the Indian Service at Lucknow when Dr. Cannon goes on furlough.

THERE are thirty Chiefs and sons of Chiefs at present students at the Rajkumar College at Bandelkhand.

COLONEL URMSTON, Deputy Commissioner of Rawal Pindi, has resigned the service.

THE REV. DR. MAZUCHELLI, Chaplain of Hazaribagh, is going on furlough.

THE light in the new Oyster Reef Lighthouse, near Akyab, was lighted on the 1st of May.

RAIN continues badly wanted throughout Bengal, but cholera is decreasing.

CAPTAIN R. M. JENNINGS officiates as Second in Command of the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

MR. C. B. CLARKE, Inspector of Schools in Rajshahi, is going on leave, and Mr. A. W. Croft acts for him.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. col. A. Champain, late H.M.'s 9th Foot, at Richmond, Surrey, May 31. Capt. H. E. Galton, at Cheltenham, May 31. Major H. H. Chilton, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, at Southcott-house, near Leighton Buzzard, June 1. R. Calvert, Esq., late Lieut., Ceylon Rifles and 57th Regiment, at Turnham-green, May 20. Lieut. A. E. O. Cotton, R.E., at Ahmedabad, May 8, aged 28.

INDIAN NAVY.—W. B. Selby, Esq., Commander, late Indian Navy, at Exeter, May 24.

BENGAL.—Mr. R. Critchell, late Jailor, at Rajpore, May 3. Capt. H. W. Hough, late H.M.'s 32nd Foot, at Calcutta, May 8. W. L. Heeley, H.M.'s Indian Civil Service, Inspector of Gaols under the Government of Bengal, at 41, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, May 23 [of abscess of the liver, contracted from exposure to the malaria].

MADRAS.—Major gen. Geo. Alcock, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, at Bath, May 31. Capt. E. A. Morant, late 1st Royals, at Vellore, India, April 30. Major G. J. F. Begbie, at Madras, May 8, aged 44.

BOMBAY.—James Hunter, Esq., late Bombay C.S., of Hafton, Argyllshire, April 20. Mr. N. McGovern, at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, April 28.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Khedive, June 12.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Powell and two children, Mr. Rivers, Capt. Kishton, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. J. Hill, and Mr. Laughlin. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Mair, Mrs. Elderton and child, Mr. C. Lazarus, Col. Fagan, Colonel and Mrs. Stephenson and three children, Mrs. A. Hurle, Mrs. Richmond, and Lieut. R. Carnan. From MADRAS.—Mr. W. Cooper, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Schmidt, Mr. F. Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Stanes and three children, Dr. W. Davis and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Woods and four children. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Middleton, and Mrs. King and three children. From HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Johnson, and Dr. and Mrs. Scott and three children. From SINGAPORE.—Lieut. col. Smith, Capt. von Emmerick, wife and two children. From PENANG.—Mrs. Fox and two children. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Spence and five children, and Mr. Little.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, June 2.—From BOMBAY.—Deputy surg. gen. Trousden, Lady Sassoon, Mr. E. Sassoon, Mr. Hurrby, Major Beaufill, Col. and Mrs. Bacon, Lieut. col. Gordon, Mr. H. Hoare, Mrs. White and three children, Col. and Mrs. Haggard, Mr. Rowe, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Hill, Mr. F. Owen, Hon. Col. Anderson, Mr. McMillan, and Mr. G. Robinson. From MADRAS.—Rev. —. Jenkins, Capt. Poole, Col. Hawkes, and Mr. Simson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Pera, June 5.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Parrall, Mr. Kellner, and Mr. Mackinnon. From MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Fennell, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Major Smalley, and Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Case.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The concluding portion of the "Affairs in Khelat" will appear in our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, June 6, 1876.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

Now that India has in all likelihood seen the last of her late Commander-in-Chief, whose services may yet be needed nearer home, some of our readers may be thankful for a brief review of a career remarkable for many great achievements alike in peace and war. Of no officer now living has England better reason to be proud than of him whose name is linked with many of the most memorable passages in the military history of our Empire during the last forty years.

It is nearly half a century since Lord Napier entered the service of the East India Company as a Bengal Engineer. For some years young Napier did his duty in a quiet steady-going way, at the various stations where his lot was cast. It was not till after 1840, when the hill-station of Darjiling was first founded under Dr. Campbell, that the opportunity which comes to him who waits long enough began to offer itself to the hardworking Lieutenant of Engineers. As Executive Engineer he was then employed in making a road from the plains to the new station, and in various other works of kindred usefulness. When his services were required on the North-Western frontier of those days, Dr. Campbell's Committee bore public witness to "Lieutenant Napier's ability, discretion, and temper... He has given the greatest satisfaction to Dr. Campbell, the Europeans and workmen of all classes under his orders, and the Committee trust it will not be considered presumptuous to suggest that even a change of the Executive Engineer in such circumstances would be attended with great hazard to the successful termination of the works required by Government." But able officers were wanted for the Army of the Satlaj, and Captain Napier had to take his part as a brigade-major in all the hard fighting of the first Sikh campaign in 1845-46. He was severely wounded at Sobraon, but he obtained the "honourable mention" for which soldiers long, and was soon able to resume his regular duties.

In the next Sikh Campaign of 1848-49 Major Napier acted for a time as chief engineer at the siege of Multán, and obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for his services at Gujarát. For the next five or six years he was employed in superintending and pushing forward the great public works by which the Punjáb was enriched in the days of Lord Dalhousie and the Lawrences. In his Minute of 1853 the greatest of Indian Viceroys in this century paid admiring tribute to the peaceful services of the Chief Engineer:—

> For several years the Governor-General has been in close relations of business with Colonel Napier, and has seen and marked the deep devotion with which he has laboured in the discharge of the many and various duties of his important office. The report before the Government shows his eminent success in one branch only of the great department with whose conduct he is charged, but it has been equally conspicuous in all. Whatever may be the credit due to those whose efforts have been directed to the physical improvement of the Punjab, a principal share of that credit is justly due to Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, whose professional abilities, unwearied industry, and judicious guidance, have contributed so largely to the material result which has happily been attained.

In these few years 3,600 miles of road had been opened for traffic, 834 were in progress, 2,736 had been surveyed, and 827 traced. To Colonel Napier also was mainly due the conception of the Bari Doab Canal and of the other great works of irrigation which have since done so much for the prosperity of the Punjab. Another great work undertaken and carried out by the same skilful hand was the famous Tibet Road, by which carriages were for the first time enabled to pass up easy gradients from the foot of the Hills at Kálka to Dagshai, Simla, and even some way beyond.

Meanwhile in 1853 Colonel Napier was again called into the field, to take part in one of those frontier campaigns which have so often tried the mettle of our troops. When reporting the success of the attack against the Hasanzais on the Black Mountain, nine hundred feet high, where Napier's column of Guides stormed and carried the heights one after another, Colonel Mackeson said—"My obligations to Colonel Napier are greater than I can express." During the mutiny his services were again in request, and in March 1858, when Lucknow was finally captured by the troops of Lord Clyde, it was Napier who directed the engineering works, and who afterwards drew up the plan of occupation based on the establishment of three military posts and on the opening out of three roads through the city. "These works," said Lord Clyde, "set free and at my disposal some 12,000 men." But his next achievements were the most brilliant of all. After playing his part as brigadier in the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, Sir Robert Napier—for he was now a K.C.B.—was sent in pursuit of the flying enemy, with a little force of cavalry about 600 strong and a troop of horse artillery with six guns. On the 20th June, 1858, he saw himself opposed at Jaura Alipur by the whole rebel army, still many thousand strong, with 26 guns. With all the dash and daring of Wellington at Assaye the coolheaded colonel of engineers swept down at the head of his cavalry on the astonished foe, scattered them in all directions, and carried off all their guns. In the subsequent chase of Prince Firoz Shah Napier showed the same dash combined with the stubborn energy of his race and the best qualities of a successful leader. With a few squadrons of horse, a few light guns, and 200 Highlanders mounted on camels, he marched thirty miles a day, until he had caught up, routed and dispersed the flying rebels. The same swift-moving pertinacity marked his subsequent measures for hunting down the last remnants of Tantia Topi's force.

It was not long before the late Commander of the Central India Field Force found himself leading a British division under Sir Hope Grant against the Chinese in 1860. For the successful issues of that campaign England was largely indebted to the wise counsels of one who was both a Company's officer and an Engineer. From 1861 to 1865 Major-General Napier sat in the Viceroy's Council, leaving it only to take up the post of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. When in 1867 war with Abyssinia became inevitable, Sir Robert Napier was at once entrusted with the difficult-seeming task of carrying a small but fully equipped army some 400 miles into the heart of an unknown and very rugged hill-country, and bringing it back within a certain date to the coast. How successfully he discharged that task, with a forethought which provided for every contingency, and a caution as masterly as his former daring, few of us have yet had time to forget. Rewarded with a peerage for a campaign conducted without a hitch, Lord Napier of Magdála in 1870 went back to India as Commander-in-Chief, the only Company's officer who has ever regularly held that important post. During his six years' tenure of that command nothing graver than a Lushai campaign has ruf-

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fled the peace of India; but the entire success of that campaign was largely owing to his arrangements for carrying it on. No commander-in-chief of the Indian Army has ever laboured more zealously or successfully for the well-being and soldierlike efficiency of all committed to his charge, nor has any other, not even excepting Lord Gough, succeeded in winning so wide a popularity among his troops of whatever race or rank. In the words of the *Pioneer*, "Respected and loved of all, by the British soldier, by the Native Sepoy, by the Rajput Chief, and the Punjab noble,—loved best by those who knew him best, his companions and fellow-workers,—Lord Napier leaves India amidst universal regret and good wishes." On all questions of military moment Lord Napier's opinion had nearly the force of law with the Government of which by virtue of his office he was an important member. But for him the victory of the broad gauge might never have been won. In purely civil matters he seldom interfered; but once at any rate the whole weight of his influence was thrown into the scale against the attempt of Lord Mayo's Government to decree a forced assessment of water-rates on all lands, irrigated or not, that lay within a certain distance of the Government canals.

Correspondence.

THE ABORIGINES' PROTECTION SOCIETY AND SLAVERY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Last night I attended, for the first time, a meeting of the above Society, and was much gratified by the zeal and evidently effective manner in which its work is carried on. Cases of injustice and oppression suffered by the races which are the objects of the Society's vigilant solicitude are brought to the notice of the authorities, who have it in their power to afford relief or redress, and public opinion and sympathy are enlisted in the cause of the sufferers, by means of the press and of public meetings. The audience last night, which included many ladies, seemed deeply impressed by the instructive and earnestly worded report read by the Secretary, and by a short address delivered by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., in which the necessity for labour, such as the Society has undertaken, was forcibly brought home to his hearers, in the following words:—"There is not a sadder chapter in the history of the world than that which records the contact of civilised people with the aboriginal races; for there scarcely is an instance in which the former has not inflicted incalculable suffering and sorrow on the inferior race."

The chief subjects treated at the meeting were the injustice done to Indian immigrants in the Colonies, the cruelties inflicted on the Chinese in Peru, and the attempts of the local authorities in Natal to introduce slavery in the form of forced labour. The Secretary explained that, whenever oppression was brought to the notice of the Society, efforts were directed towards obtaining for the oppressed the protection of the laws of the country. The Society seem, however, not to be aware of the fact that Indians, besides those who emigrate to the Colonies, stand sadly in need of protection from the oppression of their foreign rulers; and that, while the British Government in 1872 was incurring heavy expense in a mission to Zanzibar for the suppression of slavery, slavery was being introduced in India by its own officers, in the form of forced labour. It may be remembered that speculative irrigation schemes incautiously introduced in India had resulted in disaster; that the money spent had exceeded the estimates, in some instances, by as much as 300 per cent., and that while the canals failed to make the returns looked for, they needed constant repairs, clearing, and alterations. The true character of the schemes, concealed for a time, was beginning to be suspected by the public, and it was considered urgent that the works should at once be rendered remunerative, at least in appearance, if not in reality. Accordingly, the "Punjab Canal Act" was passed in an irregular manner, somewhat similar to the manner which Lord Salisbury so severely censured on a recent occasion, *i.e.*, it was passed while the Government had retired to Simla, and the non-official members of the Legislative Council and official members known to be opposed to some of the principal provisions of the Bill were absent. This Act subjected the whole of the labouring and artisan classes in the Punjab to be liable to forced labour on the canals, on the plea that free labour was scarce in some parts of that province, and it provided that the owners or cultivators of land should pay for the water of the canals such rates as the authorities might demand, whether they asked for, accepted, or used the water or not. This latter clause was subsequently disallowed by her Majesty's Government.

Another section of the people of India has just been deprived of the protection which the law has hitherto afforded against the oppression of revenue officers. The constantly increasing expenses of the State led the authorities in India, during the last few years, to make a serious increase in the land-tax, amounting, in some instances, to as much as four times the previous assessment, and, in many cases, violating compacts, ancient vested rights and even rules that the Government itself had laid down for regulating the assessments. Much anxiety, privation and suffering were occasioned by these proceedings. Some of the sufferers appealed to the Courts of Justice and obtained redress, but the greater number had not the pecuniary means of going to law, and thousands of ryots, after vainly struggling to satisfy the enhanced demands of the Government, abandoned their fields, and wandered with their families, when many must have died of starvation, and many emigrated to neighbouring native States. One of the sufferers, whose field had been taxed at more than the maximum of one-sixth of the gross produce, which had been fixed by the Government themselves, appealed to the Civil Courts against the action of the revenue officer and obtained the relief he prayed for. Thereupon the Government, basing their action on this suit, and complaining of the inconvenience to which their officers were exposed by the action of the Law Courts, as shown in that suit, introduced in the Legislative Council a Bill, exempting from the jurisdiction of those Courts all land-revenue matters generally; and this Bill was passed in India a few weeks ago under the title of the "Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act." The people of Bombay immediately memorialised the Secretary of State for India for the repeal of the Act, and their petition is now probably on its way to this country.

Lord Salisbury's curt and unsatisfactory answer to the question recently put to him on the subject of the Act would, however, indicate a determination to persist in the course adopted; and a considerable section of the people of India will thus find itself deprived of the protection it has hitherto received, under British rule, from our Courts of Justice, in the important matter of its agrarian rights and interests, unless some powerful advocacy should spring up in this country, and induce the Government to reconsider the retrogressive, dangerous, and altogether unjustifiable policy initiated by the "Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 26. A FRIEND TO INDIA.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The above company's report, mentioned in yesterday's *Times*, has probably not attracted much attention from the public, as few persons, perhaps excepting the shareholders, know that the undertaking is essentially a public speculation, and belongs to that peculiar class of Indian schemes on which, the Government having guaranteed an annual dividend of 5 per cent., shareholders run no risk, all losses being borne by the State, *i.e.*, the tax-payer. In this instance it happens to be the Indian tax-payer who is victimised, and, as he has no friends, it seems to matter little how hard he is hit. The accounts, at all events, show that he has been hit very hard for the benefit of the above company, and that he must continue to be victimised for the same purpose unless some friend rise up in his defence.

The capital already expended by the company amounts to £1,600,000, whereof £1,000,000 was raised under the guarantee mentioned above, and £600,000 was advanced from the Indian Treasury. The works produced are now found to be worthless, inasmuch as they cost more for their maintenance than they earn; and £7,000 of loss is incurred annually, in addition to the interest on the capital sunk. The shareholders, however, need feel no alarm, as their dividends are secured by the Government guarantee; in fact, nobody connected with the company seems to be particularly interested in making the works pay. The Government having demanded a refund of

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their advance of £600,000, the directors mortgaged the Company's property to the extent of £372,815, paying, out of the loan thus raised, £228,000 in part liquidation of the Government advance, and sinking the remainder in the undertaking. The report holds out no reasonable hope that the Company's financial condition will improve, and the only security which the Government have, for the money already advanced and for the annual dividends which it must continue to pay, is the Company's property, which is heavily mortgaged, looking at its market value, and is getting further encumbered with the annual losses of the Company.

In the face of these disastrous results (which must be ascribed to the baneful influence of the guarantee system whereby the watchfulness of shareholders and the energy and sagacity of directors and managers are relaxed) we are told that the directors of the Company have applied to the Secretary of State for further guarantee from the Indian Government, in order to see if a system of navigation on the canals might not answer; and that their application has been referred to the authorities in India for consideration and report. Blamable, as the Secretary of State for India may be considered, for having involved the Indian Government in the guarantee given seven years ago, he would deserve much severer blame still if he were to commit a similar fault now that the disastrous results of the past error are known. The people of India have for years been taxed for the annual dividends payable under the unfortunate guarantee already given; and this burden, which they must bear as long as British rule endures in their country, it is now proposed to aggravate, in order to afford to certain schemers the means of further indulging their speculative proclivities.—

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, DELTA.

June 2.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

NATIVE AND ENGLISH OFFICIALS.

The *Englishman*, in an article on the proposals made by writers at home to associate leading natives with the practical work of administration, observes that— Were we, as a nation, governing India for the sake only of the higher and wealthier class of natives, there is no doubt that they would be much more contented, and would better appreciate our rule if the best appointments in the administration could be assigned to them. But as long as our rule exists for the millions in this land of all classes, creeds, and degrees of rank; as long as our aim is to give the people the benefits of a comprehensive and beneficent legislation, and the result of Western civilisation; to promote the well-being of the majority by the preservation of law, order, and impartial justice; so long will a distinct training and special education of higher excellence be essential for those who are to occupy official positions of trust and importance. The argument, too, is untenable that, were Natives of distinction appointed to the highest posts under Government, the mere fact of occupying them would act on them as a magic spell, would inspire them with every imaginable virtue and qualification. Unfortunately, past experience has not shown this universally to be the case. Of the intellectual qualities of the higher class of Native gentlemen there is no doubt: but many of them, and we say it with regret, are wanting in qualities which are absolutely requisite for good government— stability of purpose, resolution, and unswerving independence of character. Nor is it by any means so certain that such appointments would be generally popular in the country. From the reports of the highest authorities we find that, instead of the Europeans, it is the lower class of Natives, the peasantrty hemselves, who in many cases protest against having any but a European placed over them, and entreat, and often insist that one should be sent them, rather than one of their own countrymen. This can only be accounted for by the fact that, with all his faults and short-comings, his brusquerie and arrogance of manner, and irritability of temper, there is, at the same time, a sense of rigid justice, of uncompromising truth and reliability, in the Anglo-Saxon of the best type, which leads a simple people to trust him in the end, however vexatious his rule may be occasionally felt. If Native gentlemen would but cultivate in their sons more of the earnestness of purpose, singleness of mind, and unflinching devotion to duty, which have been the characteristics of the great rulers of every age and clime, they would then see them equally fitted, and in many respects better qualified, to enter the ranks of that service which is open "to all the talents," and has been long adorned by men of distinction of whom any country might be justly proud.

MILITARY TRAINING OF NATIVE PRINCES.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the condition of native princes has greatly changed under British supremacy, and in many important respects the change has been for the better. The pressure of political officers has lessened many of the evils which existed under a purely native *régime*. A minister and a queen-mother are kept within bounds. The princes themselves are more amenable to English influences. But one important element is wanting, and its absence in the culture of an Asiatic prince is a positive evil. A young rajah may be induced to engage in athletic games and exercises, to pursue field sports, to run, ride, and swim. But he receives no military training worthy of the name. There are, or there seem to be, exceptional cases. Maharajah Scindia, for instance, has strong military instincts, and is certainly endowed with military genius. He delights in drilling and training his troops, and in fidgetting over their arms and accoutrements. But his Highness's martial aspirations receive no encouragement from the British Government. On the contrary, they are regarded with disfavour. He is bound by treaty obligations to keep his force within a certain specified strength. He has been told that any increase to his standing army is of no service to his State, and a useless drain upon his resources. Now, there is nothing like army training to form the character of an Asiatic prince, and to bring out his dormant energies. In dealing with this important point we are almost inclined to throw political considerations to the winds. Army training is a necessity to the well-being of the greater part of the native aristocracy in India. The only question that remains to be solved is how to render this training subservient to the interests of the British empire; how to organise a military service for nobles and princes that shall promote the welfare of the body politic, as well as that of the individuals concerned. Before proceeding further with the discussion it may be as well to glance at the circumstances which attend the training of native princes in the present day. So long as a prince or rajah is a mere child, the task is comparatively easy. He is educated to read, write, and speak the English language. He is taught a little history, geography, and arithmetic. He is encouraged to engage in manly exercises. He is dosed with ideas and sentiments respecting the superiority of the British nation. But as boyhood draws to a close, the influence of an English guardian or tutor rapidly declines. The guardian does not shirk his duties, but they grow more and more distasteful to him. He jumps to the conclusion that a guardian is no longer necessary, and that a tutor alone is wanted. His hope of training a native prince into an energetic and conscientious ruler has faded away. He sees that Brahmans and native officials have begun to work upon the imagination of his charge, and are bringing him within the meshes of their toils. They distract his thoughts with premature ideas of marriage. To cut matters short, before his education is half over, he is married to a girl bred up in a zenana; a girl who knows nothing whatever of the world beyond the little Court where she has lived, and its immediate surroundings. The honeymoon of a native prince is as short as that of other men. The novelty of marriage soon passes away. Meantime the young raja begins to take a part in the management of affairs. The administration of justice, the progress of public works, and the promotion of a few favourites, will amuse him for a while; but he soon begins to pine for something more. His hours hang heavy on his hands. He will not go on with his studies. He cannot spend all his days in field sports. He wastes his time in gossip and entertainments, possibly in drinking and gambling. He listens to native stories of warriors of olden times; he sighs to think that he cannot achieve the same renown. Probably he begins to wish that the English were out of India. Most certainly he feels that so long as they are in this country, there is not the slightest chance of his gaining military renown or taking a part in any glorious drama. At this critical period of his life a young raja is urged by his English advisers to turn his attention to the arts of peace, to promote the welfare of his subjects and the education of the rising generation, to establish hospitals, dispensaries and schools. He is praised and flattered for what he does in this direction; he founds an observatory and museum; he plays with a variety of sciences, and is in a fair way of becoming an Asiatic prig; he gives electric shocks to the ladies of his zenana, or amuses them with the wonders of telescopes and microscopes; he tries to be European in his ways; he takes to horse-racing; he learns to play at billiards and whist; he exhibits other tastes which betoken his rapid advance in civilisation; possibly he learns to drink champagne and to dance a quadrille. Such is the melancholy outcome of one phase of British supremacy. It has delivered the people of India from the more glaring evils of native misrule. It has put an end to the intermittent wars which have so often desolated the land, but it has taken away the one pursuit which trained and disciplined her ancient princes.

JOURNALISM IN BANGALOR.—The *Bangalor Examiner* has set a very worthy example to Mofussil journals. A month ago the *Examiner* was made a daily paper; and the success which appears to have attended the spirited venture has emboldened the proprietor to make an arrangement with "Reuter" for his daily telegrams from London and different parts of India, which will in future be published at Bangalore at the same time as in the Presidency cities. Thus Bangalore is brought three or four days nearer than before to the great centres of civilisation, and "progress" makes another step in advance.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND.

The permanent appointment, which we *(Indian Public Opinion)* notified in our last issue, of Colonel Miller to the post of Inspector-General of Punjab Police may be regarded as the announcement of the retirement from that appointment of Colonel J. W. Younghusband. At first sight the appointment of Colonel Miller would indicate the supersession of the officer who till very recently officiated in the post which the former now permanently fills; but such is not the case. Colonel Younghusband has taken furlough for two years and *de facto*, has resigned the Government service; that is to say, he will never return to India, but at the end of two years will receive his off-reckonings and retire. He might, had he chosen, have insisted upon being gazetted to the pucka appointment in which he officiated, but he preferred letting his brother officers in the department benefit by the promotion at once, rather than keep them waiting for two years for it. As far as the Punjab is concerned, then, the gallant colonel may be considered to have permanently severed his connection with the province, after having done both good and faithful service in it for upwards of a quarter of a century.

Colonel Younghusband was posted to the 8th Bombay Native Infantry in 1841. He served under General England right through the Afghan campaign, first as adjutant of his regiment, then as field engineer, and afterwards as provost marshal. He was present at the second attack on Haikulzai and at Kandahar under General Nott on the 28th April and 29th May respectively in the year 1842. The Sind campaign then commenced, and he served throughout it under Sir Charles Napier, being present at the battle of Haidarabad. He subsequently served in the Sind Hills campaign under the same general.

In 1845 he joined the Sind Police, and was an officer in that force until 1850. He commanded the Upper Sind Police in the attack and defeat of the Mandranis in 1847, earning by his brilliant services the thanks of the chief civil and military authorities.

In 1852, in command of the 6th Police Battalion, Captain Younghusband took part in the attack on the Amerzai Warziris. In the next year he led the 2nd and 6th Police Battalions against the Shioranis, and later in the same year led the attack on the Kasranis. During the mutiny he did good service, especially at Kot Kangra, where he disarmed a number of regiments suspected of mutinous designs.

In 1861, when the present Punjab Police Force was organised, Major Younghusband was appointed Deputy Inspector General of Police under Captain George Hutchinson.

In March, 1863, the Inspector Generalship of Police becoming vacant, Major Younghusband officiated in that appointment for sixteen months, when he succeeded temporarily to a similar appointment in the Peraks. Here he did excellent service for two years; but in March, 1866, he returned to the Punjab and took up his old appointment of senior Deputy Inspector General of Police. About this time also he was nominated a Companion of the Star of India.

In February, 1869, when Colonel Hutchinson proceeded to Europe on furlough, his place was again taken by Colonel Younghusband, who for the second time held charge of the Police Department for two years; and again for the third time was he Colonel Hutchinson's *locum tenens* from February, 1874, to March, 1876, when he gave up the reins of office to Colonel Miller, the present incumbent.

Colonel Younghusband's administration of the Police Department was, it is admitted on all sides, most able, while his fair treatment of all under him rendered him a most popular head of Department.

STATION TALK.

LAHOR, *May* 1.—Colonel Williams, Director of Indian State Railways, is expected here in a few days, and he will no doubt be much pleased at being smoothly spun over the Chenab, and at seeing the progress made in the Gujerat-Jhelum section of the Punjab Northern State Railway during the last year. He will be pleased to find the wonderful amount of traffic that has been already attracted or created by the line, and the satisfactory character of the weekly returns. . . . Lahor is rapidly emptying, and Simla as well as Murree is becoming the abode of many of our high officials. Mr. Egerton, Financial Commissioner, leaves to-day for Simla instead of Murree; Colonel Black, the Military Secretary, has already gone; General Alexander Taylor, D.P.W. Secretary, and Major Mackesy have gone up to Murree; Dr. Dallas, Inspector-general of Prisons, follows on the 4th, and ladies generally are on the move. Mr. Stuart, of the Accounts Department of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, has been transferred to Karachi, and leaves Lahor at once. Mr. David Ross, Traffic Manager of the same line, has just arrived from England; but Mr. Arthur Saunders, his assistant, has just gone home. Mr. Probyn, Accountant-general, goes up to Murree in another fortnight; and Colonel Young, R.E., our commissioner, on the 19th. Mr. Alexander, Inspector of Schools, takes leave to England this week, and Mr. Harvey, now at Amritsar will officiate for him. So you see society is pretty well on the move. The hot weather may be said to have set in, though by no means severely, and punkaks are in general use; but the month of April has been on the whole one of the coolest though by no means one of the healthiest, on record. Colonel Gulliver, R.E., Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Irrigation Department, who went home to England on two months and twelve days' privilege leave, has reported his return to duty. The principal pleasure in a Spanish cigarette is said to be in the making, which passes so much more time than the smoking; and a ten weeks' trip to England can only possess attractions to those who enjoy the going and coming. If one's destination and halting-place were to be London, I think on arriving from Charingcross at the house one would be inclined to tell the cabman to wait. There was a meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University College, as usual on the last Saturday of the month, on the 29th ult., when some important changes were made in the text-books prescribed for the Oriental examination in Sanskrit. Dr. G. W. Leitner, too, was appointed Honorary Principal of the Oriental College. Before the business of the day commenced, Mr. Egerton, Vice-President of the University, presented a khillut and sunnud, conferring the title of Bahadur on Rai Kanhya Lal, C.E., Executive Engineer of the Lahore circle.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

SILVER COINAGE.—During the last six or seven weeks some forty-five lakhs of sicca weight of silver bullion have been made over to the Calcutta Mint for coinage, as has been reported from time to time. Instructions have, it is said, been issued to the mint authorities to strike off rupees to the extent of about thirty lakhs, and smaller silver coins to fifteen lakhs of rupees.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A European driver, named John Stephens, in charge of a down goods train, arrived at Raniganj about one o'clock on Friday morning, May 5, and had to wait there for the passenger train, which left Howrah at 6.45 P.M. on Thursday, to pass. Being tired, he appears to have laid down on the up line and gone to sleep, and the passenger train ran over him, severing his head from his body.

OPENING OF THE CALCUTTA ALBERT HALL.—The new Albert Hall at Calcutta which has been built for the purposes of amusement, literature and science, was opened on Wednesday evening, May 3, by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir R. Temple concluded his speech on this occasion in the following words:—"I hope that when this institution is completed, you will sit at the feet of learned lecturers and men of science, and through one way or another realise fully the objects with which this institution was started. I hereby declare the Albert Hall open."

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.—A series of strict inquiries is being made by Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth, District Superintendent of Police, 24-Purgunnahs, into a complaint laid against certain officers of the Canal Tolls Department. It would appear from the information laid before the magistrate by a native named Ooma Charn Biswas, that the frauds have been going on for some time past in the collection of tolls, Government being credited with an infinitesimal portion of the collections. The matter is yet under inquiry, but sufficient evidence has been obtained from the records of the Collector's Office, although no official has as yet been directly implicated.—*Englishman*, May 8.

THE NATIVE ARMY.—A rumour is going about to the effect that the first six cavalry and infantry native regiments are to be made "regular" as an experiment; that a full complement of officers is to be posted to them as if they were European battalions. We have indicated already that larger projects have certainly been under discussion with the Government in reference to the reorganisation of the native army than the public generally has supposed, but this particular rumour may be safely regarded as groundless. The tendency of Lord Napier's counsels, to begin with, has been quite in the opposite direction; but in any case, while these are still under the consideration of the Home Government, it is improbable in the last degree that any strong measures of the kind referred to would be carried out here, experimentally or otherwise.—*Pioneer*.

TIGER SHOOTING.—Camp Chakia, a charming solitary village, with beautiful gardens and large tanks, with hills on one side and large meadows on the other, situated in the district of Mirzapore, is the famous shooting box of the Maharajah of Benares, where, in 1870, the Duke of Edinburgh spent three days shooting with the late Lord Mayo and the Maharajah. His Highness, with his son, Kumar Maharajah, and followers, arrived there on the 1st. The Maharajah, accompanied by his son, set out in the evening to shoot a tiger which was reported to be lying in the jungles, six miles from Chakia. They went in palanquins and reached the place, where under taikhana or underground buildings, made specially for night-shooting, they took their respective positions. They had not to wait long for the beast, and the Maharajah shot it at once. It is a magnificent Bengal tiger. The party remained the whole night there, and returned to their lodgings in the morning. The Maharajah is much pleased with the sport.—*Calcutta Statesman*, May 9.

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INFANTICIDE.—The Infanticide Act has in the N. W. Provinces saved the lives of upwards of 40,000 female infants. The question must arise after a few years what is to become of all these children, for they will be shut out by caste prejudices from making regular marriages, and important changes in the customs of the Rajput people seem to be inevitable. Writing on this subject the *Pioneer* says :—"Years ago endeavours, backed by persuasion only, were made to induce the thakoors to give up some of their more preposterous marriage customs ; and some success, though but partial and temporary, was said to have been gained. Any such means of escape from present difficulties would now in all probability be eagerly welcomed as a *pis aller* by the embarrassed and hunted fathers of Rajput girls born out of due time."

THE LATE MR. B. NEWMAN.—It is with deep and sincere regret that we have to record, says the *Indian Daily News*, the death of one of our unassuming, but very worthy citizens, Mr. B. Newman, of the firm of T. E. Thomson and Co. Mr. Newman left Calcutta several weeks ago in the s.s. *City of Venice*, with his family, to seek a change which his failing health seemed to require. He had been suffering from fever, and it was suspected also that he had disease of the heart. A telegram has been received by the firm, intimating that Mr. Newman died off Ceylon. Though not an obstrusive man, Mr. Newman was always willing to do a fair share of the duties of a citizen. As one of the Justices of the Peace, so long as he felt it possible to hold that position with credit, he gave considerable attention to his public duties, and though not a speaker, his business capacity and experience were valuable and always at the service of the public, as witness his careful report on contracts in connection with the late Municipal scandals, which the Chairman sought, not without a certain measure of success, to stifle. His judgment and conscientiousness rendered him a safe guide in all matters pertaining to the special branches of knowledge which his connection with a well-known firm placed within his reach. He was also a zealous member of the Trades' Association.

THE TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE.—The trans-frontier trade of the Punjab is larger than is perhaps generally supposed ; and the tables appended to the recently-published note on the subject, besides being interesting in themselves, give the reader for the first time, in the annals of Punjab trade statistics, a definite idea as to the mutual relations of the province and foreign States. Taking Kashmere alone, we find it exported into the Punjab some 12,000 maunds of "drugs"—bhang, charas, opium, posth, and others—dyes to the value of Rs. 86,818, and silk worth over two lakhs. "Fruits and nuts" aggregated 16,500 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,18,984 ; grain of kinds amounted to nearly a lakh and a-half, and ghee to Rs. 5,53,699. Tea, spices, and tobacco came up to Rs. 70,000, and sugar to a little more. The wood imported was valued at six lakhs, and the "pashminah" at Rs. 23,30,217. That is to say, Kashmere contributes annually to the import trade of the Punjab, raw produce to the amount of 304,914 maunds, valued at Rs. 22,00,000, and manufactured goods amounting to 7,459 maunds, worth Rs. 33,00,000, or a grand total of considerably over half a million sterling. Cabul, Bajaur, Sewestan, Ladakh, Yarkand, Chinese Thibet, and Tirah, all contribute in order of importance as above ; Cabul running Kashmere close with a grand total of Rs. 52,50,000. The exports to Kashmere were chiefly indigo , Rs. 28,000 ; cotton, Rs. 29,000 ; silk, Rs. 50,000 ; grain of sorts, Rs. 2,40,000 ; ghee, Rs. 68,000 ; metals, Rs. 50,000 ; salt, five lakhs ; sugar, over two lakhs ; tea, a lakh and a-half ; tobacco, Rs. 41,000 ; cloths (Indian), two lakhs ; European cloths, eight lakhs ; pashmina, nearly four lakhs ; specie and bullion, three lakhs ; and woollen goods, Rs. 62,000 ; making with miscellaneous products and manufactures, a total of raw produce exported to Kashmere alone of Rs. 15,70,000, and of manufactured goods. Rs. 18,50,000, or a grand total of 34½ lakhs. The export trade with other foreign States falls into the following order ; Cabul (nearly double Kashmere), 61 lakhs ; Ladakh and Sewestan, about a lakh and a-half each ; Yarkand, under a lakh ; Bajaur, about half a lakh ; Tirah, Rs. 6,000 ; and Chinese Thibet, Rs. 1,320. One of the most interesting items is tea. The import of tea into the Punjab from foreign States was valued at Rs. 45, the exports at 16½ lakhs. Of this 14½ lakhs worth was carried to Cabul, and 1½ lakh to Kashmere. The bulk of the remainder, 331 maunds, valued at Rs. 37,560, was exported to Yarkand. How much of the whole was Indian tea is not stated, but it is supposed to have been in greater part the Chinese leaf.—*Pioneer.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 5. Str. Parsee, Shields ; str. Dacca, London ; Cashmere, Liverpool.—6. Str. Malacca, Moulmein ; Queen of India, Liverpool.—7. Str. Patna, Bombay.—8. Str. Historian, Liverpool ; Eugenie, Pondicherry ; Massilia, Pondicherry.—10. Str. Scotia, Camorta.—11. Str. Busheer, Rangoon ; Wild Rose, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Dacca.—Mr. De Smidt, Mr. Gasper, Mr. Weepert, Mr. Center.
Per Patna.—Mr. Cliffe, Mr. Bone, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Gomes, Mrs. and Miss Bartlett, two Masters Harris.
Per Scotia.—Mr. and Mrs. Phippe, Mr. A. Morgan, Mr. L. C. Fleury.
Per Busheer.—Mr. Sandeman.

DEPARTURES.

May 4. Ettrickdale, London.—5. Warren Hastings, Mauritius.—6. Str. Ava, Bombay, via Coasts.—7. Belpore, London ; str. City of Canterbury, London, via Suez Canal ; str. Duke of Lancaster, London, via Suez Canal ; Baroda, Liverpool ; Meinam, Galle, via Madras Coast.—8. St. Marnock, London ; str. Malda, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits ; str. Kurrachee, Chittagong, &c.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Malda.—For RANGOON.—Mr. R. Morris, Mrs. M. Cohen, Mr. Greenhill.
Per str. Kurrachee.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. G. Gould, Mr. J. Brander.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 13, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
5 per Cent. Sa.	...Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 8 to 101 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	...Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 0 to 101 4
4½ per Cent., 1872...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 12 to 102 0
5½ per Cent., 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 10 to 103 12

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884)	Rs. 109	0 to 110 0
6 per Cent. 1865 .. (1885)	111	0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	110	0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	112	0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	112	4 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	113	0 to 114 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 11-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 13-16 ½d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	102 to 103
Assam Tea Company...	20 ...	590 to 600
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1400 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1300 to 1310
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company...	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	146 to 147
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	150 to 160
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	272 to —
East India Tea Company	100 ...	75 to 76
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	258 to 260
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	160 to 165
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	177½ to 180
Howrah Docking Company...	500 ...	150 to 180
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	450 to 460
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ...	38 to 39
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	110 to 111
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Simla Bank	500 ...	510 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	26 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £20 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, June 2.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods quiet. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4.3 ; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.13 ; 40's Bannermill Twist, 4a. 10p. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14. Rice : Ballam, Rs. 2.7. Silk : Good Native Cossimbazaar, Rs. 12. Exchange on London : Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 8 5-16d. ; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 2f. 15c. ; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 10[illegible] ; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 100½ ; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 103. Freights, 30s. to 57s. 6d.

Madras.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Grace the Governor and household, and the heads of the several Government Departments, have now fairly settled down in Ooty, and our latest accounts from the Hills report all well there.—*Athenæum*, May 13.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE 24TH N.I.—For some time past certain irregularities connected with the 24th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Palamcottah, have been affording food for the military gossips, and we learn that these irregularities, which are of a serious nature, are now under investigation, and are likely to lead to grave results, involving loss of appointments, if not courts-martial.—*Madras Times.*

MISSIONS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—The statistical returns of the Native Christian congregations in the South India Mission of the C.M.S., for the year ending September 30, 1875, show a record of baptisms during the year of 1,275 adults and 2,115 children. The total number of baptised persons is 48,928, of communicants 12,728. The native agency numbers 339, with a force of 26 European missionaries. The amount contributed during the year to the Native Church Fund is Rs. 22,271. The number of villages containing Christians is 1,054.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain, our Commander-in-Chief, is still with us. During the past week he has been very busy visiting and acquainting himself with

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the working of the several Military Establishments of the city—including hospitals—but even his Excellency and the Head Quarters of the Army Staff will have departed from us before our next issue, and then the Madras season will close for five months. Sir Neville Chamberlain and staff leave this on Monday evening and will visit and inspect the troops at Bangalore *en route*.—*Athenæum*, May 13.

A NEW FORM OF DISEASE.—The *Madras Mail* learns from Pondicherry that the new form of disease which lately prevailed at Salem, and was made the subject of correspondence between the Collector of that district and Government, and referred to the Surgeon-General I.M.D. for his opinion, has made its appearance in the French Settlement of Pondicherry. The complaint, we are told, "commences with the sensation of a sudden sting, as if from an insect, in the under part of the foot, accompanied by an aching pain, which running gradually up the leg, in a few hours reaches the heart, and puts a sudden end to the patient's life." From the circumstance of its speedy progress and termination it is not inaptly termed by the natives "*Soorookhoo Vipathi*," or "*Quick Disease*." The remedy applied by the Vythians or native doctors of the town is a preparation, we are told, of "goat's dung," or rather "the undigested food taken out of the bowels of the goat," which, our correspondent says, is extensively used, and has proved efficacious. This preparation is now sold in the bazaars at Pondicherry for six pie, or half an anna a pollum, a remarkable proof, if nothing else, of what faith is placed in the nostrum by the natives.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 6. Str. Rajpootana, Bombay; Choice, Cochin.—7. Str. Khandalla, Calcutta and Northern Ports.—8. Str. Oriental, Rangoon and Northern Ports.—9. Duckefoot, Penang; Vimeira, Colombo.—10. Queen of the North, Coast; str. Meinam, Calcutta.—11. Str. Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta.—12. Str. Dorunda, London, via Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Rajpootana.—From GALLE.—Mr. F. S. Bailey.

Per str. Chyebassa.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Woolridge and four children, Mrs. Bray and child, Mr. and Mrs. Trail and five children, Miss Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and child, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Ray, Mrs. Steward, Miss Southwell, Mrs. Littlewood and five children, and Col. Selby.

Per str. Khandalla.—From COCONADA.—Master Jublin. From VIZAGAPATAM.—Rev. —. Richard and Rev. —. Tissot. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Schmidt and three children.

Per str. Oriental.—From VIZAGAPATAM.—Dr. H. Smith. From RANGOON.—Lieut. and Mrs. Guayle, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Hopkins, Major Wyllie, Major H. L. Armstrong, Rev. J. Lang, Rev. A. H. Etty, Mr. A. Dickson, Conductor Costello, wife and five children.

Per str. Meinam.—From CALCUTTA.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Rutherford, Mr. R. Anderson, and Mr. J. F. Abeck. For NAPLES.—Mr. J. Batey and Mr. F. Harris. For MADRAS.—Mr. G. T. Ebeling.

Per str. Dorunda.—From LONDON.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Pollock and four children, Mrs. Silcock, Mr. Carter, Mr. Corby, Mr. P. M. Hart, and Mr. McIvor. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Freyer, Mr. Lowrie, Mr. Rickets, Mrs. Richards, Mr. Glason, Mrs. Green, Mr. Chemell, Mr. Cabil, and Mr. Edward.

DEPARTURES.

May 6. Str. Chyebassa, London; str. Penang, Negapatam; str. Khedive, Galle, Aden and Suez.—7. Str. Rajpootana, Calcutta and Northern Ports; Choice, Pooree; Muzuffer, Moulmein.—8. Queen Bee, Coast.—9. Str. Khandalla, Bombay and Southern Ports; Witness, London; str. Duke of Buccleuch, Calcutta.—11. Str. Meinam, Pondicherry and Galle.—12. Str. Duke of Lancaster, London; Vimeira, London, via Coast.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Chyebassa.—From MADRAS.—For LONDON.—Mrs. Sherman and two children, Mr. F. Brickwell, Rev. and Mrs. Hudson and three children, Mrs. Dudgeon, Mrs. Boultbee and four children, Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Clerk and infant, Mrs. Right and two children, Mr. R. St. John Shaw, Mr. H. Hackney, Miss Gillies, and Mrs. Moore and four children.

Per str. Rajpootana.—From MADRAS.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. Richmond. For CALINGAPATAM.—Mr. M. Emanuel and two children. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dougherty.

Per str. Khandalla.—From MADRAS.—For TUTICORIN.—Mr. Benson. For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. R. Craig.

Per str. Meinam.—From MADRAS.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. Beaumont. Rev. —. Power, Rev. —. Debornes, and Master Jublin. For NAPLES.—Mr. G. B. Shaw, and Mrs. and Miss Shaw. For GALLE.—Major J. C. Smith. For PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. and two Misses Lemesle and child, Miss L. Lemesle, and Dr. G. Currie.

Per str. Duke of Lancaster.—From MADRAS.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. D. D. Miller and Mr. Wollaston. For LONDON.—Mrs. C. J. Stuart and six children, Mrs. Cameron and child, Mrs. Quayle, Capt. Cox's two children, Lieut. J. M. Gordon, Lieut. J. S. Quayle, Major W. A. P. Wyllie, Major H. L. Armstrong, and Capt. A. Wetherall.

Bombay.

ANOTHER SWIMMING FEAT AT KARACHI.—We chronicled a short time back a swimming feat performed by Masters Price and Wray from Groyn, near Kiamari, to Mr. Humby's Pier. We have now to report a still greater feat performed the other morning by a lad of fifteen years of age, Master Harry Mason, a son of the senior pilot of the port. The lad swam from the Pilot Bunder at Manora to the Railway Pier at Kamari, and apparently with little exertion, for when he got to his destination he seemed as lively as when he started. A boat accompanied Master Harry, with Masters Alexander Mason and Archibald Bryce, to render assistance if needed, but it was not required.—*Sind News*, May 1.

THE WRECK OF THE S.S. "JAVAD."—With reference to the wreck of the steamship *Javad*, the British vice-consul at Jeddah has sent the following to the Bombay Shipping Master:—"This vessel was lost on the reefs about twenty-five miles from the town. Only very meagre information can be obtained, as none of the survivors are now in Jeddah, but the nature of the disaster fully confirms the report that has reached Bombay. The divers that went down with the *bugla* report the *Javad* on her side under water. The 'tween decks were full of dead bodies. Nothing has been heard of the Europeans that were on board, and it is the general opinion that they have all been lost. A pilgrim that was amongst the number saved found his way back here, and informed persons that as soon as the vessel struck the captain and chief officer were seized by the passengers and tied to the mast, and that they went down with the ship."

BARON LARPENT.—We regret to hear that the illness which Baron de H. Larpent had before leaving Poona has greatly increased on the voyage home. He had severe pain in the head going up the Red Sea, and by latest accounts the whole of the lower part of his body below the stomach has become completely paralysed, and he has no power over it. His illness was considered very serious indeed. All his friends in Poona will greatly regret to hear of his sufferings. It is not always safe for invalids to be sent home at this season of the year, when the heat in the Red Sea is sometimes so intense. Baron de H. Larpent has been much liked in Poona, where he has been for several years Judge at different intervals—interrupted by a visit to England and an acting appointment as Judge of the High Court.—*Deccan Herald*.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.—The gathering on Monday evening last at the Apollo Bunder, when passengers by the mail steamer were leaving the shore amidst the hearty good wishes of their friends, was more than usually fashionable and numerous. The bunder head was excessively crowded with carriages, through which a passage could not without difficulty be obtained. The friends of Dr. Mackenzie and Mr. J. M. Maclean, who were among those who left Bombay yesterday, and both of whom were most handsomely greeted at the dinner given at the Byculla Club on Saturday evening, had mustered strongly at the wharf to wish them *bon voyage*. Among many others present on the occasion we observed Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Messrs. W. G. Hall, A. C. Gumpert, J. Gordon, Burton, Hamilton Maxwell, Captain Morland, Dr. Weir, Mr. L. R. Reid, and several Parsee gentlemen who had assembled specially to bid Mr. Maclean Godspeed.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 15.

FAREWELL DINNER TO DR. MACKENZIE.—To-day's mail steamer takes away from Bombay Dr. Mackenzie, who, as Professor of Surgery at the Grant Medical College and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, has by his skill in performing the most delicate and difficult operations won for himself a reputation which has attracted to the Hospital patients not only from all parts of India but even from beyond the seas. Dr. Mackenzie has also enjoyed during many years the largest private practice in Bombay, and it is given to very few medical men to gain so completely as he has done not only the confidence but the cordial liking of nearly everyone who has had occasion to avail himself of his professional services. A very pleasant proof of the high esteem in which Dr. Mackenzie is held was afforded at the Byculla Club on Saturday evening, when, although at this season of the year everybody who is anybody is supposed to be out of Bombay, between sixty and seventy gentlemen, all members of the Club, assembled to entertain the Doctor at a farewell dinner. Mr. Justice Green took the chair, supported on his right by Mr. Arbuthnot, and on his left by Sir Frank Souter; Mr. Mackintosh Balfour was Vice-Chairman, with Mr. Lushington and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell as his supporters.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 8.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "KASHGAR."—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Africa*, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, brought from Goa the crew of the *Kashgar*. From the statement of Mr. Miller, the first officer, it appears that the *Kashgar* left Newcastle, New South Wales, on 23rd January, under the command of Captain Russell. She was bound for Bombay with a cargo of coals for the Bombay Gas Company, and had a crew of seventeen men, all told. At half-past nine o'clock in the evening of the 6th inst. flames were seen issuing from the after part of the ship. The crew did all in their power to extinguish the fire, but they could not get at it. Seeing this, the captain gave orders to make for land. At this time they were about eighteen miles from Goa, and were just able to see the lights of the town. The fire increased so rapidly that the captain ordered the boats to be got ready, and when they were about fifteen miles from Goa the crew had to abandon the vessel. At this time the whole of the after part of the ship was in a blaze. It was fortunate for the crew that they were so near land, as the fire took place in the after part of the vessel, where all the water and provisions were stored, and the crew had only time to save their personal luggage. They landed at Goa early on Sunday morning, and were brought on by the *Africa*, which left Goa early on Tuesday morning, arriving in Bombay on the following evening. The vessel was consigned to Messrs. Pelly and Co. The last accounts received about the *Kashgar* are that on Monday last she was seen by a fishing boat; her after part was then burnt down to the water's edge, but part of her foremast was standing. So rapidly did the fire spread that the captain had not even time to unscrew the outer case of his chronometer, but had to be satisfied with taking the chronometer itself away.—*Times of India*, May 15.

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TIGER SHOT NEAR CALLIAN.—CALLIAN, *May* 7.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., a large male tiger was shot near Wassind and brought into this station, to the no small astonishment of the people here, by Messrs. Collins and Fraser, of this station. About 1 P.M. Mr. Collins came in and reported a tiger on his district, and Mr. Fraser immediately joined him, and the two went back again and found the brute where he was left in the morning, viz., under a small bridge of the railway. They immediately proceeded to attack him, but it took six shots from Snider rifles, at about thirty yards, before he would come out. The tiger then came with a rush and a tremendous roar at his assailants, who, however, received him with another volley of four shots, which brought him to earth. It was said that the animal had been wounded by a gateman during the night, but of this there is not sufficient proof. He, however, took ten bullets before he succumbed, and when measured three hours after the death, although cramped and shrivelled (his tail had not been pulled out of joint), he measured from tip of nose to end of tail 9 feet and 5 inches, and stood 3 feet 9 inches high at the shoulder, allowing for his feet to be in a standing position. It is supposed to have been a man-eater, and one man got severely mauled before the shooting party arrived.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PROPHECY AND ITS FULFILMENT.—The results of the late First Arts examination in the Bombay University can hardly have given satisfaction to any one. What is to be thought, indeed, of the state of education in the Presidency, when out of 176 undergraduates who aspired to take the next step towards a degree in the University only twenty-nine were successful? Perhaps the Hindus may feel some satisfaction in the dubious distinction that has, it seems to us, befallen them, in the fact that the youths of their race form a good two-thirds of the fortunate few. But certainly the Parsis cannot be satisfied with themselves, seeing that only five of them were found to be up to the mark, two of these, be it said, coming from St. Xavier's College. As to the Christian body, who were represented among the victors by one European and one Portuguese, we must leave them in company with the one Mohammedan, who represented his creed among the happy few; assuredly but little satisfaction can be enjoyed by those three successful units. But apart from the candidates and the races represented by them, we venture to opine that even the Vice-Chancellor of the University must find himself much disconcerted by the results on which we are commenting. It will be remembered that at the Convocation held in January, the Vice-Chancellor's speech was conspicuous for its one observation, which to many persons seemed not to be well founded. The remark was that severe matriculation examinations lead to successful examinations for the University Degree in Arts. But how strongly the remark stands condemned by the results of this, the very first examination after it was uttered. It happens that the Matriculation examination in 1874, which gave the undergraduates who have just made themselves rather notorious, was particularly severe; out of 1,084 candidates at the Matriculation examination in that year, only 262 passed. But, according to the Vice-Chancellor, that severity should have told in favour of the F.E.A. examination in 1876. Whether it did so tell, let the monster hecatomb before us give evidence.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—The *Englishman* makes the following remarks on the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill:—"Fortunately for Lord Northbrook's reputation as a politician, we have chanced upon certain recorded evidence, which shows that, in point of principle, he takes quite as strong a view, as do any of the opponents of the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, of the evil there is in executive officers being placed above the law, or being allowed to usurp judicial functions. It would be as idle to gild a golden guinea as for us to attempt to add force to his Excellency's own declaration on this vital question of good administration. The record we transcribe is an extract from a Resolution of the Governor-General in Council, dated May 14, 1873, No. 832, and may be found in the *Gazette of India*, Saturday, May 24, 1873:—

Para. III.: His Excellency in Council desires that there may be no misunderstanding as to the views and wishes of the Government of India, with respect to litigation in which the Government is concerned. In many parts of India, the union of judicial with executive functions in one chief officer of a district is still, and may long be, inevitable, and his Excellency in Council trusts that all officers who exercise this double power realise the responsibility which it throws upon them for scrupulous observance of equity in all suits to which the Government which they serve is a party. To lean towards technical pleas in favour of Government, or towards technical obstacles against a suit which Government defends, whenever such pleas or obstacles merely hinder a decision on the merits—to strain laws for the advantage of Government—all these things would be exactly contrary to the rule of judicial conduct, which, in such cases, the Government desires to impose.

His Excellency in Council expects all officers to understand that the interests of Government are most effectually promoted by sedulously upholding this high standard of entire impartiality.

As before remarked, we can say nothing to add to the weight of this admirably clear enunciation of a great principle; but if the 'Bombay agitators'—as they are scornfully styled by some official or sycophantic scribe—wish to give fresh point to their remonstrances, they will find it in Lord Northbrook's own works. For instance, that sentence commencing 'To lean towards technical pleas, &c.,' forms a telling annotation on the whole story of the Kabilpur case, and also applies to several other cases conducted, or attempted to be conducted, on similar principles, in the different circumstances of the Southern Konkan. The Hope-Hobhouse Act will permit of cases like these being multiplied without check or fear of judicial exposure; but, in the light of Lord Northbrook's prophetic writing on the wall, such travesty of law cannot be permitted to endure."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 8. Camperdown, Cardiff; Star of India, Cardiff; Europa, Glasgow.—9. Str. Cella, Liverpool; Dunselaw, Liverpool.—10. Str. Bokhara, Southampton; Astronomer, Calcutta; str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool; str. Africa, Calcutta.—11. Str. Potomac, Jeddah; str. Akola, Kurrachee.—12. Str. Puttiala, Calcutta; Cornwallis, London; str. Tenedos, Calcutta.—14. Str. Mongolia, Shanghai; Walmer Castle, Cardiff.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Rennick, Mrs. C. Lee, Mr. K. McKean, Mrs. Le Ruez, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden and child, Mr. G. Hampton, Mr. H. Whyte, Miss Allen, Mr. E. Schmidt, Mr. W. Entwistle, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. L. Smith, Lieut. G. R. Townsend, Lieut. C. B. Irving, Lieut. E. Nash, Lieut. E. S. May, Lieut. Sir G. V. Thomas, Brevet Lieut. C. M. T. Western, Lieut. G. F. A. Norton, Lieut. T. H. E. Acton, Lieut. E. E. Taylor, Lieut. R. C. Haines. From MALTA.—Major and Mrs. Harris. From VENICE.—Mrs. Borrodaile. From BRINDISI.—Mrs. Bidie, Mr. Master. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. G. Erineus.

DEPARTURES.

May 8. Centurion, Liverpool; str. Deccan, Southampton, &c.; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee, via K. Coast.—9. Str. Consett, Marseilles, via Aden.—10. St. Andrew, Falmouth; Helen Scott, Liverpool; str. Minerva, Trieste, Venice, &c.—11. River Nith, Dunkirk; str. Zante, Marseilles, via Kurrachee.—12. Annie Lorway, New York; Turkish Empire, Liverpool; str. V. Schillizzi, Hull; str. Spartan, Liverpool; str. Coconada, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.—13. Str. Boadicea, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Madura, Coast and Calcutta; Dinapore, Aberdeen; Sulina, Moulmein; Wild Wave, Falmouth.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Deccan.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. D. Stewart and Mr. Heath. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Greig and Mr. Bagshawe. For VENICE.—Mr. W. Kreiger, Col. Dillon, Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. P. L. Campbell, Mr. Clulow, and Mr. Houghton.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Kashgar.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. T. Rivaz, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. W. Ellison, Mr. F. Dayly, Mr. A. Skinner, Mr. W. Bidie and three children, Capt. J. M. Trotter, and Mrs. W. Powell and two children. For BRINDISI.—Mr. A. MacMillan, Mr. G. M. Robinson, and Hon. W. C. Anderson. For VENICE.—Mr. E. Sassoon, Lady Sassoon, Mr. H. E. Hoare, Mrs. White and three children, Col. and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. F. A. Owen, Lieut. col. J. J. H. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Haggard, Mr. H. Evans, Miss Evans, Deputy surg. gen. Tronsdell, Major Branfill, Mr. R. C. Hornby, and Mr. F. J. Rowe. For SUEZ.—Mr. H. Coke, Mrs. Mackenzie, Major R. C. Boyle, and Mr. B. Burglat.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 15, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	House Rate	114½
Ditto	Market Rate	114½

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 8 11-16 23-32d.	
6 ditto ditto	1s. 8¾d. Credit Bills.	
5 ditto ditto	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.	

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	96
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3100
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1110
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3100
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1100
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	75
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1135
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	267
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	832½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	720

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, June 2.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.12; 40's Mule Twist, 9½; 30's Water Twist, 9½. Cotton quiet, but steady; Fair Dhollerah, Rs. 160. Shipments of the week, 31,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 8¾d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101: Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 101½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 103. Freights: Canal, 42s. 6d.

Ceylon.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The Hon. Arthur N. Birch, C.M.G., who has just been appointed to succeed Sir William Gregory as Governor of Ceylon, has been, of late, Colonial Secretary to the Government of that island. In 1858, he was Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Lytton's father, and since then has held various posts connected with the Colonial-office. In 1871 he was acting as Lieutenant-Governor of Penang and Province Wellesley.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 6.)

BARRON—MOLESWORTH.—The undermentioned engrs. are transf. to the Porada section, Northern Bengal State Railway :—Mr. J. Barron, exec. engr., 4th grade, and M. H. B. Molesworth, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

BROWNE.—The services of Capt. W. H. Browne, staff corps, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., from March 1.

BURN-MURDOCH, Lieut. J., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transf. from the Tirhoot State Railway, and is posted to the Delhi div., on the 14th idem.

FINCH, B., dep. director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, resumed charge of his app. on March 27.

GIBBS—WHITE.—Capt. G. R. Gibbs, asst. to chief engr., exec. engr., 3rd grade, and Mr. H. F. White, exec. engr., 2nd grade, received and made over charge of the Bundelcund Road div. on the 15th inst.

HAYNES, Lieut. H. S. F., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley Railway, reported his return to duty on the 17th inst., and is posted to the Lower Sind dist. The following posting and transfer have been made by the suptg. engr., Lower Sind dist., and principal store-keeper, respectively :—Lieut. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, to the Kotri div.

HILTON, J. E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Mooltan div., mily. works, from Feb. 12.

MEIK, F. S., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Northern Road div. to the Mhow div.

MATHEWS, Hony. Capt. J., barrack master, reported his arrival on April 26, and is posted to Lucknow div., mily. works.

MURRAY—MITCHELL.—Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., asst. comr. of the 2nd grade in Assam, to be asst. sec. to the chief comr. of Assam, v. Capt. H. J. Peet, who returns to his app. in the 2nd grade of asst. comrs. Mr. T. C. Mitchell, B.C.S., to be a supernum. asst. comr. in British Burmah, v. Mr. A. C. Bainbridge, dec.

PITT—The app. of Lieut. Pitt, R.E., to the Military Works Branch of the P.W.D. as an asst. engr., 2nd grade, is cancelled.

QUINLAN, F. P., dep. examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Govt. of India, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on May 1.

RAYNE—D'ORTZ.—Mr. M. Rayne, supg. engr., 2nd grade, took over charge of the Indus Valley State Railway from Col. F. W. Peile, R.E., on the 18th idem. Mr. A. D'Ortz, overseer, 1st grade, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

WRIGHT—JAMESON—HEATH.—Consequent on the departure on three mo.s' priv. leave of Capt. C. T. Lane, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temp. proms. are made in the Berar police, from April 1 :—Mr. F. Wright, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade; Major C. Jameson, dist. supt., 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade; and Mr. H. A. Heath, offic. asst. supt., to offic. as dist. supt., 3rd grade.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 10.)

Mr. J. A. Ricketts, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Nuddea, is app. to have charge of the Chooadanga div. of the Nuddea dist. during the abs., on leave, of Mr. F. H. B. Skrine.

The following acting proms. of police officers are made from the dates mentioned against their respective names, viz. :—

To act in the 1st grade of dist. supts. of police—Mr. O. S. Stack, from March 18, v. Major R. M. Skinner ; and Major C. T. Hitchins, from April 11, v. Lieut. col. W. T. Fagan.

To act in the 2nd grade—Mr. F. T. Platts, v. Stack ; Mr. H. M. Weathrall, from April 7, v. Lieut. col. T. Buttanshaw ; Major W. W. Hume, v. Major Hitchins ; and Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, from April 16, v. Lieut. col. W. Gordon.

To act in the 3rd grade—Baboo Jugodish Nath Roy, v. Mr. Platts ; Mr. R. H. G. Irvine, v. Weathrall ; Mr. A. Blair, v. Major Hume ; and Mr. A. Anley, v. Mr. Bamber.

To act in the 4th grade—Mr. C. Jennins, v. Baboo Jugodish Nath Roy ; Mr. A. H. James, from March 21, v. Mr. D. Lacey ; Mr. D. W. Ritchie, v. Mr. Irvine ; Mr. H. N. Harris, v. Mr. Blair ; and Mr. G. H. French, v. Mr. Anley.

To act in the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police—Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, from April 11 ; and Mr. M. F. Beamish, from April 16.

Mr. H. Lee, C.S., received charge of the Baraset Jail from Mr. A. C. Tute, C.S., May 3.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, April 29.)

Mr. S. A. Hill, professor of physical science, Muir College, Allahabad, to be meteorological reporter to Govt., N.W. Provinces, v. Mr. J. Elliott, B.A., from March 19.

Mr. E. White, asst. mag. and coll., to offic. as mag. and coll., Bijnor, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. A. Boulderson.

Mr. C. W. Moore, mag. and coll., to offic. as civil and sessions judge, Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. P. Money.

Mr. J. C. Colvin, mag. and coll. of Aligarh, to offic. as judge of Aligarh, during the absence of Mr. Chase, on priv. leave.

Mr. E. B. Thornhill, mag. and coll., Hamirpur, to offic. as judge of Shahjahanpur, during the absence of Mr. Power on priv. leave.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A., professor of history and philosophy, to be professor of mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, from March 19, v. Mr. E. J. Elliott, transf. to Bengal.

Mr. A. E. Gough, B.A., professor of English literature, to be professor of history and philosophy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, v. Mr. W. N. Boutflower, but to continue to offic. as principal, Benares College.

Mr. P. Robinson, offic. professor of history and philosophy, to be professor of English literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, v. Mr. A. E. Gough.

Mr. F. L. Reid, offic. professor of English literature, to offic. as professor of history and philosophy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, as a temp. measure.

Mr. R. A. Lloyd, B.A., insp., 2nd circle, Dept. Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces, to offic. as principal, Bareilly College, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. W. H. Wright.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A., professor of mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to offic. as insp., 2nd circle, Dept. Pulic Instruction, N.W. Provinces, v. R. A. Lloyd.

Mr. F. N. Wright, asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, at present offic. in the 3rd grade of settlement officers is confd. in that grade, from April 1.

From March 1, the date on which Mr. P. Whalley made over charge of the Moradabad dist. to Mr. E. Colvin :—

Mr. P. Whalley, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

Mr. G. S. D. Dale, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Kennedy, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From March 7, the date on which Mr. J. Quinn made over charge of the Bareilly dist. to Mr. C. W. Moore—

Mr. J. Quinn, offic. mag. and coll., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

Mr. J. Smith, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive app. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Irvine, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From March 13, the date on which Mr. A. M. Markham, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, returned from priv. leave—

Mr. J. Quinn, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From March 22, the date on which Mr. S. M. Moens received charge of the Jaunpur dist. from Mr. G. E. Watson.

Mr. J. Quinn, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade.

Mr. E. T. Constable, M.A., resumed charge of his duties as insp., 1st circle, Dept. Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces.

Mr. W. H. Wright, B.A., to revert to his substantive app. as principal, Bareilly College.

Mr. R. A. Lloyd, B.A., to revert to his substantive app. as insp., 2nd circle, Dept. Public Instruction, N.W. Provinces.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A., to revert to his substantive app. as professor of mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Surg. major G. B. Hadow, offic. civil surg., from Mainpuri to Aligarh, during the absence of Surg. major C. E. Kilkelly, M.B.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 27.)

Lieut. J. A. L. Montgomery, asst. settlement officer, Jhelum, was attached to the Jhang settlement as asst. settlement officer, from Oct. 6 to Oct. 21, both days inclusive.

Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, conservator of forests, Punjab, reported his arrival at Bombay on April 12, on return from the furl. granted to him in the *Government Punjab Gazette*.

Mr. H. S. Dunsford, offic. asst. supt., is app. an asst. dist. supt. of police in the 3rd grade of the 2nd class, v. Mr. Hastings, prom.

Mr. W. McG. Drysdale, asst. dist. supt. of police, Hoshiarpur, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Ferozepore, during Captain Horsford's absence.

Mr. F. Kelly, asst. dist. supt. of police, Jhelum, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Montgomery, during Mr. O'Connor's absence.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Brigade order, Punjab frontier force, dated April 15, directing Surg. T. Moloney, on being relieved by Surg. Bate of the medical charge of the 1st Sikh inf., to join the 2nd Punjab cav., as a temp. measure.

This cancels that portion of Punjab order No. 61, dated 19th inst., which relates to Surg. Maloney.

Dated April 17, issued at the recommendation of the dep. surg. gen., Rawalpindi circle, app. Surg. H. Mullins, M.B., offic. 3rd Punjab inf., to the medical charge of Sheikh Budin during the ensuing season.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated April 10, making the following temp. appointments on return of Major B. Williams, 2nd in com. and offic. comdt. from special duty :—

Capt. F. Hammond, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer.

Capt. J. C. Stewart, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

Capt. W. J. Vousden, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

Capt. J. B. Watts, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Regtl. order, dated April 17, directing Lieut. J. E. Mein, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, as a temp. measure, consequent on the departure of Capt. C. Young, qrmr., on leave prep. to furl.

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The following prom. are made with effect from Dec. 15, 1875, v. Sergt. R. Burleigh, supervisor, 1st grade, discharged at his own request on Dec. 14, 1875.

Sergt. J. Fitzpatrick, R.E., overseer, 1st grade, Derajat div., to be supervisor, 2nd grade.

Sergt. J. Donovan, supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Special Works div., Bari Doab Canal, to the 2nd div., Bari Doab Canal.

He left the former div. on March 21, and joined the latter on the 27th idem.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 29.)

Lieut. col. C. B. L. Smith, offieg. comr., Jubbulpore div., received charge of the div. on the 14th inst., from Mr. C. Grant, C.S.

Major M. P. Rickets, dep. comr., Hoshangabad, made over charge of the office of dep. comr., Hoshangabad, to Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, on April 19.

Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., offieg. Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, made over charge of his office to Capt. T. W. Hogg, offieg. cantonment mag., on the 20th inst.

The chief comr. is pleased to declare that the Court presided over by Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, C.S., asst. comr., Nagpur, shall be of the 4th grade.

Mr. J. A. Jeffreys, C.S., asst. comr., received charge of the Pachmarhi sub div. from Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, on the 21st inst.

Surg. major J. Brake is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Nagpur, from the date on which he assumed charge from Surg. major W. B. Reatson, M.D.

Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, reported his return to the Central Provinces on the 8th inst., from the special duty on which he has been recently employed in connection with the Railway Transport Committee, and is posted *pro tem.* to the Nagpur div.

Mr. E. Culliford, supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Hoshangabad div. of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the P.W. Dept., Central Provinces, is granted one year's furlough to Europe, from such date as he may be perm. to avail himself of the same.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, April 29.)

Capt. W. F. Trotter, asst. supt. of police. 1st grade, is app. to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, in the dist. of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, with effect from the date on which Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson reported his return from leave.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, offieg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, is placed in charge of the sub div. of Jowai.

Mr. J. B. Shadwell, extra asst. comr., Jowai, is transfd. to the headquarters station of the dist. of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S., judge of the Assam Valley dists., is app. to be president of the Central Examination Committee at Shillong, v. Col. W. Aguew, absent on furl.

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., offieg. asst. secy. to the chief comr. of Assam, is app. to be a member of the Central Examination Committee at Shillong, v. Capt. H. J. Peet, transfd. to Golaghat.

The undermentioned gentlemen are app. to be members of the District Schools Committee of Sibsagar :—Messrs. R. Lea and R. F. H. Pughe.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, May 6.)

ANDERSON.—The services of Major W. Anderson, Madras staff corps, are placed at the disp. of the foreign dept.

CLIFFORD—BRANDER.—The following appts. are made :—The Rev. A. Clifford, B.A., Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, to offic. as hon. chap. during the absence on leave to England of the Rev. J. Welland. Capt. Brander, Eastern Bengal Railway volunteer rifle corps, to offic. as comdt., during the absence on leave to England of Major F. Prestage.

DURAND, Capt. C. J., offieg. mil. acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade, is apptd. to offic. as exam., pay dept., Bombay, v. Major J. H. Turner, proceeding on m.c.

LOCH.—The services of Col. F. A. E. Loch, C.B., S.C., have been placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

ROBERTS.—The services of Capt. W. A. Roberts, R.H.A., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

SEAGRIM.—H.E. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt. :—Major A. Seagrim, Bengal staff corps, to be dep. judge advocate, in succession to Col. A. K. Moffatt, retired, from April 1.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

At the examinations held on March 1 and following days, of the officers attending the eighteenth course of garrison instruction in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the following officers have passed the "special examination" laid down in Horse Guards' Order 65 of 1870 :—

Lieut. col. W. Rowlandson, 34th Madras N.I. ; Major T. Bell, Bombay staff corps; Major C. M. Ducat, Bombay staff corps ; Capt. E. G. D. Beagin, 24th Madras N.I. ; Capt. W. B. Colvin, 7th foot ; Capt. T. G. Crawley, 1-8th foot ; Capt. H. M. Dale, Madras sappers ; Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, 56th foot ; Capt. A. T. Woodhouse, 29th Madras N.I. ; Capt. DeL. R. F. Wooldridge, Bombay staff corps ; Lieut. W. R. LeG. Anderson, 8th Bombay N.I. ; Lieut. J. Angus, 7th foot ; Lieut. A. H. Daunt, 7th foot; Lieut. E. C. Parker, 56th foot; and Lieut. H. B. Ternan, 14th Bombay N.I.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. T. Burnett to rank as capt. from June 22, 1870.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. W. North to be capt., from Feb. 9; Lieut. A. D. McArthur to be capt., from Feb. 16.

Medical Department, British Service.—Surg. major St. J. Killery to rank as surg. major from Sept. 22, 1870; Surg. C. F. Churchill, M.B., to be surg. major from March 31; Surg. R. W. Davies, 72nd Highlanders, to be surg. major from March 31.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the quarterly committees held on April 3, are declared by the board of examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee :—

Lieut. R. C. Hart, R.E. ; Lieut. H. H. Hart, R.E. ; Lieut. C. H. Morris, 1-14th foot ; Lieut. H. N. Webb, 54th foot ; Lieut. M. W. Battye, 59th foot ; Lieut. F. G. Kinloch, 92nd foot.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The following brigade orders, dated March 27, issued by the comdt. of the Central India Horse, are confirmed :—

1st Regt.—Capt. A. H. S. Neil, adjt., to be 3rd squad. officer, v. Capt. Wyllie, app. to the commissariat dept. ; Lieut. H. A. Vincent, 1st squad. sub., to be adjt., v. Capt. Neil ; Lieut. G. E. Money, 2nd squad. sub. (on probation), to be 1st squad. sub., v. Lieut. Vincent ; Lieut. the Hon. J. P. Napier, offieg. 1st squad. sub., 2nd regt., on probation, to be 2nd squad. sub., v. Lieut. Money, promoted, but to continue to act as 1st squad. sub., 2nd regt.

2nd Regt.—Capt. J. Colle lge, 3rd squad. officer, to be staff officer to the force, v. Capt. Horsburgh, dec. ; Lieut. A. Masters, 2nd squad. sub., to be adjt., v. Capt. Horsburgh ; and Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, offieg. 2nd squad. sub., on prob., to be 2nd squad. sub., v. Lieut. Masters.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Lieut. col. and brevet col. G. Swiney, Bengal staff corps, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, Mirzapur, N.W.P.

Surg. major, J. M. Coates, M.D., sanitary comr., Bengal.

Lieut. J. Abercrombie, Bengal staff, qrmr. 7th N.I.

Lieut. B. H. Pollard, Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing sub., 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) N.I.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. T. F. Wilson, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowances, from April 24.

Lieut. A. H. Keuney and Lieut. W. F. H. Stafford, R.E., who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presy., reported their arrival.

Capt. C. F. Powell, Bengal staff corps, prom. to the rank of capt., is perm. to retain the app. of 1st wing sub. of the 2nd Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force, from Nov. 12, 1875.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, April 19 to May 2.)

ALEXANDER—LAMB.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 10, appg. Lieut. A. De V. Alexander to offic. as 2nd squad. sub. 4th Bengal cav., v. Capt. D. Adamson, who reverts to his appt. as 1st squad. sub., consequent on the return from furlough of Major F. P. W. Freeman, 3rd squad. officer. Dated April 11, making the following appts., consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt. D. Adamson, 1st squad. sub. :—Lieut. A. De V. Alexander, offieg. 2nd squad. sub , to offic. as 1st squad. sub. ; Lieut. H. C. Lamb, attached, to offic. as 2nd squad. sub.

BIRCH—HUGHES—JACKSON—SWETENHAM—BABINGTON—FITZGERALD.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 4, making the following appts., consequent on the departure on leave, preparatory to furlough, of Col. J. Doran, C.B., comdt. :—Capt. H. H. Birch, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 27th N.I , to offic. as comdt. ; Major C. J. Hughes, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and wing officer ; Capt. G. H. Jackson, adjt., to offic. as wing officer ; Lieut. R. A. Swetenham, qrmr., to offic. as adjt. Capt. C. W. Babington, 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr. ; and Lieut. T. O. FitzGerald, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as 1st wing sub., in addition to his other duties.

DUNDAS.—The prep. leave to the port of embarkation, granted to Lieut. col. R. B. Dundas, Bengal inf., is hereby canc.

ENGLAND—STRONG — BARROW—BURLTON-BENNET.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 4, making the following appts., consequent on the return from furlough of Capt. A. England, 3rd squad. officer 10th Bengal lancers :—Capt. A. England, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Major O. Barnes, offieg. 2nd in comd. ; Capt. D. M. Strong, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer ; Capt. S. D. Barrow, 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 1st squad. sub. ; and Lieut. A. Burlton-Bennet to offic. as 2nd squad. sub.

FRASER—BROMHEAD.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 29, appg. Capt. J. Fraser, 2nd wing sub. 40th N.I., to offic. as 1st wing sub. and as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., proceeded on furlough. Dated March 30, appg. Capt. J. Fraser, 2nd wing sub., offieg. 1st wing sub and offieg. wing officer, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, as a temp. arrangement, no other officer being available, v. Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, proceeding to Calcutta to appear before a medical board.

GRAHAM, Major T. C., offic. 2nd in comd. 2nd Bengal cav., to be 2nd in comd. 12th Bengal cav., v. Yorke, app. 2nd in comd. 7th cav.

HASLETT—NUGENT.—Sappers and miners order confd., dated March 24, app. Lieut. P. Haslett, R.E., to be doing duty officer, with effect from this date, in the room of Lieut. G. W. Bartram, R.E., who forfeits that app. on proceeding to England on leave of absence. Lieut. C. Nugent, R.E., is app. offic. doing duty officer, in the room of Lieut. J. Hare, R.E., doing duty officer on field service, in place of Lieut. P. Haslett, R.E., app. permanent doing duty officer.

KEMBLE—HIGGINSON—2nd Bengal Cavy.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 1, making the following appts., with effect from March 11, consequent on the departure, on leave, preparatory to furl. of Capt. F. Knowles, 2nd squad. officer :—Capt. H. C. Kemble, 3rd squad. officer, offic. as 2nd squad. officer, and Capt. C. T. M. Higginson, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

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JENNINGS—KAUNTZE—SARTORIUS.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 13, making the following appts., with effect from March 24, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major G. A. A. Baker, 2nd in comd. and squad. officer 6th Bengal cav.:—Capt. R. M. Jennings, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd. and squad. officer; Major E. H. E. Kauntze, 3rd squad. office, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; and Capt. and Brevet Major R. W. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., 1st squad. sub., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

LANE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 2, app. Lieut. H. F. Lane to be instructor of musketry to 13th hussars, with effect from April 1, v. Lieut. C. S. Wheler, transfd. as a prob. to the staff corps.

MACINTYRE—BATTYE—NASH — EDDOWES.—Lieut. col. D. Macintyre, V.C., 2nd in comd. 2nd Goorkha regt., to be comdt., v. Macpherson, app. to the brigade staff of the army; Capt. A. Battye, wing officer, to be 2nd in comd., v. Macintyre; Major H. P. P. Nash, late 1st wing sub., to be wing officer, v. Battye; and Surg. major W. Eddowes to offic. in med. charge, v. Allen, offieg. as dep. surg. gen.

MANNING—Meean Meer brigade order confd., dated April 11, directing Col. H. D. Manning, comdt. 25th N.I., to assume comd. of the station, v. Major gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., proc. on inspection duty.

MATURIN—Regtl. order confd., dated April 1, appg. Lieut. F. H. Maturin to act as interpreter to the 70th foot, v. Lieut. T. C. Pears, proceeded to join his appt. in the 3rd inf., Punjab Frontier Force, no other qualified officer being available.

MOSELEY, Lieut. col. R. S. Moseley, 2nd in comd. and wing officer 13th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 16th N.I., during the absence on furl. of Lieut. col. Girdlestone.

ALMER.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 10, appg. Lieut. E. Palmer, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr. 41st N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. T. J. Bailey, transfd. to the 1st N.I.

POGSON—INGLIS—HANDCOCK—BIRCH—SPENCER.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 23, making the following apps., consequent on Col. G. Holroyd, comdt., 6th N.I., having vacated the com. on attaining to Col.'s allowances:—Col. W. Q. Pogson, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt., Major R. H. Inglis, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, Capt. A. G. Handcock, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, Lieut. J. A. Birch, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., and Lieut. T. E. Spencer, offic. 2nd wing sub., on prob., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

RICHARDSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 8, directing Lieut. G. L. R. Richardson (returned from duty as extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Lieut. gov. N.W. Provs.), to resume the duties of offieg. adjt. 18th Bengal cav., from the 5th idem.

SMITH—FITZGERALD—HEPBURN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 8, making the following appts., consequent on the retirement from the service of Lieut. col. C. M. Longmore (2nd in com.), offieg. comdt. 26th N.I.:—Major M. G. Smith, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer. Capt. A. B. Hepburn, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer, in add. to his other duties.

SMYTH.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 27, directing Capt. E. W. Smyth, adjt., app. offieg. wing officer to 31st N.I., to resume his duties as adjt., and to continue to offic. as wing officer, in add., no other officer being available—consequent on the departure to Bombay, to appear before a medical board, of Lieut. B. C. Graves, 1st wing subalt. and offieg. adjt.

STILLWELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 24, app. Capt. T. F. Stillwell, offic. 1st wing sub., 45th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Jan. 25, v. Lieut. H. N. M'Rae, proc. to Allahabad to join the garrison class.

WARD—WORSLEY.—Lieut. col. E. B. Ward, Bengal infy., to be 2nd in com. 36th N.I., v. Griffin, who retires from the service. Major D. Worsley, offieg. wing officer, is confd. in the app. of wing officer.

WATSON — HOGGAN — GLASCOCK—GOWER. — Regtl. order confd., dated March 21, making the following appts. in 17th Bengal cav., consequent on the departure on preparatory leave of Lieut. col. F. W. Graham, comdt.:—Major T. J. Watson, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Major G. H. W. Hoggan, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. T. B. M. Glascock, adjt., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Capt. B. H. S. Gower, 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

WHELER, Capt. H. I., offieg. wing officer 17th N.I., to be station staff officer at Fyzabad, v. Halliday.

WILSON — MORE-MOLYNEUX — WORSLEY — THOMSON— WILSON — MORE-MOLYNEUX—WINGATE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 3, app. Lieut. E. H. Wilson, qrmr., 36th N.I. (rejoined from furlough), to offic. as adjt., and Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr. Dated April 5, making the following apps., consequent on the retirement from the service of Lieut. col. R. D. Griffin, offic. comdt.:—Major R. Worsley, offic. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. T. G. Thomson, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Lieut. E. H. Wilson, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer; Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as adjt., and Lieut. G. Wingate, offic. 1st wing sub., to offic. as qrmr.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, May 4.)

BURNE, Lieut. H. T. G., 63rd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to be 2nd squad. sub. on prob. in 11th Bengal lancers, v. Heath, dated April 26.

FOOTE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 18, apptg. Lieut. col. F. B. Foote, 2nd in com. and wing officer 16th N.I., to offic. as comdt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. G. A. Brown, proceeded to join his appt. as comdt. of the 38th N.I.

HOLLAND.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, apptg. Lieut. F. W. Holland to act as adjt., 72nd foot, v. Lieut. and adjt. T. A. A. Barstow, proceeded on leave.

MANSEL.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 10, apptg. Lieut. W. L. Mansel to offic. as adjt., 40th foot, from the 15th idem, v. Lieut. and adjt. J. Brougham, proceeding on leave.

PEILE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 8, apptg. Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, offieg. 2nd wing sub. 2nd N.I., on prob., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. W. Monypenny, proceeding on furl.

TROTTER.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, apptg. Lieut. R. F. Trotter, offieg. 1st squad. sub., 13th Bengal lancers, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. F. Carthew, proceeded on gen. leave.

CONSULAR.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Furrer as Acting Vice-Consul for Austria at Aden, and Mr. S. E. Voigt as Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Diefenbach. The recognition by the Government of India of Mr. C. Zerrenner, as Acting Consul General for Turkey at Bombay, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government. H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Steiner as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Kurrachee. Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Steiner as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee. H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mons. Eydin as Consul General for France at Calcutta.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. J. Rowe, for five months, from the 15th April, or any subsequent date he may avail himself of it, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding five days. Mr. J. McGregor, chief engineer. Government dockyard at Kidderpore, and surveyor of the steam vessels in the port of Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec. 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from April 22. Privilege leave of absence for seven days, under Sec. 21, Chap. VI. of the Civil Leave Code is granted to Mr. L. Hare, C.S., assistant commissioner, Sylhet, with effect from the date on which he may make over charge of his office as assistant commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The undermentioned officer has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave, as advised in list dated March 17:—J. M. E. Gouldsbury, uncovenanted, fourth grade district superintendent of police, Assam, leave of absence for six months. Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth, clerk of the Crown, has obtained six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from May 1. Mr. A. J. Bell, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has fifteen months' leave on medical certificate, and one month's subsidiary leave, the latter with effect from March 17. Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Barriagar division, has privilege leave for three months from June 1. Mr. A. J. Bell, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, for fifteen months, and subsidiary leave for one month, the latter with effect from March 17. Mr. T. Baron, apothecary, in medical charge Mooltan district, Indus Valley State Railway, privilege leave for twenty-one days, from the 11th inst., or such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it. Col. F. W. Peile, R.E., engineer in chief, Indus Valley State Railway, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted on April 18. Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, uncovenanted, 4th grade, district superintendent of police, Assam, for six months, in extension, dated March 17. Mr. A. Forbes, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner of Goalpara, for twenty months. Mr. A. Forbes, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner of Goalpara, subsidiary leave for thirty days, from May 1. Major T. Wakefield, judge Small Cause Court, Nagpur, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on April 22, making over charge of his office to Mr. J. W. Tawney, C.S., officiating judge. Mr. J. W. Chisholm, officiating inspector general of police and jails, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on April 22, making over charge of his office to Major M. P. Ricketts, officiating inspector general. Lieut. col. E. M. Playfair, deputy commissioner, Nimar, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave on April 23, making over charge of the Nimar district to Mr. T. E. Ellison, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner. Mr. D. Wallace, executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W.D., Central Provinces, buildings and roads branch, for nine months, from May 15, and also eight days' preparatory leave, from May 7. The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr. H. Irwin, executive engineer, 3rd grade, is hereby cancelled at his own request. Mr. G. R. A. Mackay, officiating professor, Government College, Delhi, for six months, without pay, with effect from March 12. Dr. J. Ferguson, civil surgeon of Gujrat, reported his departure from Bombay on April 15, dated April 12. Capt. E. C. O'R. Horsford, district superintendent of police, Ferozepore, privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from May 20. Mr. T. A. O'Connor, officiating district superintendent of police, Montgomery, privilege leave for sixty-three days, from May 1. Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the New Main Line Division Western Jumna Canal, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 15, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. R. D. Bayley, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Upper Sutlej division, Inundation Canal, for two years, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major R. E. Boyle, 11th Bengal lancers, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to Europe, on private affairs. Lieut. A. W. Jamieson, qrmr. 19th N.I., to Mussoorie, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. Weldon, Madras staff corps, commanding 4th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving Allahabad. Surg. major W. B. Wallis, from date of embarkation. Surg. R. O. Hayden, from date of embarkation. Surg. T. J. P. Holmes, M.B., attached to the 2-60th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. The six months' leave to Calcutta, granted to

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Lieut. J. H. Sadler, 2nd wing subaltern 33rd N.I., is cancelled at that officer's request. The leave of absence granted to Capt. A. H. Murray, B battery C brigade R.H.A., is cancelled. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) G. R. Brown, R.H.A., to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from April 12 to Oct. 12. Capt. L. W. Taylor, to Dehra Dun, from April 15 to July 15, on private affairs. Major A. Dixon, R.A., to Cashmere, from June 16 to Oct. 16, on private affairs. Capt. A. J. Pool, 67th foot, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Major A. G. Owen, staff corps, to Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major the Hon. H. Fraser, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. H. C. Marsh, staff corps, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Capt. J. G. Kelly, to Mussoorie, from April 20 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. G. F. Young, to Cashmere, from May 7 to Oct. 31, on private affairs. Capt. P. L. Gordon, late 6th Madras L.C., to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. col. R. B. Dundas, Bengal infantry, to Simla and Dalhousie, from date of availing himself of it, to the 15th Oct., on private affairs. Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, to Simla, from May 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major L. F. Dickson, M.D., for fifteen days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. J. Stephenson, Bengal staff corps, commandant 7th N.I., for one year and nine months, on private affairs. Major F. Prestage, commandant, Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for four months, from April 8, on private affairs. Rev. J. Welland, B.A., hon. chaplain, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, for nine months, from April 8. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Col. De S. Barrow, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. L. R. Christopher, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. A. C. Lilly, Madras staff corps; Major C. A. Munro, Bengal staff corps; Major F. M. Armstrong, Bengal staff corps; Surg. major G. A. Burn, M.D., Madras Medical Department; Surg. major E. J. Hoskins, M.D.; and Capt. J. T. Cummins, Madras staff corps. The furlough on private affairs granted to Surg. major W. H. Adley, of the Medical Dept., in medical charge 15th Bengal Cureton's Mooltanee cavalry, is cancelled at his own request. Major the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Bengal staff corps, for two years. Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B., Medical Department, in medical charge 4th Bengal cavalry, for twenty months. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. G. Kennedy, Bengal staff corps, commandant 2nd Punjab cavalry, Punjab frontier force, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Bengal staff corps, for twelve months. Capt. G. Edmonds (unattached), for twenty months. Major A. Schmid, divisional staff, to Bombay, for thirty days.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 1.)

MACGREGOR, A. M., acting supt. of the Central Jail, Cannanore, to act as supt. of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, during the abs. of Mr. W. A. Symonds, on priv. leave, to join on being relieved by Lieut. col. G. E. H. Beauchamp.

MARJORIBANKS, J. A., 2nd class dep. coll., to act in the 1st class during the abs. of Mr. G. E. Ricketts on leave.

SULLIVAN, H. E., acting 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, to act as president of the committee for the examination of assts. during the abs. of the Hon. D. Arbuthnott on priv. leave.

SWEET, H. E., to act as asst. supt. of police, Bellary, during the employment of Capt. R. G. Briggs on other duty.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 9.)

CLAY, Major A. O'.H, 1st asst. supt., Revenue Survey, to act as dep. supt., during the absence of Mr. W. Beaumont, on furl.

GOLDINGHAM, J. R., dist. and sessions judge of Nellore, assumed charge of the Court, from Mr. J. R. Daniel on the 24th ult.

JENKINS, Capt. R. G., supt. of police, 3rd grade, South Arcot, to act as supt. of police, 2nd grade, during the absence of Major A. T. Rolland, on leave.

PICTON-WARLOW, Major J., supt. of police, 3rd grade, South Canara, to act as supt. of police, 2nd grade, v. Capt. C. A. Porteous, acting in the 1st grade.

WRIGHT, Capt. W. F., acting Hindustani and Persian translator to Govt., assumed charge of the office from Lieut. col. F. H. Tyrrell, on March 31.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 9.)

ANDERSON.—The services of Major W. Anderson, of the staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Capt. W. Stainforth, inf. gen. list.

Surg. D. J. McCarthy, Indian med. dept.

Col. G. E. H. Beauchamp, inf., supt. Central Jail, Cannanore.

STAFF CORPS.

The services of Lieut. col. A. D. Clay, staff corps, wing officer 3rd L.I., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

Capt. P. L. Gordon, Cadre 6th regt. L.C., is perm. to proceed to Europe on m.c. for two years.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in the Madras staff corps:—

Col. E. B. Middleton, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from May 4.

Lieut. and Brevet capt. T. S. Magan, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt., from May 5.

Lieut. W. Cooke, staff corps, qrmr. 9th regt. N.I., has reported his return from Europe.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, April 25.)

CAMPBELL.—Order confd., dated April 6, by the comdt. 26th regt. N.I., app. Capt. L. F. Campbell, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as qrmr., v. Capt. F. A. Wetherall, proceeded on m.c., to appear before a medical board.

EYRE.—Order confd., dated April 8, by the officer comdg. Vizianagram, app. E. H. Eyre, adjt. 41st regt. N.I., station staff officer, Vizianagiram, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Capt. A. D. Phelps, relieved.

WYLLY.—Order confd., dated April 4, by the comdt. 8th regt. N.I., apptg. Lieut. E. A. E. Wylly to offic. as qrmr., without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing. sub., during the employment of Capt. S. L. Hunt as officg. adjt.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, April 28.)

ANDERSON—COTTER.—Major W. Anderson, staff corps, is perm. to proceed to join the Malwa Bheel corps at Jundarpore. Lieut. E. W. Cotter, R.E., having completed a tour of Indian service, will proceed to Europe for Imperial duty.

SANDERSON.—The posting of Surg. major A. Sanderson, M.D., M.A., to attached 13th N.I., of April 13, is cancelled.

SWINEY—TAIT.—Lieut. col. J. Swiney, wing officer 24th N.I., to offic. 2nd in com. 24th regt. N.I. Lieut. col. R. Tait, from general duty, Bellary, to officg. wing officer 24th N.I.

(*Head-Quarters, Madras*, May 3.)

JENKINS.—Order confd., dated April 8, by the officer com. 33rd regt., app. Lieut. Jenkins to be acting interp. to the regt. from March 7, v. Capt. Fenn, proc. on detachment.

NORRIS.—Order confd., dated April 7, by the comdt. 20th N.I., app. Lieut. col. H. M. Norris to offic. as comdt., without prejudice to his duties as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Col. J. D. C. Wallace, proc. to Jubbulpore on special duty.

WILLIAMS. Order confd., dated April 5, by the officer com. 43rd L.I., app. Lieut. R. B. R. Williams, acting instr. of musketry to the regt. from April 1, v. Capt. French, on leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Beaumont, deputy superintendent No. 5 party, revenue survey, for one year. Mr. T. Weir, acting registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, appellate side, privilege leave for three months, from July 8. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev. A. Taylor, B.A., chaplain of Vepery, privilege leave for three months, from the 1st inst. Col. A. B. Marsack, staff corps, commandant N.I., on private affairs. Mr. F. C. Puckle, deputy superintendent of No. 3, Cuddapah survey party, privilege leave for two months and twenty days.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. R. F. Oakes, Royal (Madras) engineers, district engineer, Tanjore, to Europe, on private affairs, for six months. Capt. F. A. Wetherall, infantry general list, to Europe. Lieut. col. H. R. Elliott, deputy assistant quartermaster general, Northern district, from April 21, or date of departure, for sixty days. Capt. and adjt. J. E. Gubbins, 5th brigade R.A., for four months, from May 14, Yercaud, on private affairs. Capt. H. H. Murray, 6th brigade R.A., from Jan. 19, for six months, Landour, North-West Provinces, on private affairs.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 4.)

BROWN, Major W. T., to be dist. superint. of police in the Tanna dist., but to continue to act as dist. superint. of police in the Surat dist. until Nov. 1 next, or until further orders.

HARIDAS, N., to act as judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay from May 22, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice West, or until further orders.

HENDERSON, H. J. H., asst. supt. of police, Kurrachee, was in charge of the office of the superint. of police, Kurrachee, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 21 last, both days inclusive, during the absence of Capt. Wise, on special duty in Bombay.

PORTMAN, Capt. A. B., to be superint. of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway police.

WALKER, J. W., resumed charge of his app. of acting asst. judge at Ahmedabad on April 19.

WRAY, Lieut. J. W., assumed charge of his duties as acting 2nd in com. Sawant Wari Local Corps, and *ex officio* asst. to the political superint., Sawant Wari, on the 19th ult.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 10.)

BLATHWAYT, C. G., acted as coll. and mag. of Ahmednagar from March 17 to April 23.

FRY, T. B., asst. conserv. of forests, 3rd grade, is prom. to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th ult.

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LOCH, W. W., acted as 1st asst. coll. and mag., Ahmednagar, from March 17 to March 31, both days inclusive.

NUTTALL, Col. T., Bombay staff corps, is app. to act as polit. supt. of Upper Sind until further orders.

WODEHOUSE, Capt. C., acting 1st asst. polit. agent, Kattywar, is app. to act as private sec. to H.E. the Governor during the abs of Mr. W. Lee-Warner on priv. leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 10.)

RETIREMENTS.

In continuation of G.O. No. 331, dated 3rd inst., the undermentioned officer of the Bombay army is perm. to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 22, dated Jan. 10 :—

Col. E. A. H. Bacon, staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., annuity £371. 13s., date of retirement May 8, to be paid in England.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, May 3.)

CUNNINGHAM, Major E., staff corps, to offic. as wing officer 7th regt. N.I., with effect from 15th ult., v. Major Wilson, proceeding on furl.

DRUMMOND, Major J. H., 1st regt. N.I., performed the duties of station staff officer at Ahmedabad, in addition to his own, during the absence of the asst. adj. gen., Northern div. of the army, on duty as follows:—from Feb. 22 to Feb. 27; from March 5 to March 18; from April 4 to April 24.

HALLIDAY.—Brigade order confd., dated April 17, app. Capt. S. C. Halliday to perform the duties of gunnery instructor to the 9th brig. R.A. during the absence of Lieut. A. F. Makellor, on leave, from 15th inst.

HARRISON.—Order conf'd., by Capt. Humfrey, 30th regt. N.I., comdg. detached escort, dated April 9, app. Lieut. Harrison, 30th N.I., staff officer to the force, in addition to his own duties.

MORSE—PEARSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 23, app. Lieut. W. J. Morse, qrmr. 24th regt. N.I., to offic. as wing officer and adj.; and Lieut. A. A. Pearson, 2nd wing subaltern, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. L. Radcliffe.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, May 10.)

FORDYCE.—The following order is confd.:—11th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order dated May 2, app. Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce, offieg. 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of Capt. French, or until further orders.

HARRIS.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on May 10:—Major H. W. Harris, staff corps, 3rd squad. officer, 1st L.C., Capt. H. French, staff corps, qrmr. 11th regt. N.I.

LYSTER, Lieut. W. H., 2nd wing sub. 26th regt. N.I., to offic. as adjt., 24th N.I., v. Lieut. Radcliffe, app. to the commissariat.

WORTHY, Capt. F. P., staff corps, to be 1st wing sub., 27th N.I., v. Capt. Nicolson made supernumy. on app. as station staff officer, Hyderabad.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Brigade order, dated April 5, app. Capt. A. J. Saunders, No. 4 batty. 6th brig. R.A., to relieve Capt. J. Day of the duties of acting qrmr. of the brigade.

Brigade order, dated April 17, app. Sergt. major H. Price to act as ridingmr. to the 9th brigade, v. Lieut. E. V. Hughes, and until further orders.

Capt. L. Porter, supernum. list, has been posted to No. 5 batty. 6th brig. R.A., v. F. L. Graves.

Lieut. A. M. Murray, 4th brig. R.A., has been posted to the depot brig. R.A. for two years.

Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India Lieut. col. T. P. Smith, R.A., is posted to the 4th brig., and Lieut. col. T. E. Hughes to the 9th brig. R.A., as supernumeraries.

BOMBAY ARMY REGULATIONS.

The following additions are ordered in the Govt. Resolution No. 2,779, Aug. 8, 1867, and Govt. Resolution No. 1,414, March 30, 1876, Bombay Army Regulations :—

Section 22 (Chapter II.)—(New Para.)—19A. The rules and restrictions in this Chapter are equally applicable to all warrant officers, military as well as medical, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of British regts.

Section 22 (Chapter III.)—Para. 23 (1st line); after the word "ranks" add—"as also warrant officers of all grades, military as well as medical, and all hospital apprentices."

Section 6 (Chapter II.)—Para. 37 (last line)—Add "or officers holding appointments the tenure of which is limited to five years."

ERRATUM.—SAPPERS AND MINERS.—CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENTS.—That part of G.O.C. No. 257, April 29, confirming certain acting appointments in the Sappers and Miners is cancelled.

NEW REGIMENTAL DESIGNATION.—With the approval of Government H.E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that No. 1 Company Native Artillery and Guzerat Mountain Train shall in future be designated No. 1 Mountain Battery; and No. 2 Company Native Artillery and Jacobad Mountain Train No. 2 Mountain Battery. The commanding officers of these batteries will in future by styled "commandant."

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. M. N. Shirgaonkur, assistant political agent in charge Limri, in Kattywar, privilege leave for one month. Col. Sir W. Merewether, K.C.S I. and C.B., commissioner in Sind, was absent on duty at Bombay from the forenoon of April 3 to the forenoon of April 17. Major E. Trevor, deputy collector, Sind, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, commencing from May 1. The sick leave for one year granted to Mr. R. E. H. Light, assistant superintendent, revenue survey, in charge photozincographic office, Poona, under notification dated April 20, 1875, is commuted into two years' furlough, under Sec. 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code. Major C. F. Boulton, deputy collector in Sind, subsidiary leave from March 29 to April 4. MR. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., private secretary to H.E. the Governor, three months' privilege leave from May 22. Mr. W. Wordsworth, principal, Elphinstone College, subsidiary leave from March 23 last. Mr. R. V. Bhanap, deputy educational inspector, Kenare, three months' privilege leave, with effect from April 5.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Capt. G. A. Scott, 1st battalion 2nd foot, *vid* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. E. R. Kelly, 1st battalion 3rd foot, *vid* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. M. Madden, 1st wing subaltern 16th regt. N.I., to remain at the Neilgherries, from May 1 to May 31, in extension. Surg. T. Holmes, *vid* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. E. Grey, 3rd hussars, to the Neilgherry Hills, for thirty days, from date of departure. Major the Hon. R. Hare, F battery 9th brigade R.A., to Bombay. Lieut. V. A. Farquharson, 2nd battalion 1st foot, *viâ* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Capt. J. T. Ready, 66th foot, from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Capt. A. L. Woodland, 68th foot, *vid* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, fit for duty with troops. The extension of leave granted to Capt. Butler, staff corps, in G.O.C. No. 202 of April 1, should have been Dec. 5 and not from Dec. 6 as therein stated. Major T. H. Turner, Bombay staff corps, for eighteen years. Capt. E. S. Walcott, general list infantry, sub assistant commissary general, Presidency, for eighteen months. Conductor H. A. Bennett, of the Commissariat Department, for two years. Dep. Surg. gen. H. M. Connou, M.B., Bengal Medical Establishment, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Capt. F. H. Gordon, general list, infantry, 1st wing subaltern, 14th regiment N.I., to Europe. Capt. F. J. Wise, S.C., district superintendent of police, Kurrachee, furlough to Europe for one year. Surg. major W. A. Shepherd, port surgeon, Aden, furlough to Europe for one year.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 30.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Sergt. major A. Baldrey, from the 4th dragoon guards, to be sub lieut.

10th Hussars.—Lieut. col. the Hon. C. C. Molyneux retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Royal Artillery.—The following vet. surgs on probation to be vet. surgs.:—J. Mills, v. P. Moir, resigned; T. Flintoff, v. Vet. surg., 1st class R. Poyser, transfd. to the 6th dragoon guards.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. R. A. Hickson to be capt., v. F. T. Jones, prom.

8th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Thomas, from half-pay, late 49th foot, to be capt., v. Brevet major R. Whitting, made supernum. while serving as adjt. 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia; Capt. W. H. Thomas, about to be app. to the Militia, retires upon half-pay.

9th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major H. C. Vibart to be major, v. W. C. Harvey, retired.

15th Foot.—Lieut. H. H. Oddie to be capt., v. C. K. Farquharson, retired.

17th Foot.—Qrmr. R. Storey retires upon half-pay.

43rd Foot.—Capt. W. H. Wilson, from 87th foot, to be capt., v. A. C. French, who exchanges.

45th Foot.—Sub lieut. H. A. Littledale, from the 43rd foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. M. Mason, a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

48th Foot.—Major and brevet lieut. col. J. R. Lovett retires upon full-pay.

57th Foot.—Capt. E. Frederick, Lord Gifford, v.c., from half-pay, late 24th foot, to be capt., v. R, K. Barrow, retired on temporary half-pay.

65th Foot.—Capt. L. S. Warren to be major, v. F. S. Herries, retired on full-pay; Lieut. C. A. Fillingham to be capt., v. L. S. Warren.

68th Foot.—Major J. Spratt retires upon full pay.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. J. G. Downing, from the 13th foot, to be lieut., v. T. S. Gildea, prom.

80th Foot.—Qrmr. sergt. T. Griffin, from the 15th foot, to be sub lieut., v. Lord F. FitzGerald, transfd. to the 60th foot.

89th Foot.—Sub lieut. J. D. Standen, from the 13th foot, to be sub lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. Caddell, prom.

UNATTACHED LIST.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be sub lieuts.:—

E. J. Sharpe, J. M. Clements, A. R. Hume, A. H. B. Cavaye, and Hon. C. Lambton.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dep. surg. gen. R. C. Elliot, C.B., to be surg. gen., v. J. D. McIllree, retired upon half-pay.

Surg. major M. F. Manifold, to be dep. surg. gen., v. R. C. Elliot, C.B., prom.

Surg. major A. E. Bartlet is placed upon tempy. half-pay.

Surg. major A. K. Rickards retires upon tempy. half-pay.

To be Surgeons Major.

Surgs. A. Jennings, M.D., and F. Simpson, African med. staff; J. Dustan, A. G. Bartley, M.D., H. F. Hensman, J. B. Hannah, M.D., R. P. Ferguson, A. F. Churchhill, M.D., J. S. M'Adam, E. Nicholson, A. J.

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Belmore, D. Mackie, M.D., W. G. Ross, M.D., R. W. Hare, M.B., C. S. Close, G. N. Irvine, M.D., W. H. B. Clapp, M.D., J. M. Waters, C. M. Douglas, M.D., V.C., J. E. Fannin, C. A. Maunsell, M.D., J. L. Curtis, W. Folliott, K. W. Cumming, M.D., F. B. Scott, M.D., I. McD. O'Farrel, J. Langdon, G. Ashton, M.B., W. Creyk, M.B., A. Brebner, M.D., W. Nash, M.D., W. E. Dudley, A. Doig, W. W. Quinton, M.B., W. T. Martin, M.D., W. J. Page, F. Ferguson, M.D., R. W. Troup, M.B., J. F. Beattie, M.D., A. Thomson, M.D., A. Turner, M.D., A. F. Preston, M.B., R. W. Forsayeth, C. M. Cuffe, V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G., African medical staff, J. A. Shaw, M.D., C. Haines, F. Dick, M.D., H. C. Collier, J. R. Greenhill, H. R. Greene, R. H. Bolton, J. Barker, J. Barry, M.D., African medical staff, C. A. Atkins, W. P. Smith, C. J. Weir, M.B., F. Howard, M.D., W. Elgee, T. Moriarty, M.D., J. Wallace, M.D., W. Jobson, M.D., J. Fleming, M.D., W. Atkinson, T. W. Orwin, R. C. C. Hickson, T. G. Bolster, M.D., H. F. L. Melladew, M.D., J. Middleton, M.D., D. A. Leslie, M.D., H. S. Muir, M.D., J. W. Maxham, M.D., R. Hyde, T. S. Barrow, M.D., M. Cogan, R. Turner, M.D., C. F. Churchill, M.B., T. Babington, J. Ambrose, M.D., J. Anderson, F. Johnson, M.B., A. Minto, M.B., G. Atkinson, M.B., J. Gray, M.D., T. M. Kirkwood, R. W. Davies, G. F. Dooley, and J. N. Stock.

BREVET.

Major and brevet lieut. col. J. R. Lovett, 48th foot, to have the hony. rank of col. upon retiring on full pay.

Major J. Spratt, 68th foot, to have the hony. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on full pay.

Qrmr. R. Storey, 17th foot, to have the hony. rank of capt., upon retiring on half-pay.

Surg. major H. F. Smith, M.D., retired upon half-pay, to have the hony. rank of dep. surg. gen.

Dep. asst. comy. J. Mole, warrant officer, Bengal Establishment, to have the hony. rank of lieut., but to be junior of that rank for one year.

Apothy. M. Craggs, Madras Med. Dept., to have the hony. and local rank of surg.

INDIA-OFFICE, MAY 30.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following promotions among officers of the staff corps and of her Majesty's Indian military forces made by the Government of India:—

BREVET.

To be Lieut. colonel.

Major S. Hodson, late 2nd Madras cav.

Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, Bengal cav., to be major, in succession to Lieut. gen. F. H. Sandys, Bengal inf., dec.

Capt. W. S. Macleod to be major, in succession to Lieut. gen. T. H. Shuldham, dec.

Capt. A. Farrer, Madras cav., to be major, in succession to Lieut. gen. H. James, Bombay inf., dec.

Capt. V. E. Law, Madras cav., to be major, in succession to Gen. J. Briggs, Madras inf., dec.

Major W. J. Morris, Madras cav., to be lieut. col.; Capt. H. C. Stevens, Madras cav., to be major, in succession to Major gen. Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal staff corps, retired.

Major A. E. Arbuthnot, Madras cav., to rank from Dec. 2, 1874, in succession to Col. (name borne on the Indian List as Major gen.) R. T. Snow, dec.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Majors (Brevet lieut. col.) R. Chalmers, W. H. J. Lance, J. P. Martin, T. N. Baker, R. J. L. Crutchley, (Brevet lieut. col.) C. N. H. D. Battye, (Brevet col.) G. R. Westmacott, W. C. Mitchell, and M. A. D. Orchard.

To be Majors.

Capts. R. S. Robertson, C. E. Stewart, R. B. P. P. Campbell, A. G. Owen, R. A. Wauchope, H. A. Lewis, H. G. Saunders, C. O'L. L. Prendergast, (Brevet major) H. A. Mallock, A. R. Chapman, and E. C. Codrington.

To be Captains.

Lieuts. W. Brydon, L. R. H. D. Campbell, C. H. Stoddart, J. G. Kelly, H. V. Hunt, J. B. Watts, (Brevet capt.) M. J. King-Harman, F. R. C. W. Hailes, F. Burrow, C. Folliott, W. J. Vousden, S. J. Dunlop, and C. B. Norman.

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

Lieut. col. (Brevet col.) G. Caulfield to be col.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.

Majors E. B. Ward, G. W. Holdsworth, and M. Millett.

Late 2nd European Fusiliers.—Capt. H. V. Riddell to be major.

Late 39th N.I.—Capt. W. F. Bartleman to be major.

Late 43rd N.I.—Capt. R. H. Inglis to be major.

Late 83rd N.I.—Capt. H. Rowband to be major.

Late 88th N.I.—Capt. J. Johnstone to be major.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonel.

Major W. H. Whitlock.

To be Captains.

Capts. J. W. Hindie, C. F. Moore, H. P. Rolston, F. Crawfurd, A. Wingfield, R. S. Jago, C. D. Baynes, F. Weldon, H. A. T. Nepean, and C. A. Liardt, Lieuts. A. McCally and J. J. Kennedy.

MADRAS ARMY.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Lieut. (Brevet capt.) C. M. A. Morant to be capt.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieut.-Colonel.

Major J. C. Berkeley.

Late 3rd N.I.—Capt. F. H. Tyrrell to be major.

Late 26th N.I.—Capt. R. Tait to be major.

Late 32nd N.I.—Capt. W. Stenhouse to be major.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.

Major R. Tait and F. H. Tyrrell.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.

Majors M. W. Parker and T. R. Nimmo.

To be Majors.

Capts. M. D. V. T. Grant, R. Bythell, L. Russell, and (Brevet major) W. H. Newport.

To be Captains.

Lieuts. T. Teed and B. G. Humfrey.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BEAMES—At Cuttack, April 24, wife of J. Beames, C.S., daughter.

BOND—At Kurnool, May 8, wife of H. M. Bond, supervisor, daughter.

BOSANQUET—At Sindola, April 24, wife of A. Bosanquet, B.C.S., daughter.

BURKE—At Sholapore, May 6, wife of C. T. Burke, Bombay P.W.D., son.

CONDUITT—At Allahabad, May 5, wife of H. W. Conduitt, daughter.

CRICHTON—At 54, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, April 17, wife of A. W. Crichton, son.

DACOSTA—At Chuprah, May 7, wife of W. DaCosta, son.

DEANE—At Mussoorie, May 4, wife of Capt. T. Deane, B.S.C., daughter.

DEGARNIER—At Calcutta, May 2, wife of F. J. N. DeGarnier, daughter.

FINLAYSON—At Malabar Hill, May 8, wife of D. Finlayson, daughter.

GLASS—At Kamptee, April 29, wife of J. G. H. Glass, executive engr., P.W.D., daughter.

GOUGH—At Coonoor, May 7, wife of P. Gough, son. [ter.

GRAHAME—At Chicacole, April 27, wife of W. F. Grahame, C.S., daugh-

HARRINGTON—At Unao, April 25, wife of H. B. Harrington, daughter.

HUNTER—At Yercand, May 1, wife of Major Hunter, R.E., son.

LEITCH—At Calcutta, May 8, wife of H. J. Leitch, daughter.

MURRAY—At Peshawur, May 3, wife of E. J. Murray, 51st King's Own L.I., daughter, still-born.

NICOLAY—At Mooteeharee, April 26, wife of Gilbert Nicolay, daughter.

PRIOR—At Madras, May 10, wife of Capt. H. Prior, daughter.

RICHARDSON—At Coobin, May 8, wife of F. G. Richardson, son.

RIDEOUT—At Bellary, Ceded Districts, April 29, wife of Lieut. col. F. G. Rideout, Madras Army, daughter.

SMITH—At Ahmedabad, May 5, wife of U. Smith, barrackmr., daughter.

SPITTA—At Lahore, May 9, wife of C. H. Spitta, daughter.

WHYTE—At Vellore, May 7, wife of Capt. H. Whyte, daughter.

WILKINS—At Mussoorie, May 7, wife of Capt. W. H. Wilkins, dep. supt. Revenue Survey, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT—MUNRO.—At Calcutta, May 6, G. I. Arbuthnot to Lettie M. C., daughter of D. Munro.

COOK—GILLIES.—At Calcutta, April 27, Andrew, son of J. Cook, to Mary, daughter of D. Gillies.

EDWARDS—FERRIS.—At St. Peter's, Calcutta, April 27, O. R. Edwards, of Mootehari, Chumparun, Bengal, to Caroline F., daughter of Lieut. col. W. S. Ferris, F.R.G.S.

GRAY—MARSHALL.—At Byculla, May 2, J. E. Gray, Govt. telegraph dept., to Sarah, daughter of the late T. Marshall.

MADGE—DRACOTT.—At Indore, April 9, G. J. S. Madge, acct., controller's office, Holkar State Railway, to Mary, eldest daughter of C. Dracott, of Indore.

MCCONAGHY—BIRDWOOD.—At Surat, May 3, W. McConaghy, surg., Bombay med. service, to Mary, third daughter of Major gen. Birdwood, retired Bombay army.

MCKENZIE—MIDDLETON.—At Kurrachee, May 2, S. McKenzie, engr. and contractor, to Jane A., daughter of G. Middleton, H.M.'s Customs, Aberdeen.

SHIPMAN—PENN.—At Jullundhur, April 26, E. Shipman, to Kate, eldest daughter of J. H. Penn.

SIEGER—ADAMS.—At Calcutta, May 6, A. Sieger, to Emma S., daughter of G. T. P. D. Adams.

STRATFORD—EFFENDI.—At Lahore, April 26, Capt. R. Stratford, 1-6th regt., to Lennie M., daughter of H. A. Carne, and widow of Anta Vullitch Effendi, late Turkish Vice-Consul at Tiflis.

TURNBULL—TOMSON.—At Landour, May 8, H. F. Turnbull, lieut., to Sarah K., youngest daughter of the late W. Tomson.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Lahore, May 6, Jessie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Anderson, aged 8.

BEGBIE—At Madras, May 8, Major G. J. F. Begbie, aged 44.

COTTON—At Ahmedabad, May 8, A. E. O. Cotton, Lieut. R.E., aged 28.

CRITCHELL—At Rajpore, May 3, Richard Critchell, late jailor, aged 45.

DARLING—April 22, on the steamship *Almora*, wife of Robert Darling.

ELIOTT—At Punjab, April 30, Helen, wife of Capt. G. A. Eliott, Paymr., Royal Scots.

FOSTER—At Delhi, May 4, Mabel N., child of William Foster, Inland Customs Dept., aged 7.

HALL—At Lahore, May 7, wife of J. P. S. Hall, aged 45.

HOUGH—At the Presy. General Hospital, on May 8, Capt. H. W. Hough, late of H.M.'s 32nd regt., aged 54.

MCGOVERN—At Bombay, April 28, Nicolas McGovern, aged 31.

MCKENZIE—At Mahableshwur, May 7, W. A. L. McKenzie, aged 47.

OAKES—At Bangalore, April 24, A. R. Oakes, major Madras staff corps, aged 38. [Ravenhill, aged 5 months.

RAVENHILL—At Umballa, May 9, H. G., infant child of Major F. G.

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Home.

OUDH AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company will hold their general meeting on the 14th inst., and the South Indian Railway Company on the 27th inst.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At the general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the directors' report, which has already been referred to under this head, was adopted.

THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FINED.—A fine of 500 rupees has been inflicted on the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for carrying warlike munitions to China *via* Bombay.

NIZAM'S RAILWAY.—It is notified that the half-yearly interest on the Nizam's State Railway Company's issue of £500,000 Guaranteed Six per Cent. Stock, due 30th inst., will be paid at the counting-house of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., on and after that date.

THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.—Lord Sandhurst proposes to move an address on June 15, for copy of any correspondence which may have lately passed between the Government of India and the India-office with reference to the wants of her Majesty's native forces in India.

THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—The *Gazette* announces the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George :—To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the Order, Colonel Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A., Lieut.-Governor of the island of Penang.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.— It is announced by order of the Postmaster-General that correspondence for the French colonies will be subject, on and after July 1, to the rates of postage applicable to the Postal Union. There will also be a reduction of postage to the East Indies, Aden, and Zanzibar, and to Australia and New Zealand, *via* Brindisi, and to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Labuan, and other foreign countries in the East, either *via* Brindisi or *via* Marseilles.

MILITARY.—A competitive examination for the first appointments to the cavalry and infantry is to commence on July 3 at the London University. One hundred and thirty appointments are to be competed for—viz., thirty in the cavalry, ninety in the infantry, and ten in the West India regiments. The long-expected Royal Warrant for the increase of the pay of the non-commissioned officers of the army and privates of the Foot Guards has at length been issued. A study of the new regulations show that all ranks below that of a commissioned officer derive more or less pecuniary advantage.

A SOLDIERS' WIDOW.—The Prince of Wales has done a gracious act to the widow of a corporal of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines. While on duty one night in the *Serapis* on the passage from Bombay to Calcutta, Corporal Alfred Ledsham fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to Calcutta, where it was buried, the crew of the ship erecting a monument in memory of their comrade. On the return of the Prince to this country a letter was sent to the Equerry to his Royal Highness on behalf of Mrs. Ledsham, when a very kindly-worded letter was received in reply, enclosing a cheque for £20 from his Royal Highness and a photograph of the monument over the grave of her deceased husband.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was held on Friday afternoon, at the offices in Leadenhall-street; Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which stated that the net profit amounted to £324,440. 11s. 8d. The expenditure was 61·96 per cent. of the receipts, against 70·43 per cent. in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the cost of maintenance of the permanent way and works was £88. 12s. 10d. per railway mile, against £96. 11s. 9d. in 1874. Mr. Arnold seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and d rectors.

INDIAN APPEAL.—RAJAH HURFPOSAND v. SHEO DYAL.—The property in dispute in this appeal was amassed by an undivided Hindoo family carrying on business as bankers. The property, which is situated in Oude, came within the terms of Lord Canning's well-known proclamation of 1858, confiscating to the British Government the proprietary right in the soil of the province. It appeared that the family in question had rendered great services to the British Government during the Mutiny, and as a reward their lands had been exempted from the confiscation, and other forfeited lands were transferred to their possession. The grant of this property was made to one member of the family, as their lordships now held, for the joint benefit of all the members. Their lordships also held that the property must be distributed, according to the law of the Mitacshara, among the descendants of the two brothers *per stirpes*. They reversed the decrees appealed from, with costs out of the estate.

THE SEE OF CALCUTTA.—Various rumours have been floating as to the Bishopric of Calcutta. Since its definite refusal by Mr. Maclagan it was said that Lord Salisbury had offered it to the Rev. W. Milman, a son of the late distinguished historian of Latin Christianity, dean of St. Paul's, and a cousin of the late Bishop of Calcutta. It would, perhaps, have been well if the Milman tradition had been kept up in the diocese of Calcutta, and Mr. W. Milman, a canon of St. Paul's, and vicar of St. Augustine's, is a clergyman of some mark and note. It is stated, however, that he also has refused the offer of the Secretary of State for India. The truth is that Calcutta is believed to be unhealthy, and that there is great difficulty in getting any one to accept the see. It is generally believed that the Marquis of Salisbury would be unwilling to appoint any clergyman unless he were a High-Churchman. Anyhow, at present this important see appears to be going begging, and there has even been a theory that a rather obscure young Oxford graduate, who is only a few years over thirty, has a chance.—*Home News.*

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER.—The complimentary dinner given by the officers of the Indian Medical Service to Sir Joseph Fayrer came off on the Queen's birthday, at St. James's Hall. The chair was occupied by Dr. Forsyth, C.B., Inspector-General retired, General Alexander returning thanks for the Army, and Sir Alexander Armstrong for the Navy. The Chairman proposed the health of Sir Joseph Fayrer, who on rising to return thanks was received with much applause. He proceeded to give a rapid sketch of the Prince's tour— the pleasures, the difficulties, and the dangers with which it had been attended. His anxieties were not a little increased on finding it necessary to recommend an alteration in the arrangements for an extension of the journey to Southern India, where cholera then prevailed. His responsibilities were, however, lightened by the kind and efficient aid he at all times received from his brethren of the service. Amongst the company present were Deputy Surgeon-General Mackinnon, C.B., Professor Longmore, Surgeon-General F. Innes, C.B., Dr. Leckie, Surgeon-General Cox, Mr. Jabez Hogg, Dr. Playfair, &c.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG.—Sir Salar Jung arrived at Folkestone on Thursday evening from Paris, and was met by the Mayor and Corporation of the town, who presented him with an address. In reply Sir Salar said :—

I thank you most heartily for your very cordial expressions of welcome on my arrival in England. It affords me the greatest interest and pleasure to carry out my long cherished desire to see this country, with which the family of my master, his Highness the Nizam, has been so closely connected during the past century. I can also claim an intimate association with some of the highest officers of the British Government, dating back as far as the year when my great grandfather, Meer Aulum, on the part of the Nizam, proceeded to Calcutta to arrange with Lord Cornwallis the treaty and alliance for making the first war against Tippoo Sahib. You have alluded to the recent visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, and I must ask your permission to add my assurance to your conviction on this subject—namely, that England and India are thereby knit closer together in bonds of unity and peace. The opportunity offered to the Princes and nobles of the native States to do honour to the Heir Apparent to the British Throne has been gladly and faithfully accepted wherever it was possible, and I can affirm the result is that this Royal visit has very materially strengthened the affection and developed the loyal feelings of the native Princes and people of India to the British Crown and to the Empress of India, and I shall ever pray for the prosperity of Great Britain and her Indian Empire.

His Highness was loudly cheered, and was then carried to the special train in waiting. He was attended by about sixty servants. His Highness arrived in London at half-past eight, and was conveyed to a carriage, and driven to a residence prepared for him in Piccadilly.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *May* 29.—THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, in answer to Mr. LOWE, said that it was true that the shares of a company formed by the Nizam for the construction of a railway were placed upon the London market last year. This, however, was in accordance with an arrangement made between the Governments of Lord Mayo and the Nizam.

DESERTION FROM THE ARMY.—Mr. HARDY, in reply to Mr. HOPWOOD, stated that his attention had been drawn to the case of Samuel Chappell, charged with deserting from the 85th Regiment twenty-two years ago. This man had been arrested as a deserter, and taken before the Stockport magistrates, where he produced a certificate of naturalisation as an American subject. The magistrates then wrote to the War Office for advice. The prisoner was finally tried, but he was not punished, on account of his ill-health and for other reasons, and, in addition, his discharge had been sent down to him, with an order of protection for the future.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *June* 1.—INDIAN GAOLS.—Lord G. HAMILTON, in answer to Mr. A. M'ARTHUR, said : There is no doubt that overcrowding is an evil which has been complained of in Indian gaols, but in the new gaols steps have been taken to re-

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medy this evil. The prisoners are, however, classified with great care. In certain prisons convicts are employed as gaol servants, but never in greater proportion than 12 per cent. of the average strength of the prisoners. The various Governments in India have done much during the past few years towards improving gaols, both as to accommodation as well as to moral instruction and superintendence, and the hon. gentleman may rest assured that this important subject will still continue to occupy their attention.

India Office.

June 2, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. O. G. R. McWilliam, F. Giles, H. F. Evans, C. W. McMinn, T. Roberts, W. Wavell, E. B. Steedman, R. S. Aikman, J. B. Ramsay (Uncov.), G. Greig (Uncov.), C. Bagshawe (Uncov.), C. J. F. T. Forbes (Uncov.), W. B. Harington (Uncov.), J. W. Barlow (Uncov.), C. Innes (Uncov.), J. W. Buyers (Uncov.), and Dr. J. Ferguson (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. V. Agnew.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. S. Forman.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. W. J. H. Lance, Staff Corps; Capt. D. Adamson, Staff Corps; Surg. major G. C. Chesnaye; Major E. A. C. Lambert, Staff Corps; Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, Inf.; Surg. K. McLeod; Major the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Staff Corps; Major J. Miller, Staff Corps; Capt. C. E. Salkeld, Staff Corps; Major J. Stewart, R.A.; Surg. J. S. Gunn; Col. J. Doran, C.B., Staff Corps; Col. W. S. Oliphant, R.E.; Capt. F. E. Wiggens, Inf.; Capt. G. Edmonds, Unattached; Surg. A. H. Williams; Capt. C. Young, Inf.; Capt. J. Cook, Staff Corps; and Lieut. col. D. S. Buist, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. A. Sim, R.E.; Capt. R. P. Pennefather, R.E.; Major J. G. Bell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. A. T. Baldwin, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. T. Benwell, Staff Corps; Capt. P. L. Gordon, Cav.; and Lieut. col. H. Fraser, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. F. F. Waller, V.C., Staff Corps; Major A. R. Wilson, Staff Corps; Lieut. M. James, Staff Corps; Surg. W. R. Gordon; Lieut. F. H. Forjett, Staff Corps; Brig. gen. J. W. Schneider, Inf.; and Lieut. col. J. Le Mesurier, R.E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. E. F. J. Porcelli (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.; and F. B. Girdlestone (Uncov.), 6 mo., s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. Deas, H. Osborne (Uncov.), and W. Scott (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. H. Spry.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major N. C. Macnamara, from April 15, 1876; and Surg. major G. K. Poole, from May 7, 1876.

Madras Estab.—Surg. major J. T. Williams, from June 7, 1876.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. major J. Y. Smith, from Feb. 21, 1876.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

DURNFORD—The wife of Major A. G. Durnford, R.E., of a son, at Aldershot, May 29.

HILL—The wife of Lieut. gen. Hill, Col. 75th Regt., of a daughter, at Newton Abbot, May 28.

LUKIN—The wife of Major gen. Lukin, of a son, at Tiverton, May 25.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—TURNER.—Geo. W. Allen, of Allahabad, India, to Maud, daughter of the late Rev. John Fisher Turner, at Surbiton, June 1.

BENNETT—ROBSON.—John Bennett, to Amy L., daughter of the late Lieut. col. S. Robson, H.E.I.C.S., at St. George's, Hanover-square, June.

JACKSON—TRONSON.—C. S. Jackson, Capt. R.A., to Edith M., daughter of the late Col. Tronson, 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, at Weybridge, June 1.

SAVILE—LECKE—Phillip G. Savile, to Charlotte M., daughter of the late Admiral Sir H. Lecke, at Ayot, St. Lawrence, Herts, June 1.

THURSTON—SEDLEY.—John H. Thurston, to Ellen E., daughter of the late Major John S. Sedley, Bengal Staff Corps, at Alverstoke, Hants, May 25.

WODEHOUSE—BAGOT.—Edmund R., son of Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Govr. of Bombay, to Adela H. S., daughter of the Rev. Charles Bagot, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, June 1.

DEATHS.

ALCOCK—Major gen. G. Alcock, late Royal Madras Artillery, at 3, St. James's-square, Bath, May 31.

ARNAUD—Major Henry H. Arnaud, late H.E.I.C.S., at Edinburgh, May 24, aged 73.

BRETT—Harriett L., widow of the late Capt. Wm. Brett, 8th hussars, at Sunnymead, Tenby, May 27.

FALCON—A. B. Falcon, B.C.S., on board the *Cathay*, May 5, aged 43.

GATEY—William Gatey, Lieut. and Instructor of Musketry, 100th Regt., at Duncannon Fort, near Waterford, May 19, aged 30.

HEELEY—Wilfred L. Heeley, Indian C.S., Inspector of Jails under the Governor of Bengal, at 41, Clarendon-road, May 23, aged 43.

MACKEY—Marie A., widow of A. A. Mackey, late of Calcutta, at Cheltenham, May 31, aged 62.

PELLY—Graham D., the daughter of Lieut. gen. Henry J. Pelly, Bombay Army, at 55, Ladbrooke-grove-road, May 29, aged 8.

RHODIUS—Hermann Rhodius, late of Calcutta, at Venice, on his way home from India, May 30, aged 38.

SELBY—W. B. Selby, late Commander H.M.'s Indian Navy, and Surveyor in Mesopotomia, at Exeter, May 24.

SHEPHERD—William A. Shepherd, M.D., Surgeon major, Indian Army, port surgeon at Aden, at sea, on his way home, May 1.

THOMPSON—Col. Edward Thompson, B.S.C., and Agent to the Gov. gen. of India at Moorshedabad, at 8, Princes-street, May 25, aged 52.

WEBB—Emma J., widow of the late Allan Webb, M.D., Surgeon major, Bengal Medical Staff, at Bayswater, May 22.

YOUNG—Capt. Walter St. John Young, late 38th Regt., of typhoid fever, at Meudon, near Paris, May 21, aged 32.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 26. Carrick Castle, Manila.—27. Berengaria, Calcutta; Harmonia, Bombay.—28. Str. Irrawaddy, Rangoon; Star of Denmark, Calcutta; str. Cathay, Calcutta; Star of China, Manila.—28. Buccleuch, Bombay; Dewa Gungadhur, Cochin; str. Sultan, Calcutta; str. Cerdic, Bombay; Timsah, Kurrachee.—30. Str. Manitoban, Calcutta; str. Queen Margaret, Calcutta; str. Stelvio, Bombay.—31. Eagle, Bimlipatam; str. Egbert, Bombay; Dharwar, Calcutta; E. Cardwell, Calcutta.—June 1. Str. Viceroy, Calcutta; str. Strathleven, Bombay; str. Zeal, Bombay; str. Trentham Hall, Bombay.—2. Viceroy, Calcutta.—5. Str. Tanjore, Bombay; Syria, Calcutta; str. Teviot, Penang; Cholula, Calcutta; British Envoy, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 26. Str. Palm, Bombay; Nelson, Calcutta; Early Morn, Calcutta.—27. Shatton Audley, Aden; Dexterous, Penang; Merse, Bombay; str. Glendale, Bussorah; Great Victoria, Bombay.—28. Str. Mandalay, Rangoon.—30. Warden Law, Zanzibar.—June 1. Str. Nepaul, Calcutta.—2. Lady Belhaven, Calcutta; str. Holland, Batavia; Carnarvonshire, Nagasaki; Ellen, Mauritius; City of Halifax, Kurrachee.—4. Str. Blenheim, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. India, May 27.—From LIVERPOOL.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. McGill, Miss E. McGill, Master McGill, Miss S. J. Highby, Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine and family, Major Hunter, Mr. Morphew.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nepaul, June 1.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. F. Price, Capt. W. Sharp, Mr. W. Main, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nixon. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackertich and child. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Price, Mrs. Foord. For CEYLON.—Mr. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Scoales. For HONG KONG.—Mr. M. Barrow. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Somerville. For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Jeffares, Rear Admiral Luard, Mr. Kirkness, Flag Lieut. Lawrence.

Per str. Pera, June 12.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Williams, Mr. Logan, Col. Davidson, Mr. McKee, Mr. G. Wingrove, Mr. Richardson, Lieut. col. Iredell.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Dharwar, from Calcutta, April 14, 8 S., 18 W.
Haddon Hall, for Calcutta, April 15, 25 S., 27 W.
Botanist, for Calcutta, April 8, 17 S., 29 W.
Edward Cardwell, from Calcutta, May 19, 44 N., 23 W.
Sheve Bloom, for Bombay, April 17, 2 N., 24 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Cholatu, for Calcutta, and the str. Bengal, for Bombay, were in collision in the river on May 26. They both put back to docks, with damage.

The following has been received by Captain Owen of Messrs. Green's steamer Sultan:—

"Str. Sultan, off Gravesend, May 29, 1876.

"Dear Captain Owen,—At the close of a very pleasant and successful voyage, we, passengers by the good str. Sultan, desire, before leaving the vessel, to express to you our best acknowledgments and thanks for the uniform courtesy and attention we have received from you and the officers of the ship during the voyage, and we shall be glad if you will convey to the owners our entire satisfaction with the *ménage* and the arrangements made for the general convenience and comfort of the passengers.—With our best wishes for your continued success and prosperity, we remain, yours very truly, G. A. BALLARD, F. M. BALLARD, G. VANS AGNEW, R. VANS AGNEW, and rest of passengers."

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Riddell, Mr. Hills, Bishop of Bombay and Chaplain and Capt. Sheppard.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. F. C. Anderson.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, two Misses Bullock, Miss Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. De Santy, and Mrs. Baker.

JUNE 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Major Playfair.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Puckle.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Osborne.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Capt. Oldham.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Floyd, Mr. O. Callaghan, and Major Vibart.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Rangan.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Ker.

JUNE 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. F. Grant, and Capt. and Mrs. C. Beynon.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Banyard.
SOUTHAMPTON to ZANZIBAR.—Sub lieuts. Hume and King.

JUNE 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Byng, and Miss Griffin.

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PATIALA.—There is every probability of the Supreme Government permitting the present Ministers at Patiala to carry on the administration of the State, as they have heretofore done, without the assistance of a British official. Our reason for supposing this is based on the request made by the three Phulkian Chiefs (Patiala, Nabha, and Jhind) to the Government of India in 1858, which received favourable consideration, and was ultimately acceded to. The following are the terms of it:—That in case of a minority in any one of the three houses, a Council of Regency, formed of three of the old and trusted Ministers of the State, should be appointed by the British Agent in consultation with the two other Phulkian Chiefs; but that all strangers and relatives of the minor should be excluded from the Council. Khalifa Mahommed Husun, the Prime Minister, who has been the mainstay of the State for the last six years, and the chief mover in all the improvements that have been carried out, will doubtless be made president of the Council of Regency, as we believe that the Punjab Government has great confidence in his ability and integrity. There are four other chief ministers; the two other members will most likely be selected from these, or else two will take it in turn to sit with the President in Council. The Government of the Punjab is, we believe, adverse to sending a British resident to administer the State. We ourselves see no reason why such a course should be carried out. There is every prospect, indeed, that if the present ministry is backed up by the Government, they will do the best in their power to keep up their good name and that of the Patiala State. They will be put on their mettle, as they well know what would result from mismanagement. If they continue to carry on their duties as efficiently as they did during the late Maharajah's lifetime, the State will flourish, and remain, as heretofore, the most civilised in Northern India.—*Pioneer.*

HANDSOME AMENDS.—The following official paper needs no comment on our part:—

No. 38.—From the Officiating Commissioner, Benares Division, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, dated Benares, March 21.

Sir,—With reference to the concluding remarks in para. 65 of the orders of Government on the Police Administration Report of these provinces for 1874, and to para. 5 of my review of the Benares Police Reports which elicited the same, I have the honour to state for the information of Government that I have, within the last two days, been furnished, through the courtesy of the Civil and Sessions Judge here, with a copy of the order of his predecessor reversing the decision of the Munsiff on which I had animadverted.

Coupling the Magistrate's report of the case (which is strictly correct in facts) with the statement which Mr. Colvin made that the judge had upset the Munsiff's decision, I too hastily arrived at the conclusion that the judge in so doing had regarded the said decision as an unjust one. I find, however, now that I have had an opportunity of reading Mr. Willock's judgment, that he reversed the Munsiff's decision simply on legal grounds, and without calling into question or impugning in any other way the justice thereof. My remarks, therefore, were entirely uncalled for, recorded as they were under the erroneous impression that I was merely following in the footsteps of the judge.

The above facts having come to my knowledge, I take the earliest opportunity of making the only reparation in my power to the Munsiff, whose character for justice I had thus unjustly assailed, and beg, therefore, that, as Government called the attention of the High Court of Judicature to my former remarks, a copy of this letter may also be transmitted to the Court in vindication on my part of the Munsiff's character, and in expression of my extreme regret that one of the judges subordinate to that Court should have thus suffered unmerited obloquy, though only for a time, at my hands.

I have also given the judge here, Mr. Brodhurst, a copy of this letter, and I have asked him to express to the Munsiff my great regret that I should have injured him, as I did, both in thought and word.—I have, &c., C. P. CARMICHAEL, Officiating Commissioner.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 8.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, June 9.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	567
Casualties, &c.	570
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Diamond Fields of Haidarabad	571
NOTICES OF BOOKS:—	
"The Travels of Guru Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh"	571
Affairs in Khelat.—V.	572
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Depreciated Rupee	573
The Secretary of State's Bills ...	573
Indian Army Reforms	574
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	574
Miscellaneous	574
Shipping and Commercial ...	575
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous	576
Shipping and Commercial ...	577
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	577
Shipping and Commercial ...	577
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	578
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	581
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	582
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	583
HOME:—	
Improvements in the Construction of Ships of War, &c. ...	584
Miscellaneous	584
Imperial Parliament	584
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	585
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	585
Shipping	585
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	586
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	586
ADVERTISEMENTS	587

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 22; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, May 20; Calcutta, May 19.

OF the latest mail news perhaps the most important is the departure from Simla of the Viceroy's native aide-de-camp with despatches for the Amir of Kabul. The officer in question passed through Peshawar about the middle of May. The exact object of his errand had not transpired; but to judge from a carefully ambiguous article in the *Pioneer* it would seem that Lord Lytton's Government has been tempted to revive the old oft-rejected and hitherto bootless project of maintaining an English Envoy or Resident at Kabul. If the idea were regarded merely from Indian or Afghan standpoints there would probably be, as the Allahabad journal puts it—

"A general agreement to the effect that no reasonable probabilities would justify the permanent establishment of an European agency within Afghan territory. Diplomacy in the east is not quite so simple a matter as in Europe, and besides the question whether circumstances are likely to require the presence of a British envoy at a foreign Court, the Government of India has to consider what risks such a representative would be likely to run, and whether it is worth while to confront the obligations which it would certainly have to recognise if it should send such an envoy, and if he were to fall a victim to any of the multifarious intrigues and disturbances to which native Indian States are so especially liable.

On the other hand there are some things "connected with events further in the interior"—why not say at once in Central Asia?—which an English political might ferret out at the Afghan capital; and "it may be questioned whether in this very exceptional case the Government would not be justified in running certain risks—less, perhaps, whatever happened, than they have generally been considered." We are then told in somewhat plainer terms, that on this question Lord Northbrook held the same view as his predecessors against the view favoured by the Secretary of State. Lord Lytton, however, being assumedly at one with Lord Salisbury, the old scheme is once more taken up; but our mysterious contemporary still feels "tolerably confident in asserting that the notion of sending an envoy to Cabul is not under consideration in such a way as to render the arrangement probable, except under some entirely new combination of circumstances. That such a measure would be in harmony with a foreign policy for India receiving its impulse from the present Ministry at home, seems clear; and nothing would surprise us less than its realisation, if the Central Asian question should become additionally embarrassing." Quiet-going and prudent people, however, "may be at peace for the present;" for the Allahabad oracle "cannot hear that Kabul is marked out to afford a political opening for any modern Elphinstone." This means, we suppose, that Lord Lytton is merely sounding Sher Ali on the matter in hand, and is quite prepared to be disappointed.

A Government resolution placing the Bombay Mint under the direct administration of the Government of India has just been published. The Government hold that whatever of local character the Mint formerly had has now ceased, owing to the changes caused by the Suez Canal; nor does there seem to be any advantage in the interposition of the local Government between the Bombay Mint Master and the Government of India which could compensate for the inconvenience therein involved. The success of the Mint administration by the Bombay Government is at the same time cordially acknowledged. It is decreed that henceforth the senior Mint Master shall receive the higher pay of whichever Mint he may have charge.

A RECENT visitor to Kashmir, on his return to Rawal Pindi, gave the correspondent of a Bombay journal an appalling account of the extent and fatality of the cholera epidemic now raging in Kashmir. The inhabitants, he said, were dying by hundreds, and the disease had spread throughout the valley. The reports sent to our Government were utterly untrustworthy, owing to the lax system of registering deaths. The quarantine establishment between Kashmir and Marri is said to be a farce, those seeking ingress finding no difficulty in evading the same. It appears that the Punjab Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. D. Renzy, is of the same opinion, as he has recommended the removal of the quarantine.

THE contract between the King of Burma and some Italians for the intended railway from Mandalay to the British Indian frontier has been duly signed. The line is to be completed in six years and a half, and the King guarantees 12 per cent. interest until he has paid all costs of making the railway.

A PUBLIC meeting was to be held in Calcutta to consider the questions raised by the incidents connected with the late famine in Bengal, especially with regard to the making of that subject a party question in the House of Commons. The requisition to the Sheriff to convene the meeting was signed by all the leading barristers and pleaders, and by many of the leading members of the mercantile community.

MR. RIDSDALE, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

THE report of the Public Works Department for the official year 1874-75 tells a satisfactory tale of the progress of arboriculture through the North-West Provinces. In Azimgarh alone, which may be taken as a fair specimen of districts in the plains, 3,643 trees were planted on the several lines of road during the year, and two nurseries containing 3,876 trees, chiefly shisham, nim, pipal, jamun, mangoe, and siris are kept up. In the Kamaon division a pleasant hill climate has encouraged the planting out of apple, pear, and peach trees, and, in fact, of nearly all the fruit trees known in England. The importance

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of a supply of good fruit is so great, especially where invalids and children are concerned, that more yet might be done in this direction. In Saharanpur, for instance, an energetic magistrate succeeded a few years ago in growing peaches equal to any seen in England, in place of the small hard, Indian fruit of the same kind. The report also contains some useful hints. It is noted that in some places where difficulty has been found in getting trees to grow, owing to saltpetre soil and white ants, a solution of *tutia* or sulphate of copper used once a fortnight, and a solution of arsenic used once only, has been used with good effect. The advantage of protecting young trees by simply digging a trench round the plant, instead of building a wall, is thus conclusively argued:—"The objection to the wall system was that all air was excluded from the root of the tree and prevented its growth, and also after the rains the walls required renewal. The custom of planting cactus round the tree is even worse than the wall, as the cactus, being the stronger plant, absorbs all the strength of the soil and leaves the young tree impoverished, and also chokes it up from above. With the tree protection described above, the young plant gets abundance of air, is open to regular inspection, takes root sooner, and the root has a tendency to go perpendicularly down and not spread out. The cost is one anna each, and nothing for maintenance. Trees so protected are seldom eaten by animals if the mound in the centre is made small enough."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has published a resolution in which he proposes to grant scholarships for proficiency to girls in the three divisions of the Presidency, Burdwan and Dacca. The idea is professedly taken from the *Ootturpara Hitakari Sobha*, which has had some success in adopting a system of girls' scholarships. The Lieutenant-Governor consulted the Director as to the feasibility of some similar system being adopted by Government, and Mr. Woodrow is of opinion that it should receive a trial in the three divisions above-named. "In the districts which comprise these divisions he proposes to have scholarship examinations for girls held in three grades—primary, intermediate and vernacular. He would make the standards nearly the same as in the corresponding scholarships for boys, substituting needlework, embroidery, and knitting for higher arithmetic and science." No additional assignments are at present to be made for these scholarships. The local committees in the different districts are to expend on them such portion—not exceeding a fourth of their scholarship grant—as they may deem advisable. In Calcutta, where there is no district committee, the scheme must stand over till next year, as Government cannot provide the one thousand and eight hundred rupees which Mr. Woodrow asks for. The committees are to be guided by their own discretion as to whether they will best forward the cause of female education by largely establishing scholarships, or by extending the present practices of rewarding regular attendance and of rewarding *gurus*, or teachers, according to the number of their female pupils. "But it must be understood that in all districts of the three divisions referred to, and as far as possible in all districts throughout the Lower Provinces, the Government will expect that some substantial portion either of the Government grant-in-aid or of the scholarship assignment, or of both these funds, shall be devoted to the promotion of female education."

A RANGOON telegram of June 9 states that Mr. Grosvenor when at Mandalay was not admitted to the presence of the King of Burmah. All Mr. Grosvenor's despatches have been sent to Simla, and the result of his mission has not been allowed to transpire at Rangoon.

IF the reports just telegraphed from Calcutta by the *Times* correspondent have any foundation, the Grosvenor mission of inquiry into the murder of Mr. Margary has ended, as so many feared it would, in smoke. According to that authority, it is rumoured that the Mission has been a success only so far that the party has arrived safe. The inquiry into Mr. Margary's murder was futile, and no results were obtained. Mr. Grosvenor's report "probably exculpates the King of Burmah and Lisitahi. The report will probably not be published during the existence of the European complications." It is further stated that the Rangoon public are much disappointed with the result of the Mission. Messrs. Baber and Davenport return to China at once. Mr. Grosvenor remains at Rangoon awaiting orders for Simla or China.

THE same informant mentions a rumour that the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief will make a two months' tour along the North-Western frontier early in the next cold season. This, and the fact that Lord Lytton lately summoned to Simla Sir Lewis Pelly, Dr. Bellew, and other officers of experience, are held to indicate a vigorous frontier policy.

THE Legislative Council will hold its first meeting at Simla on the 22nd inst. Several officials from various Provinces are now assembled at Simla to confer regarding the adoption of a uniform system of compiling and recording trade and agricultural statistics. It appears that some uneasiness was lately felt in India owing to the continued reports of the Viceroy's ill-health. He is said, however, to have derived much benefit from his short stay at Mashobra, near Simla.

ACCORDING to latest telegrams the Khan of Khelat has gone to Mastang to meet Major Sandeman. The neighbouring tribes continue friendly to the mission. The Bolan Pass is open, and caravans are passing through safely. It is stated that the Afridis express their readiness to allow the repair of the Kohat Pass road, if they are paid a certain sum for their forbearance. No fresh acts of aggression have been committed, but our troops still blockade the Adam Khel tribe, which is said to be suffering greatly in consequence.

NEWS has just been received in Calcutta from the Persian Gulf of the increasing virulence of the plague. The *Indian Medical Gazette* points out that the climate, soil, and people of Bengal are adapted for an extension of the plague, and urges extensive sanitary reforms in the native part of Calcutta. It describes the state of some quarters as positively loathsome.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of yesterday's date the *Pioneer* says that the Government has sent home a report on the unsatisfactory state of the Indian Marine. It objects to paying £70,000 yearly to the Admiralty unless it is allowed some control over the men-of-war on the East Indian Station. It demands either a naval force of its own, or that the present squadron should be put under its orders. The former seems to us the only way of getting out of the mess caused by the amalgamation; and our remark holds good of the Army also. Neither service can be efficient so long as it is directly managed from this country. The report also draws attention to the anomalous state of affairs regarding vessels belonging to the Indian Government. Not being war ships, naval discipline cannot be enforced; but, as they are not merchant ships, the Merchant Shipping Act does not apply to them, and as the Viceroy's Council can legislate only for India, there are apparently no means of enforcing discipline on board these vessels when at sea. It is certainly desirable that steps should be taken to put a stop to this anomaly.

IT has at length been publicly announced that the late Viceroy of India is henceforth to be known as Earl of Northbrook; a dignity which he has fairly earned by four years of prudent administration and conscientious discharge of very important duties, including many months of hard and anxious labour on account of the Bengal Famine. Sir R. Temple, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, has also been rewarded with a Baronetcy for his zeal in carrying out the needful measures of famine relief, on a scale which may have been more than adequate to the occasion. Sir Richard, at any rate, has little cause to complain of insufficient recognition of services which he himself has always taken good care that the world should not overlook. His talents have never been hid behind a bushel, and few men have cultivated with equal success the art of rising by means of a fluent and industrious pen. Certainly no other civilian of his standing has risen to the same height; and if a series of well-written official reports about himself and a taste for galloping about the country are the only sure tests of commanding statesmanship, the honours he has won have been richly deserved.

AT the recent anniversary meeting of the Asiatic Society Mr. Burgess, who has just returned from his second survey of the rock caves of Western India, exhibited a large number of architectural drawings carefully executed, like those contained in his last book. The traceries he showed were quite as elaborate as the most intricate mouldings of European ceilings

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during the florid periods of architectural art. Another set of drawings were from nude sculptures of Hindu goddesses and women, all hip and breast, as Hindu sculptures generally are. The collection of drawings was very interesting, and attracted the attention of most of the members. One thing especially noted was the general beauty, together with the artistic symmetry, of the pillars, and of those traceries which were strictly confined in the limited configuration of circles. Professor Monier Williams afterwards spoke at great length about his newest scheme for establishing at Oxford a "School" and an "Institute" for Hindus. He would have Hindus, who could pass an examination in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian, exempted from the necessity of passing in Latin or Greek. The objections to this part of his scheme we have already touched upon, and he said nothing on this occasion which would avail to remove them. The Professor's account of various new phases of religious belief in India was full of interest; but when he told his hearers that he had met with Brahmans who could speak Sanskrit fluently, some of them must have felt a wish to know where those extraordinary beings could be found.

We are glad to see that Professor Monier Williams's zeal for Sanskrit does not carry him quite so far as the same passion carries the writer of a letter which appeared lately in the *Times*. "H. C." is strongly of opinion that "with all our other scholastic acquisitions we should be careful to master that which will prove a help to us as rulers of the vast and varied races of Hindostan, and will at the same time enrich our language and extend our circle of knowledge. I have suggested that, if the introduction of Sanskrit into our ordinary educational course would be otherwise impracticable, we might substitute this language for Greek, and that the advantages we should derive with respect to orthography, etymology, and from gaining access to an ancient and extensive literature would amply compensate us for the loss we should otherwise sustain." "H. C." trusts that, if Professor Williams agrees with this view, "no time will be lost in securing, in the Oxford University Bill now before the House of Commons, a due recognition of the claims of Sanskrit, and that very soon we may have the average English schoolboy at least as familiar with this singularly perfect language as he is now supposed to be with that of ancient Greece." Surely there is "nothing like leather." Not content with asking for Sanskrit a place however modest in the list of studies for English schoolboys, this fond enthusiast would dethrone from its old supremacy the standard mouthpiece of ancient learning, literature, art, and philosophy, in favour of a language which, however useful as an instrument of scientific scholarship and an aid to the understanding of many subjects more or less interesting to modern thinkers, cannot for a moment be compared with Greek as an intellectual training for our English youth.

Dr. Forbes Watson's scheme of an "Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies" seems to have made but little advance towards realisation since we last discussed it. From a note to his latest pamphlet on the subject we learn that in the event of the Government being unable to see its way to provide the money required for the purchase of a suitable site from the Crown, it is intended to raise the amount by subscription. To those who take any enlightened interest in Dr. Watson's plan for an institution that shall worthily represent "the past history and the present resources of the British Empire throughout the world," we commend the careful study of the pamphlet in which he has once more explained and illustrated his views on a matter of undoubted importance. With regard to the site of the proposed buildings—one for India, the other for the Colonies—there can be little doubt of the superior advantages of the old Fife House site on the Thames Embankment, in the immediate neighbourhood of Charing Cross, of the Houses of Parliament, and of the India and Colonial Offices. This would also be within easy reach of the business quarters of London, while it is equally obvious that South Kensington, however suited for other purposes, lies too far away from the centres of political and business life to afford easy access to the classes directly interested in Indian and Colonial matters. Nor is it likely that the Colonies will support a proposal to place their Museum at South Kensington, whereas there are good grounds for believing that they will readily answer to the call if the Embankment site can be obtained. Dr. Watson's scheme does not appear to clash in any way with that of Professor Williams, and even if it did, there is ample room for both; the scope of the one being mainly if not altogether literary, while that of the other is rather mercantile and industrial, with something of an artistic and literary background. Dr. Watson appeals to a far wider public than the Sanskrit Professor, to all in fact who have any direct interest in the material progress of India and the Colonies, as well as those who resort to a museum for special information on this or that branch of literary or scientific research.

In accepting the post of Chief Commissioner of Mysor and Kurg Mr. C. B. Saunders does not enter on a lower appointment than the Residentship at Haidarabad. Whatever causes brought about his retirement from the latter place, it is certain that his recent departure for India involves no loss of official rank or pay. As Chief Commissioner of the province in which he served as Judicial Commissioner before his preferment to Haidarabad, Mr. Saunders will continue to draw the same salary which he drew as Resident at the capital of the Nizam. It was only, we believe, on the understanding that his new office would thus be raised to the dignity of his former one that he accepted the post which had been offered him before he left India.

We are sorry to hear that Sir Salar Jung's recovery from his late accident is likely to be slower than was at first expected. It appears that his Excellency has broken a bone in his thigh, which may keep him on his couch for several weeks to come.

Regarding the notice of an invention for improvements in the construction of men-of-war, which we publish elsewhere, the inventor, Captain Hanna, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has shown us drawings explaining the manner in which he proposes carrying out these improvements. 1. As regards the protection of the sides of ships, the inventor argues that no matter how thick the iron casing may be, the ram, torpedo, and even shot will penetrate into the vital part of the vessel. Instead, therefore, of uselessly heaping on iron for such protection, he proposes constructing the sides with a clear space between the outer and inner skin; in this open space he proposes placing what he calls a movable or shifting skin, which may consist of teak matting working in drums. The supply drum, which might contain ten or fifteen yards of such matting, should be placed right under the ship's bottom, between the outer and inner skins, and the receiving drum some few feet above the load water line. The mode of operation would be simple. Suppose, for example, a ram had penetrated, as in the case of the late disaster to the *Vanguard*, it would only be necessary to unwind a sufficient quantity of matting from the lower drum into the upper one, or, in other words, shift the movable skin sufficiently to cover the injured part. This might be repeated over and over again. He has also invented an automatic shutter for the same purpose. 2. His propelling apparatus is a question more suitable for a professional journal; but we might observe that he proposes placing his propellers in wells and bilge channels right under the bottom of ships safe away from all dangers of an external nature. 3. As regards the proposed hydraulic hoist for guns, &c., the inventor proposes utilising the weights of the draught of water for raising a citadel. For example, the pressure of every perpendicular foot of water acting in a citadel of forty feet diameter will raise about thirty-six tons, and in ships of ordinary draught it would be possible to obtain sixteen feet of useful pressure to raise such a citadel three or four feet, which would be quite sufficient to bring the guns into action. This sixteen-feet acting on a citadel of the above dimensions would float nearly six hundred tons. He purposes lowering the citadel again by means of a turbine pump worked by shifting level gearing attached to the propeller shafts. 4. This turbine pump might also by an arrangement of valves be employed in getting rid of the bilge water in case of a serious leak. 5. One of Captain Hanna's methods of steering without rudder is by paddle wheels working in a trough which has free access to the sea on either side, and placed within the ship at right angles to the major axis of the vessel.

Major General Walter Birch, who died last week at Brighton, entered the Bengal Infantry in 1837, became a captain in 1851, a lieutenant-colonel in 1862, and retired as major-general in 1868. His services included the Santhal campaign

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of 1855-56, and the Mutiny campaign of 1857-58. He took part under Havelock in the action of Mangalwár, the storming of the Alambagh, and the relief of Lucknow Residency. After the second relief of Lucknow he served under Outram in the defence of Alambagh. At one time he was lieutenant-colonel of the 104th Fusiliers.

Odds and Ends.

THE quantity of cotton despatched from the Central Provinces and Berar during the week ending 29th April amounted to 7,705 bales. This total does not include the returns from Higaghat and Wardha, which have not been received. The total for the season amounts to 211,548 bales, which is 82,761 bales less than in 1874-75.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of March, 1876, amounted to 93,811 bales, weighing 3,67,77,272 lbs., or candies 46,909 11-14, of the value of Rs. 82,25,937.

DURING the last six months of 1875, 617 human beings and 3,536 head of cattle were killed by wild beasts and snakes in the Central Provinces. During the whole year 198 tigers, 635 leopards and panthers, 275 bears, 148 wolves, and 271 hyænas were killed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. KINCAID goes as Officiating Political Agent to Bhopal.

COLONEL T. G. KENNEDY, Commandant of the 2nd Junjab Cavalry, is going on furlough for two years.

MR. G. E. WATSON, Magistrate of Agra, acts as Judge of Mainpuri, in the place of Mr. B. Colvin.

A COURT of Inqury is sitting on the commandant of the Madras native regiment, for harshly treating a havildar.

THE applications from recruits for the Madras Native Cavalry are more numerous than can be entertained.

THE native press generally approve most cordially of her Majesty's adoption of the title of Empress of India.

THE report of the Gaikwar's guns having been spiked is unfounded. It arose from a few old useless guns having been broken up for the metal.

MR. R. MACALLISTER officiates as Consul-General for America in Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Litchfield.

MR. T. C. MITCHELL, B.C.S., is appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in British Burma.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. B. URMSTON, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has retired from the service.

THE receipts of two sales of Bengal opium and one month's duty on Malwa opium this year have exceeded the estimated receipts by £72,155.

THE cash balances of the Government of India at the end of March last were Rs. 17,31,66,599, as compared with Rs. 15,69,95,082 at the same period of last year.

MR. J. B. THOMPSON is posted as Assistant Magistrate to Allahabad.

CAPTAIN F. W. NICOLAY acts as Second-in-Command of the 35th N.I., and Captain A. D. C. Inglis as Second-in-Command of the 45th Native Infantry.

CAPTAIN H. S. HIGGINSON, R.A., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to General C. T. Chamberlain.

THE reported outbreak of cholera on the Northern Bengal State Railway has been grossly exaggerated.

RAIN is still wanted in most parts of Bengal.

CAPTAIN CROHAN has been sentenced by Court-Martial to be severely reprimanded, the Commander-in-Chief adding that he reluctantly directs Captain Crohan to return to duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. Q. Mainwaring, of the Madras Staff Corps, is appointed Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Tounghoo.

MR. CÆSAR HAWKINS acts as Deputy Commissioner of Lahor during the absence of Captain Nisbett.

MAJOR SCHMID, Assistant Adjutant-General in Oudh, is going on leave, and Major J. C. Minto officiates for him.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. F. FORSTER, Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, goes on leave in August next, and Capt. C. H. T. Marshall officiates for him.

THE quantity of tea exported from India in April last was 323,823 lbs., as compared with 346,382 lbs. exported in April, 1875.

PRIVATE MAGRATH, of the 2-22nd Regiment, is to be tried for murder at the Allahabad High Court, for having deliberately shot three natives at Shahjahanpur.

THE Bank of Bengal rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent. all round on Thursday, May 11.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has gone to Europe for a few months.

A PUBLIC meeting at Surat has resolved to memorialise the Secretary of State against the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.

A DAUGHTER of the House of Kolapur has been selected as the future bride of the Gaikwar.

MR. J. C. COLVIN acts as Judge of Aligarh during the absence of Mr. Chase, and Mr. E. B. Thornhill as Judge of Shahjahanpur for Mr Power.

THERE has been good rain throughout Assam, which has improved the prospects of the tea gardens.

SEVENTY-FIVE miles of the Bengal Northern State Railway will be opened for traffic in 1876-77, and the rest in the following year.

AN Industrial School for Civil Engineering is to be established by the Bengal Government at Hastings.

THE Railway from Indor to Mhau will be opened for traffic on the 1st of July.

DURING the week ended the 29th April there were 295 deaths in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 34·27 per 1,000 per annum. There were 71 deaths from cholera.

MAJOR SEAGRIM is appointed a Deputy Judge Advocate in the place of Colonel Moffatt, retired.

MAJOR RICE is appointed Commandant, and Captain Brownlow, 2nd-in-Command, of the 1st Sikh Infantry, vice Camphell, retired.

MAJOR UPTON, Deputy Commissioner of Ajmir, is going on furlough.

MAJOR ANGELO has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Lucknow.

MR. J. WHITE, Assistant Magistrate at Moradabad, is to be employed under the Foreign-office.

MAJOR B. R. BRAMWILL, Deputy Superintendent in the Trigonometrical Survey, is going on furlough.

MR. LUSHINGTON, Accountant-General at Bombay, is expected to retire at the end of the year.

THE native Government pleader at Hughli is being prosecuted for presenting a deed for registration improperly stamped.

COLONEL W. Q. POGSON officiates as Commandant of the 6th Native Infantry, *vice* Colonel Holroyd, and Major Inglis as second in command.

IN March last there were 54,442 deaths in the North-Western Provinces, giving a death rate for the month of 1·76 per 1,000.

THE Nágá Hills survey expedition has returned, after completing the survey of 12,000 square miles of new country.

A WELL-KNOWN forger, named Joshua Ross, has been arrested for forging the name of Mr. C. E. Buckland, Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor, for orders for payment of sums amounting to Rs. 2,500, the greater part of which he received.

THE 8th and 17th Bengal cavalry regiments are now supplied with the Snider carbine.

A GREAT many arguments point towards the advisability of having a gold coinage for India, and it is certain that there is enough gold in the country for the purpose.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN.—The *Indian Mirror* pronounces the following opinion :—"Mr. J. M. Maclean, proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has again left for England. We regret Mr. Maclean's departure ; we are sure we shall miss him much. Indian journalism can boast of a few powerful writers like Mr. Maclean. His vigorous style has always invested his writings with a peculiar interest, and it has always been a pleasure to us to read the *Bombay Gazette ;* but the chief failing in Mr. Maclean has been that he has been rather anti-native, and a man rather of extreme views. He has been no friend to the Native States, and he has always taken a delight in writing them down ; but he has always been a bold and unsparing writer." On the above the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* remarks :—"Whether the fact of his having always been a 'bold and unsparing writer' is adverted to as an extenuation of Mr. Maclean's hostile attitude to natives is not quite clear ; but it would be refreshing to find Bengalis forgiving their enemies on account of their boldness and ruthlessness."

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. A. H. Brittain, 1st regt., at Chester, June 5. Capt. T. W. Goff, 7th Dragoon Guards, at Ovington-gardens, June 3. Capt. H. E. Leader, late 16th Lancers, at Cavendish-square, June 2. Capt. H. W. Hough, 32nd Foot, at Calcutta, May 8. Capt. H. E. Couper, late 70th regt., at Lowndes-square, June 6. Major gen. W. Birch, lieut. col. 104th foot, at Brighton, June 8. Lieut. gen. A. A. Shuttleworth, R.A., at Offley-house, Surbiton, June 7.

BENGAL.—M. Lamauroux, Italian Consul for twenty-five years at Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, at Etawah Railway-station, May 14.

MADRAS.—S. Crawford, Esq., late Madras C.S., at Cheltenham, June 5. Major Swinton, Madras Cavalry, at Secunderabad, June 6.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. A. C. Cotton, at the camp, Ahmedabad, May 8.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Bokhara, June 19.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and child, Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Oldfield and child, Col. G. Moxon, Surgeon major Clark, Major Hare, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Thomson and two children, Mr. Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. T. Clark, Mrs. Bonn, Mr. J. Lyons, Mr. A. Lyons, Mrs. Bird and child, Mr. C. Jones, Mrs. H. Birdwood and child, Sir C. H. Reade, Bart., Mrs. Potts and two sons, Mr. H. Brock, Mr. Tanner, Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., Lieut. Palmer, Dr. Lewin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Kashgar, June 9.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. W. L. Warner, Mr. J. Nenberg, Capt. T. Davies, Mr. S. Astley, Mr. J. Jeffrey, Mr. and Miss Mann, Rev. Mr. Boerresen, Mr. H. Bayley, Col. Holmes, Rev. R. Ruban, Mr. M. Manuel, Col. T. Gillilan, Col. Schneider, Lieut. Orpen, Major J. Hill, Mr. E. Christian, Mr. Ruelberg, Surg. major and Mrs. Murray. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Meases.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Kashgar, June 12.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. T. Lang, Mr. West, Major Trevor, Hon. Justice West, Capt. Wise, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. R. Foley, Mr. J. Geddes, Mr. G. Thorn, Mr. C. A. Winter, Mr. B. Lanumann, Mr. and Miss Evans. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Janssen and child, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. P. Ryan, Mr. J. E. Wallis.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, June 12, 1876.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS OF HAIDARABAD.

FOR some time past an Indian contemporary* has engaged in a correspondence on a subject which it will be interesting to notice at the present moment, as it refers to the territory of the Nizam, whose minister, Sir Salar Jung, is now amongst us. The mineral resources of the Nizam's country are well known to be great, although neglected. In a course of articles in the *Times of India*, Captain Burton, the Oriental traveller, has drawn attention to the matter, and described, in the most picturesque language, the possessions of the Nizam as being a land of "golden promises," which it is surprising should not have awakened the interest or the cupidity of speculators in mining operations ere now. Captain Burton's attractive descriptions of the Diamond and Gold Fields of Haidarabad have elicited a reply from so practical a mineralogist as Mr. W. Sowerby, C.E., F.G.S., who has been some time in the Nizam's dominions, preparatory to making a complete mineralogical survey of the country. The results of Mr. Sowerby's investigations into the mineral resources of Haidarabad constitute the scientific answer to the unscientic generalisations of the ordinary traveller. Mr. Sowerby's researches and investigations seem to go far to refute the popular belief that the famous mines of Golconda were long since worked out. He writes:—

> The geological features of the country are of a character peculiarly adapted for the production of crystalline substances, whether in the shape of diamonds, chalcedony, or quartz; but how these minerals have been produced, and whether they grow (as the Australian miners say gold grows, and Captain Burton infers), it would be extremely difficult to determine.

The earliest discoveries of diamonds were made at Sambalpur in 1500, and afterwards (in 1534) at a place called Panna, where the magnificent diamond called the "Kohinur, or Mountain of Light," was found in 1550. The diamonds found at Panna proved to be crystals of the purest water, and of great value, and so abundant, that the discoverers rewarded the miners richly. The name of "the mines of Golconda" arose from the circumstance that the crystals found were cut and polished in the city of Golconda. Mr. Sowerby's theory with regard to the formation of crystals may be new to many:

> I apprehend (he continues) the formation of diamonds, as well as of other crystals, is the result of intense heat and the gradual cooling of the substances of which they are composed; and I also suspect that the diamonds are formed in a vacuum, and the more perfect the vacuum the harder they would be—hence the difficulty of making them artificially. I have in my possession some curious specimens of quartz and chalcedony crystals, which have evidently been formed in this manner; and I have also some specimens of cornelian (white), which have all the appearance of having been in the form of paste, not unlike bookbinders' paste, where some sliding motion has produced the appearance of its having been dabbed on the stone with a brush.

Mr. Sowerby's experiences as a Mineralogist were gained some twenty years ago in the diamond fields of South Africa, but his researches there proved greatly disappointing with regard to the *quality* of the crystals he found. This knowledge has guarded him against too credulous a belief in the worth of the crystals said to be still found in Haidarabad. From what he saw and found in the Nizam's territory, he was satisfied that a certain sort of crystal still existed:—

> Crystals of the purest water and extremely hard are to be found close to the line of those black rocks on which the tombs of the old Kings of Golconda are built, and there are many other localities where such crystals are to be found, notably one in the very heart of Secunderabad—but these crystals are not diamonds.

Mr. Sowerby leaves his crystal researches for awhile to consider the auriferous and other mineral capacities of the rocks and soil of the country. He has little doubt that some parts of the Dakhan are auriferous, but whether sufficiently so to be worked with profit it would be impossible, according to the data he obtained, to decide. The grey and white quartz picked up contained minute but visible grains and plates of gold, and if the search were followed up he believed sufficient would be found to pay more than the expenses of its working. Mr. Sowerby points out that gold and diamonds are not the only minerals lying dormant in Haidarabad. He found indications of zinc in an unmistakable shape, and had no doubt it could be obtained in any quantity if the mines were worked with the enterprise, faith, and earnestness which at this moment mark the nickel mining works at New Caledonia. Mr. Sowerby's survey of the Haidarabad territory it appears was prematurely interrupted:—"Some reasons intervened to prevent the survey going on, and my diligent searches and copious notes became useless;" they were sufficient, however, to prove that Haidarabad is a very rich mineral country. Our mineralogist is anxious to impart, too, that there are some peculiarities in the geology of the Dakhan which resemble in a most remarkable manner other well-known mining countries he has visited as a mineralogist.

In reference to the general question of gold mining in India, Mr. Sowerby mentions circumstances deserving the attention of practical mining engineers:—

> I refer (he says) to a striking example of mismanagement in the mining operations commenced in Wynaad. Instead of the company taking the advice of an expert, machinery has been brought out, and when tried it has failed to answer its purpose—and it was unsuited to the work in some way or other, too light, too small, or too something; so the company, instead of the enterprise paying, as was expected, promises to be a failure.

The results of the survey in the Dakhan, so far as it was allowed to proceed, do not appear to be altogether satisfactory or even favourable to mining operations, except in the case of zinc. There are traces (only traces) of tin, also of copper and galena. Coal and iron exist in vast abundance. But the mineralogist cautions his readers that "the coal is not of a superior quality, and iron can be made so cheaply in England that it will be a very long time before that made in India will be able to compete with the manufactured article at home."

* The Bombay *Times of India*, April 10.

Notices of Books.

The Travels of Guru Tegh Bahadar and Guru Gobind Singh. Translated from the original Gurumukhi, by Sirdar Attar Singh, Chief of Bhadour. Lahore: *Indian Public Opinion* Press. 1876.

The return of the enterprising scholar, Dr. Leitner, to his official duties at Lahor has been marked by the publication of a work of much interest, viz., a translation of the Sakhi Book of the Sikhs, or tales of the travels of two celebrated Sikh prophets. This very useful translation was made by Sirdar Atta Singh, of Bhadaur; and there can be little doubt that it is due to the liberal minded and friendly interest which Dr. Leitner has made it his pleasing duty to create and foster in native work and native learning. The tales this book contains

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make us acquainted with the origin of the Sikh religion, the customs of that people, and their prophecies bearing upon political and ecclesiastical matters. The translator, therefore, not unwisely thinks that such a work must be of great value to Government, for it may be taken as certain that the Sikhs will continue subject to the sound influences as heretofore, and their past history is, accordingly, the best index to the statesman as to what may be expected in the future. These ideas have a very practical application in connection with the late Kuka outbreak, for suppressing which Mr. Cowan was sternly dismissed from his appointment.

Sirdar Attar Singh quotes and discusses the prophecies on which the Kuka sect build their hopes, and he states that these deluded people believe the time to be drawing near when their Guru's words will be fulfilled. It is well to remember that these are the words of a native gentleman who is in a much better position to judge of these sentiments than any European can be, and he says:—

If the Kuka sect is not suppressed its doctrines will spread, and lead to outbreaks far more violent and serious than the last. The Sakhi of Sohava* has made a deep impression upon their minds, and, from all I have heard, there is every probability of another attempt to realise the assurances therein given.

The Sikh religion, as found in these tales, is a mixture of the Hindu, Jaina, and Bauddha faiths; the latter possibly deduced from a leaven remaining in the Panjab from ancient times. As regards the rest, drunkenness and a love of fight, with special enmity against the Muhammadans, seem to be the characteristics of Sikhism; cowardice being held to be the worst of vices. The tales themselves are thoroughly childish in their nature; but for this very reason would impress anyone familiar with ordinary Indian life with a firm assurance of their genuineness. Their sole interest lies in the influence they exert over the ignorant peasantry. There are a few scintillations of largeheartedness, to wit, the assurance that "God's name constitutes a Ganges" (p. 23); and a striving after better things is shown by the remark that "all sins, except falsehood, may be forgiven" (p. 109).

We are glad to find that the translation of this curious work was offered to, and accepted by, the Prince of Wales; and we hope that the lessons it teaches will be duly availed of, so that the peace and happiness of India may be more and more assured.

AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.—V.

Although, as a temporary measure, the subsidising of the tribes direct from the Punjab has attained its object in the immunity of that border, nevertheless the fact has been accepted that no satisfactory and complete settlement can be arrived at, embracing both our objects, save through the Khelat State. The question which arose was whether action taken through the Khelat State should be solely through the Khan and by support of his power, or whether we should regard him under the Brahoe constitution as merely the Chief among the Chiefs, and should deal with them separately or collectively. The Sind authorities, with whom have lain till now the political relations of Khelat, inclined to the former view; the Khan was supported, the malcontents discountenanced, and the able Minister encouraged in his career—*a la* Richelieu. Unfortunately, however, no Oriental ruler will tolerate a Minister who leans on external support. The two ablest Indians of the day—Sir Dinkur Rao and Sir Salar Jung—the Ministers respectively of Gwalior and Hyderabad during the great rebellion of 1857, both fell into disgrace as it became evident that the British Government looked more and more to them, and they more and more to the British Government. Sir Dinkur Rao lost his place. Sir Salar Jung retained his by the uncompromising support of the British and the opportune death of the Nizam, whose successor was an infant in the Seraglio.

Notwithstanding, then, the eminent services of Wullee Mahomed, he gradually fell under the Khan's displeasure. The Khan sought to remove him, but the British Agent supported him. The Khan then sought his life, on which the British Agent took him under his protection and withdrew from Khelat. Left to himself, without his Minister's guidance and unsheltered by the ægis of British support, the Khan soon became involved in a sea of troubles. He tried the expedient of inviting six of his principal opponents, including Nuruddur Mungul, to a banquet, and there murdering the whole of them—but it it has not resulted in the pacification of the Brahoes. No doubt he only forestalled a plot which these men had framed against his life; nevertheless, the Brahoes, instead of being cowed, were only infuriated against him. In the hope of release from his difficulties he has hailed the arrival of the Deputy Commissioner deputed from the Punjab, and the Beloch Chiefs accompanying him (who are the heads of the tribes subject to the British Government). Their mediation has been accepted between the Khan and the insurgent Chiefs, and all parties have accompanied the British officer down to Sind. An arrangement will there be patched up between them, which, unless we take a decided line in the matter, will not be of six months' duration.

The question is, what is it that we want? Do we merely want a quiet frontier and a safe trade route, or do we also desire a strong frontier State like Affghanistan, with the object of continuing our line of outworks from the Hindu Kush to the Persian Gulf? The first can doubtless be attained by independent arrangements with the tribes, by allotting the subsidy, now paid to the Khan, amongst them in the proportions fixed by Nusseer Khan the Second, and by leaving the Khan to his fate, which would soon be to relinquish the throne to the strongest amongst his barons. Ever since the Khan's accession, Azad Khan of Kharan and the Jam of Lus Beyla have been endeavouring to seize the Khanate; and the two first chiefs in Belochistan, those of Sarawan and Jhallawan, have been striving to obtain increased powers to themselves, and to use the Khan as their tool, and if the Khan were left without support or money they would soon attain their objects. Such a course, however, would be politically inexpedient. It can never be wise to allow this principality to disintegrate into a collection of petty Chiefships, whose weakness and rivalries would render them a fair field for Persian intrigue, and an easy prey to her arms, unless actively protected by ourselves. It was thus that all the Beloch States between Kirwan and Mekran and Kharan have been absorbed by Persia since 1850; and it has only been our active interference that has prevented Mekran and Runjgoor from being similarly absorbed, consequent on their loosened relations with Khelat. We saw what this was in the case of Affghanistan. Independent Herat drew us into two Persian wars. Herat as an integral part of Affghanistan is so formidable that Persia rather fears aggression from that quarter than contemplates attack thereon. Similarly Belochistan united under a strong rule would be so well able to take care of itself that there would be little fear of its involving us in complications; while, like Affghanistan, it would be of immediate value to us, under certain circumstances, as an ally.

But an united and strong Belochistan can only be obtained by support extended to the Khan. He must be enabled to tear to pieces the Brahoe constitution, and to break the power of his too independent chiefs. He must be so strengthened as to be able to sweep away a state of things which has never yet been able to exist in an European State, and to the gradual extinction of which Persia and Afghanistan have owed their rehabilitation. It was partly by our assistance that this was achieved in Persia, and it has been entirely owing to us that the Ameer has effected it in Afghanistan. If not effected in Belochistan, and if the state of anarchy which would result from the other line of policy were long to continue (and it could only terminate through some one stronger than Khodadad getting the upper hand and completely subjecting the whole country to his rule) the sure result would be the adoption of the aggressive policy already looked upon in many quarters with favour, and the occupation of the Bolan Pass up to Quetta and probably of Khelat itself.

What is required to enable the Khan to thoroughly consolidate his rule? An able minister and sufficient means. No doubt a reconciliation could be effected between him and Wullee Mahomed on the basis of our refraining to urge reforms upon the Khan through the former, but, instead of dealing with him directly where interference is absolutely requisite. As to means, it was long ago pointed out by General Jacob that the subsidy was utterly inadequate to compensate for the reduction of transit duties on trade and to enable the Khan to hold in check the Murrees and Boogtees and the rebellious Brahoe clans. To double it, as proposed by that officer, and as actually sanctioned for a time, would probably still be inadequate for our purpose, unless we at the same time made him a present of money and arms, as we did to the Ameer of Cabul, to enable him to set on foot and equip a respectable force. The subjection and consolidation of the kingdom resulting from such a measure would then, as in the Ameer's case, result in the collection of an assured revenue sufficient for the purposes of administration, while the yearly subsidy of £10,000 would be adequate to compensate for transit dues and to provide for the holding in check of the Murrees and Boogtees and the protection of the trades routes. The same object could be attained in a different way by the surrender to the Khan of his whilom districts of Hurrund and Dajel on the Murree border, the resources of which, in the days of Mihrab Khan were adequate for the subjection of the Murrees and Boogtees and the protection of the Bolan Pass. We have only to resolve to recognise but one head and one Government in Belochistan—to hold relations with that only and to support that adequately, and the method of operation will not be of much importance.

It is of course easy to declaim against a policy which would give up a country to the mercy of a tyrant, but it is doubtful whether our mission is to redress the wrongs of oppressed nationalists in Central Asia—still more doubtful whether it would be politic to attempt such a *rôle*. The facts given in our summary will, we think, show that the Khan is as much sinned against as sinning—that the men he has crushed are men whose existence as powers in the State was incompatible with his retention of the throne. The history of Khelat, not

* A tale containing a prophecy that when a certain pèpal tree at Sohava shall envelop a jund, the Kuka saint will appear and conquer India. The jund is now nearly covered, and the people frequently visit the spot to see whether the auspicious moment is arrived.

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to speak of that of other countries, shows that such a constitution as that of the Brahoes is quite impracticable, that it can only produce the struggles which have been going on in Khelat throughout the present century. No doubt the Khan is not such a ruler as we should prefer to support, but it is impossible that an Oriental throne should always be held by a fitting person. If our pursuance of the evidently desirable policy of strengthening as outworks the independent States upon our frontier is to depend upon the fitness of the occupant for the time being of the throne our action will be spasmodic indeed. The Ameer Sher Ali is not exactly the sort of ruler the British would patronise for choice, His eldest son and most of his relatives have been slain, imprisoned, or banished. Nevertheless, we support the Ameer, tyrannous as he is, and powerful for tyranny through that support, because general considerations of advantage both to Afghanistan and India dictate such a course. It is better for his country to be in his hands than convulsed by intestine struggles, and oppressed by many petty tyrants instead of one great one. And it is infinitely better for India that Afghanistan should be united under one strong hand than thus divided and weakened. The only other alternative would be to undertake the government of the country ourselves.

The case of Khelat is identically parallel, and the same arguments apply. If we are not prepared to assume its government ourselves, and to put aside all considerations of right and wrong, it would be a grave impolicy to undertake such an additional costly burden. The best course, in the interests of the country and our own, is to strengthen the Khan. We should of course be bound, as in the case of the Ameer, to keep the Khan as straight as we could. No doubt he would resent vexatious interference in his internal arrangements but he would, probably, owing to his inferior power and status, be more amenable than the Ameer to advice in matters of general policy, and his foreign relations would be as completely under our guidance as are those of Affghanistan. When once the Khan had made short work of domestic faction it is probable that, as in the similar case of the Ameer, his rule would at any rate be better than any Khelat has seen in his own or his father's day, incomparably better than would be that of a number of petty Chiefs striving for the mastery. Of course it would be best that he should manage his barons by tact and liberality, as did his brother; but able rulers like Nusseer Khan cannot always be found, nor, indeed, had Nusseer Khan such factious Chiefs to deal with. At any rate, if he and his barons cannot get on —and it appears impossible that they should—as much through the faults of the barons as of the Khan—it is best in the interests of all parties that the barons should succumb.

One thing is very certain, and that is, that the double relations of the Punjab and Sind acting under different Governments—Bombay and Calcutta—with Khelat affairs have been very prejudicial. The Sind authorities are the natural channel for such relations, both on account of prescription and through their greater knowledge and experience in the questions that arise. Such does not apply, however, to Bombay, and if etiquette does not permit of Sind acting directly under the Central Government while attached to Bombay the sooner it is included in the Punjab (as proposed by Sir Henry Durand, the late Lieutenant-Governor of that Province) to enable it to do so, the sooner will a decided and sound line of policy be adopted. The temporary measure now adopted of sending two Punjab officers to take the Khelat negotiations out of the hands of the Commissioner of Sind does not at all meet the difficulty, and is indeed rather likely to add to the complications.

THE WARORA COAL FIELDS.—By recent investigations we are enabled to state that in the Warora coal field a series of boreholes have been put down, which have proved over twenty million tons of coals, at depths varying from 60 to 450 feet from the surface. The coal seams in some instances are split up into three measures, which are separated by a few feet of shale and sandstone, but the aggregate thickness of coal, which has been proved by boreholes, is from thirty to forty-five feet, and over an area of nearly 1,000 acres, which is by no means the limit of the coal fields. The measures overlaying the coal chiefly consist of a porous soft sandstone, and to this must be attributed much of the delay that has taken place in bringing these works into shape. The sandstone was like an immense sponge full of water, and as the sinking progressed the quantity of water increased, so that the machinery from time to time was found unable to keep the water out of the shaft, and much time was spent in substituting heavier machinery in order to cope with the difficulty. About two years ago an experienced mining engineer was specially sent out from England by the Secretary of State, who placed still heavier machinery on the works, to meet the still increasing "come" of water, which reached at one time about 800 gallons per minute. As the pumping shaft could only answer for the removal of the water, a large winding shaft was also commenced to be sunk to the second seam of coal, which is fifteen feet thick; this was completed in December last. From that time to the present the preliminary openings or galleries in the neighbourhood of the shaft and surface buildings, which are now about 2,000 feet in length, have been made, and somewhere about forty tons of coal per day are being raised to the surface. The sinkings are completed, the water difficulty has been completely subdued, and the means of exit for the coals by railway are at hand.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

The *Madras Times* thinks it is not much use with the rupee at one-and-eight pence and a fraction to console oneself with the temporary character of the fall, and when wives and children in England are crying out for bread, and tradesmen and agents are earnestly demanding remittances on which the Anglo-Indian must lose by exchange some fifteen or so per cent. These persons cannot wait to contemplate, in a serene condition of mind, the future of the currency question; they ask for present eggs, and economists offer them scorpions, or what they deem quite as bad—speculations. If the one-and-eightpenny rupee is not to be considered a permanent scandal after an existence so prolonged as the one it has already enjoyed, no faith can be put in permanency, and, for our own part, we think it would be more to the point to raise the standard to one-and-tenpence *at once*, than to wait and see what is going to happen in the future. In the old days, when living was cheap, and rupees tolerably abundant, this exchange loss, severe as it now is, would not have borne grievously on men of moderate income; but to-day, coming as it does on high prices, and heavy customs duties, it may be compared to that last straw which broke the camel's back, for it is the culmination of many burdens. Men are unable to educate their children by reason of it, they are plunged in debt on acccount of it, and they are unable either to take a holiday trip to England, or to live there, because of this very last depreciation of income. Whether the State is legally bound or not to pay two shillings in the rupee to its servants, it is certainly the case that one-and-eightpenny rupees have been a source of infinite discomfort and disquietude to the latter. And the interest of employers cannot be in the discomfort and disquietude of the employed. We should think this a political maxim there is no denying. In several ways Lord Salisbury would act even economically, by making the salaries of Indian Government servants more proportionate than they are with prices. And there is another way to look upon it. India is getting a bad name at home as the great field of labour for the middle classes, and it will, before long, perhaps, come to this, that none but natives will take employment in the country. These people are subject to none of the heavy charges which are saddled on Englishmen here, so that exchange and home pensions are of no more significance to them than anything else peculiarly English.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

The *Englishman* discusses some most important correspondence between the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Government of India on the subject of the late suspension of Council Bills, and the future financial arrangements of the Secretary of State. The Chamber of Commerce demand that the Secretary of State shall either furnish the mercantile community with the silver necessary for their transactions by resuming his bi-monthly drawings on the Presidency treasuries, or that by definitely declaring his intentions on the subject he will enable the local banks to arrange for the provision of the silver, or not, as the case may be. The issue of the correspondence is very much what might have been expected. Whatever question arises in the matter depends upon the peculiar position occupied by the Secretary of State. No ordinary drawer of bills against this country could for a moment be expected to disclose his hand as the Secretary of State has been asked to do. But, then, the transactions of individual drawers are not usually of such vast magnitude as to place it in their power to produce serious derangement of the Money Market by adopting an unexpected course. With the Secretary of State it is otherwise. His drawings are so large that if he ceases them for any time trade must be seriously embarrassed, unless some one else comes forward to take his place by importing the silver that would otherwise be obtainable from the Treasuries. On the other hand, we must remember that, being a large drawer, the Secretary of State is liable to be a correspondingly heavy loser, if by disclosing his plans he plays into the hands of the purchasers of bills. Then, again, a fallacy seems to us to underlie the arguments of the Chamber. The Secretary of State has not, in effect, refused the mercantile community the advantage of buying his bills. He has simply declined to sell them below a certain price. And what the Chamber require him to do, is, in effect, to pledge himself to sell them at any price, or to declare what price he will sell them at. This, we think, preposterous. What the mercantile community may fairly ask, and what, under proper arrangements, it would be to the advantage of the Government to concede, is, that the silver which, owing to the cessation of the Secretary of State's drawings, accumulates in the treasuries here, may be made as fully available as possible for the purposes of trade. Much, it appears, from the reply of the Government of India to the Chamber, has already been done in this direction. But it is evident, from the high rates of accommodation prevailing, that either the Government has not done all it might have done, or owing to the channel through which it has been done, all the benefit has not reached the mercantile com-

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munity. It is obvious that if the increase in the treasury balances corresponding to the Council Bills withheld were all made fully available for the purposes of trade, the cessation of the bills would cause no stringency in the Money Market.

INDIAN ARMY REFORMS.

The *Pioneer* thinks that months will most likely elapse before any visible results can accrue from the action of the late Viceroy's government; and then it can hardly be expected that any great sensational *coup* will be struck. We should rather anticipate bit-by-bit reforms, in the first instance, at any rate. For example, one subject claims treatment at the earliest possible moment, and could be dealt with, even while others, and in some respects more important matters are left pending. The sepoy's pay has practically diminished with the diminished purchasing value of the rupee, and it is urgently desirable that in some way the losses should be made up to him. Indirect means of accomplishing this result will very likely be adopted. Perhaps a direct enhancement of pay would be comprehended better by the troops, but economists may stand in the way, for aught we know, and prudence may require that they should be circumvented rather than assailed. A question that will require still more delicate treatment has reference to the future status of the native officer. If we go back far enough in the history of the East India Company's army, we reach a time when regiments were worked with a very much smaller number of European officers than are allotted to them under the existing organisation. Old reports and military records compiled with care at a later period, when the European organisation had been introduced and had been for some time in operation, show that in many ways the rougher organisation was the more efficient of the two. The European system, with twenty officers to a regiment, left no room for the intelligent training of any native officers, and without their aid the resources of a sepoy army can hardly be brought out properly. It is not denied, however, by military men of experience that a strong party at home among the counsellors who are likely to decide the fate of the reorganisation scheme is in favour of a return to the old system under which every native battalion would have European company officers,—in fact, to what used to be called the regular organisation. Of course, Lord Napier's opinions on this subject are too well known to leave any one in doubt as to what the recommendations of the Government despatch have been. They have no doubt tended in quite the opposite direction. Already the position of the native officer is strengthened by the mere fact that he is no longer the promoted sepoy in every case. In many regiments there are native officers who have received direct commissions, and belong to the superior classes of the community. Properly watched, the reform which has brought about this state of things is one to be applauded. Spheres of activity for native gentlemen are greatly wanted. It must not be forgotten, on the other hand, that the native army is least efficient for any illegitimate purpose when officered entirely by Europeans—that in the mutiny the force was paralysed because the act of rebellion deprived it of its leaders. However, this matter is obviously one in which the middle course is the best. We would much rather see the old regular organisation restored than one which should make the native army anything like a complete fighting machine irrespective of its European leaders. However, it will be all but unanimously admitted by military men in this presidency that the restoration of the old organisation would cast a needless burden on the country's finances, at a time when this could ill be borne. Larger questions connected with this subject are being debated by the higher authorities, it would thus seem, than the Indian public has generally supposed them to be concerned with; but in reference to the very momentous subject just noticed, we should anticipate a smaller result from their deliberations in the end than the official debate—if this could be overheard—would perhaps lead the profession to expect.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.—The Láhor paper tells us that the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu has obtained the signatures of the head men of the Hasaukheyls and Edurkheyls to an agreement in which they have pledged themselves to good behaviour towards British subjects.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PILOT AT CALCUTTA.—A sad accident occurred in Calcutta the other day by which a (formerly) well-known Bombay man lost his life—H. T. Platts—who commanded the *Mayaram Dayaram*, *Krishna*, s.s. *Tilly*, &c., Bombay vessels, for some years. For the past few years he was employed in the Harbour Master's Department, Calcutta, and on the day referred to, with his wife, had been spending an afternoon on board a vessel in the river. Mr. Platts had been ashore to his office, and was returning to bring Mrs. Platts home when the accident happened. The large gangway ladder had been removed in his absence from the vessel, and the ladies jocularly asked him if he could manage to climb the small ladder, to which he smilingly responded. In ascending the ladder his head came in contact with a projecting bolt, which caused him to lose his hold; as he fell his head struck the gunwale of the dinghy, and he went overboard—never coming to the surface again, and it is supposed the fall broke his neck.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, *May* 8.—Life at Simla cannot but be trying in some respects for governors and governe·l, even though some of its cares may be smoothed away. Not by the ingenuity of man alone, nor entirely from the rude resources of nature, would it have been possible to construct so inconvenient a town as Simla. Two places at a given distance apart can be further away from each other here than in any other inhabited region of the world. Madras is the city of magnificent distances *par excellence*, and Calcutta has a respectable expansion; Bombay knows how to make one mile of travelling through its crowded and dirty bazaars more disagreeable than two miles anywhere else, and the dimensions of Allahabad may even be startling to a guileless stranger, who, as in the case of a lady who recently told me her experience, should put up at a house on the Khushru Bagh side of the railway, and make her first call within the cavalry lines at Papamhow. The lady in question gave up the idea of any further calling in Allahabad for the time, but Simla is more trying still. The annoyance is that places do not look far, but the paths go up and down and in and out to such an extent that you feel the victim of unintentional fraud by the time you reach your destination. Every road is like a long piece of string in a small box. The two ends may not be far apart, but along the string it is a good way. All this ensues from the malignant skill with which the builders of houses have scattered their property about the hill sides without any regard to their relative positions. No level ground could have been hoped for amongst these hills; but with a little judgment one cannot help thinking it might have been possible to have found a site which would have allowed a station built upon it to grow more conveniently than Simla has grown. The Mall, it is true, holds Simla together after a fashion, but from Government House at one end to Strawberry Hill at the other would be an hour's walk, even for an honest messenger. The Indian chuprassie takes half a day to do the distance, so that if the Viceroy were in London, and the Commander-in-Chief at Brighton, they could correspond by post about as conveniently as by messenger in Simla. The best sites in the place, again, are occupied by dirty bazaars, and the longest of these is itself part of the main riding road—the Mall. Equestrians in the evening, it always seems to me, coagulate in this particular part of the promenade. A grand scheme is taked of by, the way, the object of which is the reconstruction of this bazaar—of all native Simla in fact. The idea has originated, I believe, with Sir Andrew Clarke, who has brought a little Australian experience to bear on the sanitation of this, the Viceroy's "shooting box." There was once a disreputable town in the colonies, it seems, which the local authorities determined to rebuild *à la* Haussmann. So a plan of the place, as it ought to be, was first drawn up, and then the ragged blocks of houses were attacked in detail. One section was bought up, knocked down, and rebuilt first, the new houses being planted in the positions they were required to occupy according to the regeneration scheme. Some of these were then let, others were sold, and so the municipality got itself in funds again, and was enabled to go to work with a second section. In this way tediously, perhaps, but economically, the whole place was reconstructed without any outlay to speak of. Indeed, the authorities were merely a few hundred pounds out of pocket when the work was done. Starting with a capital of half a lakh, the local Government of Simla believes it could reconstruct the native town on these principles; and in the interests, not merely of æsthetics, but of health for every one required to live here, it is ardently desirable that the resolution should be carried out. At present I believe the drainage of native Simla will not bear talking about. How to set it right, is a question which cannot very readily be answered, even by the regenerated municipality; at best a makeshift system is all that can be attempted on a parched mountain without a drop of water to spare for the establishment of purifying streams. The folly of building Simla just here is more obvious when one comes to deal with the water question than in reference to any other objections to the site. But if the grand sanitation scheme be only sanctioned, water will be brought hither in sufficient quantity to provide not merely for the daily wants of the population, but for flushing drains as well. Two reservoirs would be established under this project, one near the church, I believe, a covered-in receptacle big enough to contain fifteen days' supply of water. The road would pass over it, and if some evening, when Simla residents are gaily cantering about, the roof falls in, there should be a group of senior vacancies next day that would refresh the service all along the line, as pleasantly as the irrigation scheme itself that would refresh this dirty station.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE REV. E. JERMYN, Chaplain of St. John's, Calcutta, is to go to the North-Western Provinces.

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TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Temperance seems to be rapidly increasing in the British troops in India, for the last number of the magazine *On Guard* says, "that 7,405 men and 812 women and children connected with British regiments serving in India are enrolled as members, of the Temperance Association. In addition to that band of 8,217, we find that 3,121 are registered as 'off canteen.' All this shows earnest and successful working."

PANTHAY REFUGEES IN KASHGAR.—The *Rangoon Gazette* has received information that Esau, nephew of Ta-sa-kone, the late Panthay Governor of Momein, who, with about thirty of his officers, died sword in hand in defence of the last stronghold of Panthay, or Muhammadan independence, has been most cordially welcomed by Yákub Khán, the Ruler of Kashgar, and appointed to a military command. Yákub Khán, we hear, has expressed his hope that more of the Panthay refugees would succeed in making their way to Kashgar, where they would obtain military employment.

SUICIDE.—A private of the 59th regiment committed suicide at Agra on Sunday morning last; he was seen coming out of the wash-house, and shortly after a stifled report was heard, and upon a comrade going outside the barrack-room, the unfortunate man was discovered crouched on the ground clasping his rifle, the contents of which had just been discharged under the chin, and having passed through the head had blown the skull to pieces. Deceased had been for some long time suffering in hospital. He was buried in the evening in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.—*Pioneer*, May 20.

THE NAGA HILL SURVEY.—The *Pioneer* informs us that the Naga Hills survey party has finished its work. "Lieutenant Woodthorpe and all the others, except Mr. Hinde, who left them at Jaipur, reached Dibrugarh on the 22nd of last month. Every one will be glad to hear of their safety; for surveying the Naga Hills is a dangerous task, and in this same expedition already one fine officer has lost his life, and another had a very narrow escape. But all the danger is over now; and about twelve thousand square miles of new country can be added to the map. Of course, expeditions of this kind are being gradually justified by the progress of Assam. That there is a considerable progress is shown almost daily; perhaps, among the latest signs of the times is the Tonga dak, that runs between Gauhati and Nongho, half way, that is, to Shillong. Colonel Thuillier himself is going to Shillong, to inspect the Survey party, and this is another indication of the growing importance of our possessions towards the North-East."

GALLANT CONDUCT.—About two months ago, we read in the *Lucknow Times*, a party from the Garrison Instruction was out surveying towards Chinhut. Lieut. Ryland, of the 11th Regiment, in attempting to swim across the lake, either became entangled in the weeds or was affected by the sun, so that he became quite helpless, and was in imminent danger of drowning. Four natives of village Katwa, with great promptitude, swam some three quarters of the distance across the lake to his rescue, and brought him insensible but safe to shore. After some twenty minutes, by the means of stimulants, Lieut. Ryland was brought to again. Were such an institution as the Humane Society in existence in this country there is no doubt these natives would have received the medal. The matter having been brought to the notice of Sir George Couper, he has ordered a reward of fifty rupees to be paid to each of the four men who saved Lieut. Ryland from drowning, and has further presented each of them with a commendatory *perwanah*, acknowledging his appreciation of their gallant conduct.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 11th May, 1876, that slight rain has fallen in all districts of Madras except Kurnool; some has also fallen in Mysore. From Assam copious and very beneficial rain is reported. In Bengal there have been heavy falls in Dacca, Tipperah, Rungpore, Cooch Behar, and Purneah, good rain in Bogra, Chittagong, Julpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Bhagalpur, and lighter falls in several other districts, except in the Chota Nagpore and Orissa divisions. No rain is announced from any other province. In Sind the Indus continues to rise. In Bombay and the Central Provinces preparations for the autumn crops are beginning. In Bengal the sowing of early rice is progressing, and rain is much wanted where it has not fallen. The harvest is over in the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab; in the latter province the outturn has been fair.

THE LATE FAMINE.—On the subject of the forthcoming important meeting at Calcutta to consider the questions raised about the late famine in Bengal, the *Englishman* writes as follows:—"The requisition to the Sheriff requesting him to convene a meeting to consider the numerous questions involved in the management of the late famine has, we understand, been signed by all the leading barristers and pleaders, and by many of the foremost members of the mercantile community. This is, so far, as it should be, and it is to be hoped that the leaders of the native community will be equally true to their interests. It is but natural that a Government, conscious of having done a great wrong to the country, should be only too eager to conciliate the chiefs of the people whose taxes they have squandered. The shower of khillats and rajahships that distinguished 1875 were, we hold, virtually douceurs of the most insincere kind. The question may be stated thus:—Whether the native gentlemen of Calcutta will sacrifice the great trust which their countrymen have in them for a mess of potage. That such men as Babus Kristodas Pal, Rajendralala Mitra, Keshab Chandra Sen, and Mohendralal Sarkar, however much they may appreciate the private virtues of the late Viceroy and Sir Richard Temple, would refuse their support to the thorough investigation of the greatest Indian domestic question of the present day seems to us incredible. Every native of this country must feel the utterness of the disregard of its best interests that influenced the Home Government in its refusal of a Famine Commission. The rayats of India may be burdened with four or six millions of unnecessary taxation, squandered in objectless waste, that Mr. Disraeli's Ministry may pose as a saviour of men. There is yet another point to be remembered—how little of this enormous famine expenditure ever reached the really poor. Much of the greater part of it, it is well known, was diverted from the purposes of charity to form the profits of transport contractors, rice merchants, native baniyas, railway companies, road overseers, boat contractors, horse jobbers, steamboat manufacturers, and fodder contractors."

CAPTAIN CROHAN.—The result of the Court Martial by which Captain Crohan was recently tried amounts substantially to an acquittal, the Commander-in-Chief confirming the finding of the Court, of guilty upon the first charge, but not guilty upon the second, and ordering Captain Crohan to return to duty, from which, of course, he had been suspended while under arrest. Captain Crohan, it will be remembered, was Station Staff Officer at Banáras. As such, it formed part of his duty to pay the pensioners there their pensions. Captain Crohan failed for a month to pay two pensioners their stipends, amounting to 200 rupees, due at the end of November last. On inquiry being made, he stated that he had been robbed, and previously he had made good the loss out of his own pay. The late Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, ordered Captain Crohan to be tried by General Court Martial on these two charges:—First, with conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in withholding payment of the said pensions. Second, with behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in falsely asserting, in a letter to the Presidency Paymaster, that he had been robbed of the said pension money, such statement being false, as he well knew. The following are the remarks made by the Commander-in-Chief, in approving and confirming the sentence of the Court Martial upon Captain Crohan:—"The Officer Commanding the Allahabad Division will have the goodness to reprimand Captain Crohan in the severest terms for his serious breach of duty in withholding payment of pensions from Government pensioners for an unreasonable time. A perusal of these proceedings has left on my mind an impression most unfavourable to Captain Crohan's conduct and character. It is with reluctance that I direct him to return to his duty on release from arrest." Captain Crohan has served with some distinction. He has received the thanks of the Governments of India and Bengal for gallantry in the field. He took part in the Bhután campaign, for which he wears a medal; served throughout the Lushai campaign; and commanded the expeditionary force that marched from Kachár to the relief of the Rájá of Manipur.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 11, Str. Busheer, Rangoon; Wild Rose, Liverpool.—12. Str. Ethiopia, Singapore; Wiltshire, Dunedin; Balkamah, London; City of Bombay, Liverpool; str. Duke of Buccleuch, London.—14. Str. Livorno, Bourbon; str. Rajpootana, Bombay.—15. Venice, Cuddalore; City of London, Glasgow.—17. Str. Dorunda, London; str. Busheer, Chittagong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ethiopia.—Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Fowden, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Chalice, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Bolton.

Per Duke of Buccleuch.—Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Garstin, Mr. Petrie, and Mr. T. Smith.

Per Rajpootana.—Mr. R. T. Workman, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Dutton.

Per City of London.—Mr. and Mrs. Ottewill and two children, Mrs. Ahlers, Mr. D. Turnbull, and Mr. R. Nonnie.

Per Busheer.—Capt. A. C. Daldo.

Per Dorunda.—Mr. Freyer, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Ricketts, Mrs. Richards, Mr. Gleeson, Mrs. Green, Mr. Chinnell, Mr. Cahill, and Mr. Edward.

DEPARTURES.

May 11. Str. Sirius, London; Ville de Marseilles, Mauritius.—13. Blair Athole, London; Edwin Fox, Hull.—13. Str. Patna, Bombay; str. Busheer, Chittagong; Mohanada, Liverpool; Ivanhoe, New York; Lois, Mauritius.—14. Peter Stuart, London; Ganges, London; James Service, Melbourne.—15. Str. Mahratta, Chittagong; Savoir Faire, New York.—16. Str. Abyssinia, Rangoon; Lochee, London; Peveron, London.—17. Str. Khiva, Southampton; str. Satara, Port Blair; City of Brussels, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mahratta.—From CALCUTTA. For AKYAB.—Mr. A. Pedlar.

Per str. Abyssinia.—From CALCUTTA.—For RANGOON.—Mr. T. C. Michell, Mr. C. H. Allnut, Mr. S. Newton, and Mr. M. Carapiet.

Per str. Khiva.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Col. E. Money, Mr. R. Garth, and Mr. F. J. Bone. For GALLE.—Mr. J. W. Harper and Mr. L. Gelhard. For SYDNEY.—Miss Mather, Mr. A. D. Lord, and Mr. W. Stanton. For BRINDISI.—Rev. T. R. Atkinson, Mr. H. P. Smith, and Mr. F. Malet. For VENICE.—Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Hammond, Mr. J. N. Fagan, Mr. J. O Toole, Miss Howard, Mr. H. Harden, Mr. G. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Wood, Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. O. A. Taylor, and Mrs. W. H. Norman.

Per str. Assiria.—From BOMBAY.—For GENOA.—Mr. Brack, Major and Mrs. Repton, Rev. A. Yarnold, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fisher and four children, Mr. F. Heyer, Capt. Walcott and two sisters, Mr. Patrick Stirling, Mr. J. E. Schirmer, and

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Capt. M. P. Moriarty. For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Antone and one lady friend.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 19, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 101 8 to 101 10
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent....	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 8 to 101 14
4½ per Cent., 1873...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 6 to 101 8
5½ per Cent.. 1859-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 8 to 103 12

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884)	Rs. 109 0 to 110 0
6 per Cent. 1865 .. (1885)	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	110 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	112 4 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	113 0 to 114 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 6¼d.
Bills with Docks.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 5 11-16 ¾d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	102 to 103
Assam Tea Company...	20 ...	599 to 600
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1400 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	124 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1300 to 1310
Coal Company	140 ...	442 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company...	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	145 to 146
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	159 to 160
E S. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	272 to 274
East India Tea Company	100 ...	76 to 77
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	264 to 265
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	160 to 165
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	182½ to 185
Howrah Docking Company...	500 ...	180 to 190
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	500 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6¼ ,,	40 to 41
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*320 to 320
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	110 to 111
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Simla Bank	500 ...	510 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, June 9.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods dull. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.12; 40's Bannermill Twist, 4a. 10p. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 14. Silk: Good Native Cassimbazsar, Rs. 12½. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank Bills, 1s. 8 5-16d.; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 2f. 15c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 10 ¾; Four-and-a-Half per Cent ditto, 1872, 100¾; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 103. Freights, 30s. to 57s. 6d.

Madras.

THE WEATHER.—There has been rain in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts to the southward, and round by Cape Comorin to Travancore, off and on since the 28th April. The rainfall in Travancore has been plentiful, a great blessing, as that favoured country had suffered, like many other districts, from excessive drought during the last year.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. LODWICK.—The *Madras Times* reports that Lieut. Lodwick, son of the Accountant-General, Madras, has met with a severe accident on the Hills. A shell cartridge, which he was adjusting, exploded, and injured the left hand so severely that the thumb has had to be amputated, and the palm of the hand is much hurt.

THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.—It is stated that his Highness the Prince of Arcot intends shortly to pay a visit to the shrine of Boothoo Shabeed Saheb at Palaveram, and that the officer commanding St. Thomas' Mount has been directed by the Government to fire the usual salutes and to accord to his Highness the customary honours on the occasion.

SURGEON-MAJOR DICKENSON.—It may be considered settled, the *Madras Times* believes, that Surgeon-Major Dickenson, now stationed at St. Thomas' Mount, will be the Acting Principal of the Medical College and Physician to the Madras General Hospital. The appointment is one that requires a joint recommendation from the heads of the Educational and Medical Departments; hence, perhaps, some of the delay that has occurred in filling it up.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Madras was thrown into some excitement last Saturday by a very disastrous accident, by which a few persons were killed and several others injured. An engine shed that was being constructed by the South Indian Railway Company in Egmore, and at which some hundreds of coolies were employed at the time, came down with a tremendous crash, and it is fortunate that the casualties have not been more serious.—*Madras Times*, May 20.

FRENCH INDIA.—A contemporary tells us that Pondichari, Chandanagar, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanaon, comprising French India, have elected their representative for the Chamber of Deputies at Versailles. Fifty-seven thousand six hundred and eight people in French India took part in the election. Among the candidates, M. Godin (Jules), *Avocat au Conseil d'Etat*, obtained 18,614 votes, and was consequently proclaimed Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE LATE SURGEON-GENERAL STEWART.—The *Madras Times* announces the death of Deputy Surgeon-General Lestock Wilson Stewart, Indian Medical Service, in charge of the Southern district, at Trichinopoly, on the 4th of May, from sunstroke. Dr. Stewart had been complaining for some days of suffering from "a touch of the sun," but his speedy end was totally unexpected. He was a courteous and energetic officer, and his loss will be much felt by the many who knew him. He leaves a wife and family in England. Dr. Stewart recently made a laborious tour of inspection throughout his district.

DARING ROBBERY.—A robbery was perpetrated at Fern Hill, Ootacamund, a few days ago, of an extensive and daring character. Colonel Malleson left a box containing bank notes and jewellery to the value of about Rs. 2,500 near the window of his dressing room. While he was dining, a servant came and informed the Colonel that the box was gone. The window had been left open. The police were immediately sent for, and a search was made for the missing property. The box was found not far from the house, broken open, and a lot of valuable papers that had been in it were strewn on the ground. Some of the servants were suspected, and the police took care to let all of them understand that the numbers of the lost notes were known. The following morning the whole of the missing property was found on a seat of the carriage. The thief had evidently become afraid of detection. The police had probably arrived before he had had time to take the booty away to a safe place.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply of the town is, under the present state of the weather, engaging serious attention, and the Municipal Commissioners have shown themselves alive to the importance of the subject. A special meeting of the Commissioners was held on Thursday afternoon to take measures for setting up a pumping apparatus at the Red Hills Lake, owing to the supply of water in the Municipal reservoir being greatly reduced; and a discussion ensued as to the share the Government ought to bear in the cost of raising the water from the lake, which has been estimated at Rs. 10,000. A resolution was passed to the effect that, as previous to the commencement of the works for which a loan of Rs. 14,30,000 has been contracted, there was an understanding that the Government would supply the Municipality with water from the Red Hills to any quantity not exceeding thirty-two millions of cubic yards at the rate of one rupee per thousand cubic yards, the President should appeal to the liberality of the Government to carry out this measure by undertaking the cost of pumping, if it should become necessary to resort to that expedient. In the meantime, pending the receipt of a reply from Government, the President has been authorised, in communication with the Water Supply Committee, to take such measures as may be found necessary to prevent any failure in the supply of water from the Red Hills Tank.—*Madras Times*, May 13.

COLONEL MALLESON AND THE MAHARAJA OF MAISUR.—We don't know whether the Government of India are aware of the deep dissatisfaction that pervades all classes of the people of Mysor in consequence of the extraordinary treatment of the young Maharaja and his brothers by their guardian. The real cause of a late unpleasant incident at Ootacamund has now leaked out, and though to European eyes it may seem very trifling, not so is it regarded by the natives. In the first place, Colonel Malleson, in direct defiance of those caste prejudices and social customs which the Government has pledged itself to respect in the case of the very meanest of its subjects, engaged a house at Ooty, one-half for himself and his friends, and the other for the Rajah and his suite. The Maharaja has not yet been converted to Christianity, or whatever particular form of faith Colonel Malleson professes; and that officer's experience of this country should have told him that in housing himself under the same roof as a high-caste native—we say nothing of his rank and position—he was acting in a manner to deeply offend the legitimate prejudices of his Royal charge, and of the natives of Mysor in general. But as if this were not enough, we are told, and Colonel Malleson should be formally called on to contradict the statement, that he and his friends after dinner are in the habit of sending for the young Prince and his brothers—mere lads, be it remembered—and endeavouring to force them to partake of refreshments, and on the lads naturally refusing, horse play has followed, which, in the case of one of the young brothers of the Rajah, forced him to fly in perfect terror from Ooty to Mysor in a common cart. Now, it is all very well to be tender of Colonel Malleson's reputa-

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ion, and no one denies that he is a very clever fellow in his peculiar ne, but, nevertheless, we strongly object to the treatment and upringing of the young Prince, for which that gentleman is personally esponsible. It so happens that a considerable proportion of the native Princes of India are, and will be, for many years under the guardianship of British officers, on account of their extreme youth. But if it becomes the fashion for them to interfere, in the manner indicated above, with their young charges, and to treat them to horse play, it will not be wonderful if the British name be disliked by both princes and people. Some years ago *Punch* published a scathing denunciation of the conduct of certain cads who, wearing her Majesty's uniform, disgraced themselves and their profession at Mysor by conduct which was all the worse because they happened at the time to be the guests of the good-natured old Rajah. Apparently we have improved on those days, and now horse play and coarse practical jokes are carried on with impunity in the very household of the young Prince, and on his own person and that of his relatives into the bargain. We believe a strong effort is being made to hush up this most discreditable business; but we really don't see why it should be hushed up. Colonel Malleson may have powerful friends, but that should not screen him if he is clearly in fault. Nay more—if the caste prejudices of the very lowest of the natives are jealously respected, surely native princes are entitled to the same consideration.—*Bangalor Examiner.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 13. Str. Asia, Bombay and Southern Ports.—14. Str. Ava, Calcutta and Northern Ports; Lady Rawlinson, Colombo.—16. Kingdom of Saxony, Masulipatam; Canada, Mauritius.—17. Henry Miller, Masulipatam.—18. Str. Meinam, Galle and Pondicherry; St. Anne, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Asia.—From PONDICHERRY.—Dr. Rattan.

Per str. Ava.—From COCONADA.—Mr. Anderson. From GOPAULPORE.—Mr. Maltby, Drum Major and Mrs. Hubbard and three children. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

DEPARTURES.

May 14. Str. Asia, Calcutta and Northern Ports; str. Dorunda, Calcutta.—15. Str. Oriental, Rangoon and Northern Ports; Indian Merchant, Rangoon.—16. Str. Ava, Bombay and Southern Ports.—18. Meinam, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Asia.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. H. Smalley. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. P. Smith. For GOPAULPORE.—Mrs. B. Nurse.

Per str. Oriental.—For RANGOON.—Miss G. E. D'Souza, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morehead, Mr. S. Quatter and two children, Mr. A. Beaumont, Mr. C. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Beam, Mr. W. Rondell, Mr. Martin.

Per str. Ava.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. J. Williams, Mr. McManus.

Bombay.

SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.—A letter from the Political Agent, Cutch, to the Bombay Government, dated 12th May, 1876, reports that a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Ghudsisa, Rajpur, Dhunna, and two or three other villages in the same direction, about thirty miles north-west of Bhuj, at 11 A.M. on the 2nd inst., accompanied by a slight rumbling noise.

NEW SWIMMING BATH.—Bombay has got a swimming bath at last, thanks to General Barr, Mr. Pedder, and the Executive Engineer to the Municipality. It is sixty feet long by thirty feet broad, and is built of rubble masonry. Its depth when full is about ten feet, but varies according to the tide. There are dressing boxes round the bath, and there are also two fresh water shower-baths.

GENERAL KENNEDY.—It is said that the Government of Bombay has asked the Government of India to allow General Kennedy to remain two years longer, although he ought to retire from the service now, having come in for his off-reckonings. Surely this report cannot be true. If it is, the Bombay Government should be ashamed of itself. We presume that Bombay could exist even without General Kennedy.—*Bombay Gazette.*

MR. W. PEGLER.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. William Pegler, sub-engineer on the Indus Valley State Railway. The melancholy event occurred on the river while the deceased was on his way up to rejoin his appointment. The cause of death was an accident, through which an eye sustained serious injury by a nail running through the lower part of it. The remains of the deceased were consigned to their last resting-place at Sehwan. Mr. Pegler was for many years a resident of Kurrachee, where he had a rather large circle of acquaintances.—*Sindian.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurrred at Ajmere a few days ago. A number of opium merchants have been in the habit of assembling at a house known as Chowk, in the principal street, the custom being to bring opium to Ajmere from the districts for sale to the Calcutta dealers at this season of the year. The merchants went to sleep in this Chowk, and at ten o'clock at night on the 6th instant the roof suddenly fell in, killing one young merchant on the spot and seriously injuring four others. Twenty-five other merchants were present, but they escaped. The injured men were taken to the hospital, and are reported to be doing well.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 22.

THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE SABURMUTTE.—(AHMADABAD, *May* 22.)—Captain Marryatt, the Consulting Engineer to Government, having inspected the new bridge over the Saburmutte at Ahmadabad, it was opened yesterday for traffic. There was no ceremony. The bridge has been constructed entirely under the supervision of the Company's officers, and from materials in the Company's stores. It consists of twenty-two spans, sixty feet each. Since the last flood much has been done, though much still remains to be done in the way of rebuilding, and a great portion of the city is yet in ruins. All the new buildings as well as the streets which were inundated last year are now being raised four feet. Thermometer 106 deg.— *Times of India* Correspondent.

THE AHMADABAD HORSE SHOW.—The following Government resolution, regarding the result of the Ahmadabad horse show, has been issued:—"Government have read these papers with interest, and are very glad to learn that the shows are, in the opinion of competent judges, effecting improvement in the breed of horses. It is too late to alter the figures in the Budget of 1876-77, and the Collector must do the best he can with the sum at his disposal. In the Budget of 1877-78, the Accountant-General should enter the sum of Rs. 2,300. Copy of the report should be sent to the Military Department, with an expression of concurrence on the part of the Revenue Department in the opinion, with regard to the purchase of suitable colts and geldings by the Remount Agent.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—In the course of some remarks on the police, the Calcutta *Statesman* says:—"Charles Forgett was probably the finest policeman India had ever seen. When he took charge of the Bombay Police, two or three-and-twenty years ago, it consisted of a set of the greatest scoundrels under the sun. They were at once the accomplices of all the crime, and the terror of all the honest classes, in the island. Now Forgett could make himself anything; and within a month he had drawn the police into wholesale complicity with crime, under one or other of the hundred disguises he assumed. The wonder is that he was not assassinated. His safety lay in the terror he had excited in the force. One policeman hardly dared speak to another, for fear that Forgett was concealed under the blue frock and yellow turban before him. The result was that the whole island could go to sleep with doors and windows open, where a couple of months before complete terror had existed, the police being the effective cause of it."

THE GAIKWAR'S GUNS.—Reports have been current in Baroda for some time past that the British Government had ordered the destruction of all the Gaikwar's guns, except a few, which were to be kept for saluting purposes; and that the order had been rigorously carried out. Those who are well versed in Baroda affairs will easily believe that a large number of the most extraordinary "gups" clustered round such an interesting story. The most amusing one is that the young Gaikwar protested to Mr. Melvill against such unwarrantable action on the part of the Paramount Power. Mr. Melvill, it is said, shook his head and his stick at the young Gaikwar, and said—"Tum bote chota hai bat ke waste." "Be good, my child; ask no questions, and he will tell you no fibs." However amusing and interesting such stories may be, there is one feature about them which is particularly gratifying; they are not true. The only foundation for them is that, amongst the Gaikwar's artillery there were six old useless cannon, and Sir T. Madhava Rao ordered them to be broken up for the sake of the metal. Those who do not know the difference between an effective and a non-effective weapon naturally concluded the step was the beginning of the end of the Baroda army.—*Times of India.*

OPENING OF NEW MILLS.—We are glad to find that some of the up-country mills, which were projected in 1874, have been completed, and will commence work in a few months. The other day we noticed that the Goolam Baba Mill, at Surat, would begin work in July next. There is another new mill in Guzerat at Neriad. From the progress report of the company, just issued, it appears that the erection of machinery has so far advanced that the directors believe it also will be ready to begin work in July. The mills are planted in a favourable locality, and this is the only manufacturing concern in the whole of the Kaira district, of which the population, including that of the Punch Mahals, numbered by the last census over a million of souls. There is a considerable handloom industry going on in the district, the demand of the local weavers for yarn being at present supplied partly by importation from Ahmedabad in the north, and Broach, Surat, and Bombay in the south. Not far from the town is a great seat of Hindoo pilgrimage—Dakore—where a branch line of the Baroda Railway runs, and where gatherings of Hindoo pilgrims from different parts of Guzerat take place every full moon. Large quantities of merchandise are, accordingly, bought and sold there in fairs held on the occasion. Again, labour in the district is cheap, and the raw material in close proximity. The machinery of the Neraid Mills is adapted to spin high as well as low counts of yarns; but if the promoters of the concern remain satisfied with simply meeting the local demand for yarn and coarse cloth there will be enough of work for them to do. Dyeing and calico printing, after the native fashion, are carried on to a considerable extent in this district, and we observe that it is the intention of the promoters to direct their attention to this branch of industry, after a fair start has been made in carrying

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out their principal undertaking. Besides these two new manufactories in Guzerat, there is, we believe, another nearly ready in Khandeish; but we are most anxious to hear of ground being broken for the large undertaking which has its site not fifty miles from Bhosawul, where a well-considered project for utilising water-power in spinning and weaving is to be carried out. Much time is, however, required to mature novel plans of this kinds.—*Times of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 15. Str. Zerbino, Cardiff; str. Calcutta, Bussorah; Keerata Roodrin, Cochin; str. Australia, Genoa.—16. Str. China, Melbourne; str. European, Liverpool.—17. Str. Ceylon, Venice.—18. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee.—19. Str. Goa, Calcutta.—20. Golconda, Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ceylon.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—FOR BOMBAY.—Surgs. Fanand, Pedroza, Clarkson, and Parker, Mr. Williamson, Mr. O'Brien, Mrs. Clayson, Mr. Chadwick, Mrs. Yardley and three children, Miss Yardley, Mr. Elder, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Spedding, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Mr. Roods, and Mrs. O'Brien. From VENICE.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Nicholetts, Mr. H. Johnson, and Mr. M. Walekar. From BRINDISI.—Col. Prendergust, Capt. and Mrs. Brook and child, Mr. M. Maller, Capt. Kinloch, Capt. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. T. Reid, and Mr. W. E. Marshall. From ADEN.—Lieut. P. Hookin and Sergt. Burton.

DEPARTURES.

May 15. Str. Kashgar, Suez, &c.; str. Thibet, China, &c.; str. Akola, Kurrachee, via Kutch; str. Assiria, Genoa, &c.; Philosopher, Liverpool.—16. Prince Frederick, Liverpool; Walls Castle, Bremerhaven.—17. Str. Trinacria, Liverpool, via the Canal; Benefactress, Havre.—18. Lady Lisgar, Falmouth; str. Glengyle, London, via the Canal; str. Africa, Coast and Calcutta.—19. Str. Bergen, Havre, via the Canal; str. Assyria, Kurrachee; str. Calcutta, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.—20. Str. Zampa, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Ottawa, Amsterdam; Lady Dufferin, Galle; Phineas Pendleton, Havre; Aldegrove, Liverpool; Flying Venus, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Kashgar.—From BOMBAY.—FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Laughlin, Mrs. Hill, Mr. J. G. Hill, Mr. A. T. Morris, and Mr. T. T. Sidney.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Johnstone, a lady and a gentleman, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Parsons and infant, Col. Schneider, Col. Moxon, Mr. E. B. Enstwick, Mrs. Birch and two children, Dr. and Mrs. J. Murray, Mr. C. Jones, Mrs. C. E. Benn, Mrs. H. M. Birdwood and child, Sir C. H. Reade, Bart., Mrs. Potts and two sons, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Malone and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Dr. F. Lewin, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. John Mackay, Surgeon major Clark, Major Hare, Lieut. T. J. Palmer, Mr. Loydas, Mrs. Thomson and two infants, Mr. J. H. Lyons, Mr. G. H. Warwick, Mr. T. P. Clark, Lieut. R. T. Orpen, Mr. R. T. Taylor, Mr. E. von Glehn, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Tomlinson and two infants, and Mr. O. H. Reulberg. For BRINDISI.—Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Rev. R. C. W. Raban, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Mr. J. Neuberg, Mr. M. B. Manuel, Col. Howes, Col. Gillilan, Capt. T. Dawes, Mr. Spencer Astley, Mr. H. Mann, Miss Mann, Rev. H. P. Boerresen, and Mr. R. D. Bayley. For VENICE.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, Hon. Mr. Justice West, Capt. F. Wise, Mr. J. Geddes, Mr. G. Thom, Mrs. Aitkinson, Major Trevor, Mr. John Y. Laing, Mr. C. A. Winter, Dr. E. W. West, Dr. Evers, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. C. L. Bell, Major Hills, and Mr. R. Foley. For ADEN.—Mrs. H. W. Geiger.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 22, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	House Rate	114¼
Ditto...	Market Rate	114½

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—

6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 8¼d.	
6 ditto ditto	1s. 8 11-16d.	Credit Bills.
8 ditto ditto	1s. 10 1-16d.	Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3100
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 13,000)...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3100
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1400
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	80
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1145
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£90 paid up)	207
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1200

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. —	
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96	
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	,, 101¾	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43		
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55		
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 101¼	
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 103¾	
Gold Leaf 99¼ touch	per Tolah.	18-11-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 os.	,, ,,	19-0-0
Ditto Pekin	,, ,,	18-4-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, June 9.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods are dull. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.12; 40's Mule Twist, 9½; 30's Water Twist, 9½. Cotton quiet; Fair Dhollerah, Rs. 160. Shipments of the week, 42,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 8 5-16d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 101½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 103. Freights: 45s. to 47s. 6d.

Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 13.)

ARCHER.—The Govt. of India has no further need of the services of Mr. F. E. Archer, exec. engr., 4th grade, attached to the Irrigation Branch of the N.W.P.

AINSLIE, Hon. W., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on the 25th ult.

BAILLIE, J. R., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from the 15th ult.

BEGBIE, Capt. A. G., R.E., dep. examiner, P.W.D., with temporary rank of examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, is permanently prom. to that grade from Feb. 9.

CHRISTISON, J. W., asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the Larkana div. by suptg. engr., Upper Sindh dist.

CHRYSTIE, Major W., R.E., suptg. engr. and under sec. to the chief comr. of Mysore, in the Buildings and Roads Branch, is transfd. temp. in the same capacity to the Irrigation Branch from April 3.

DALRYMPLE, Capt. R. G. E., boundary settlement officer, Bhopal, is app. to the charge of the office of political agent, Bhopal, from the date of taking charge, during the absence of Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B.

DUNLOP, A. J., asst. comr., 3rd class, Hyderabad assigned dists., to offic. as 2nd asst. resident, Hyderabad, from the date of receiving charge, v. Capt. G. H. Trevor, deputed on special duty.

DYER.—The services of the Rev. F. T. S. Dyer, M.A., chaplain of the Lucknow cantonments, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Provs.

ETTY, Rev. A. H., M.A., chaplain of the Rangoon cantonments, is transfd. to the Central Provs., and is app. chaplain of Kamptee.

FABER, Major H. R., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Chenab div. to the Sohan div. Punjab State Railway.

FINK, W. R., asst. registrar, High Court, original side, has obtained two months' priv. leave of absence from May 8.

KITTS.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. E. J. Kitts, Bombay Civil Service, offiog. asst. comr. of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad assigned dists. and a mag. of the 1st class, to be a justice of the peace for the whole of British India.

LAMBERT, Major P., R.E., is posted to the examinership of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, from such date as he may assume charge of the same.

LINCKE, J. E. P. Lincke, asst. engr., 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, attached to the office of engr. in chief, is transfd. to the Somastipoor division.

MITCHELL, T., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transfd. from the Fatehabad to the Barnagar div.

PLOWDEN, Mr., resumed charge of the office of under secy. to the Govt. of India in the Home dept. on the 21st ult.

RANSFORD, Capt. C., adjt. Bhopal batt., officid. as 2nd in com., in addition to his own duties, from March 13 to April 24, on which date Major C. E. Bates assumed charge of the app. of offiog. 2nd in com. Bhopal batt.

RIDEOUT, Lieut. col. J. W., mily. accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, to offic. as controller of mily. accounts, Madras, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. T. Gillilan.

SENIOR, Capt. H. W. J., Bengal staff corps, 2nd wing subalt. 34th (the Futtehgurh) N.I., to offic. as supt. of native army schools in Bengal during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. F. H. B. Marsh.

SHEPHARD, H. H., barrister-at-law, to offic. as reporter in the High Court at Madras, for the Indian Law Reports, from the date of receiving charge from Mr. J. H. S. Branson.

SMITH.—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to appt. Capt. C. B. E. Smith, C.S.I., 1st asst. resident and ex officio sessions judge, Hyderabad, to be a justice of the peace for the whole of British India.

VIVIAN, W. M., engineer apprentice, Bengal provincial estab., and temp. asst. examiner of public works accounts, is permitted to resign his appt. in the P.W. Dept.

WHITE, J., C.S., to offic. as dep. comr., Ajmere, from the date of taking charge, v. Major Repton.

WINDER—WAY.—The undermentioned officers are posted as follows:—Mr. R. Winder, exec. engr., 4th grade, to the Indus Valley State Railway. Mr. R. A. Way, temp. asst. engr., 1st grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination on April 24.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The *Gazette of India*, May 6, notifies as follows:—

From the date on which Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., offictg. resident (Bhopal), 3rd class, takes the leave granted by notification No. 655G, dated March 23.

Dr. J. P. Stratton, political agent, 1st class, to offic. as resident, 3rd class.

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Lieut. col. W. F. Kincaid, political agent, 3rd class, to offic. as political agent, 1st class.

Mr. R. H. Pilcher, polit. asst., 1st class, to offic. as polit. agent, 3rd class.

Major V. E. Law, offictg. polit. asst., 2nd class, to offic. as polit. asst., 1st class.

Lieut. T. Hope, offictg. polit. asst., 3rd class, to offic. as polit. asst., 2nd class.

Lieut. col. W. F. Kincaird, offictg. polit. agent, 1st class, is posted tempy. to Bhopal.

Lieut. D. Robertson, Madras staff corps, offictd. as asst. comnr. at Beawur from Nov. 12, to Feb. 8.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 17.)

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M.A., offcg. joint mag. and dep. coll., is apptd. to have charge of the Attia div. of the Mymensing dist.

This cancels the orders of the 27th ult., published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd inst., apptg. Mr. O'Donnell to Dinagepore.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, asst. mag. and coll., Maldah, is apptd. to have charge of the Nattore div. of the Rajshahye dist.

Mr. H. Thompson, supt. of the Sulkea salt golahs, Howrah, is allowed leave for one month from the 12th ult., under Sec. 21, Chap. VI. of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. D. Erskine, inspr. of police, Darjeeling, is promoted to the 1st grade of police inspectors.

The Rev. F. Haun, of the Chyebassa Lutheran Mission, is authorised to solemnise marriages under Clauses 3 and 5 of Sec. 5 of Act. XV. of 1872.

Mr. J. F. Lefeuvre, offcg. head master, Patna collegiate school, was on leave on m.c. under Sec. 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from 21st to the 30th Jan., both days inclusive.

Mr. T. H. Tiery, second master, Patna collegiate school, acted as head master of that institution from the 21st to the 28th ult.

Mr. W. R. Millar, asst. mag. and coll., is apptd. to be a member of, and sec. to, the Sarun dist. school committee.

Surg. F. R. Swaine is apptd. to act, until further orders, as civil surg. of Lohardugga.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, May 6.)

Mr. B. W. Colvin, civil and sess. judge, Mainpuri, to offic. as sec. to Govt., N.W.P., during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Colvin, from 1st May.

Mr. G. L. Lang, joint mag. and dep. coll., Futehpur, to offic. as mag. and coll., Futehpur, during the absence of Mr. S. S. Melville.

Surg. E. B. Gardner, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, Military Dept., to offic. as civil surg., 2nd class, and to be posted to Jaunpur from April 8, v. Surg. major C. Hatchell.

Mr. A. M. Markham, offcg. joint mag., 1st grade, Bijnour, to be a settlement officer, 3rd grade, at Allahabad.

Mr. W. E. Neale, C.S., to be a settlement officer, 3rd grade, from March 23, and to be posted to the Hamirpur district.

The services of Mr. J. White, asst. mag. and coll., Moradabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Foreign dept.

Messrs. R. N. Hodges and W. Smart, asst. engrs., 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Futehpur dist., Allahabad provincial div., on the 17th ult.

Mr. N. A. Graydon, asst. engr., returned on April 8 from the privilege granted him, and joined the office of suptg. engr., 4th circle, on the 13th idem.

Mr. E. J. Jones, exec. engr., Beogaipur div., Lower Ganges Canal, is app. to offic. as exec. engr., 1st div., Agra Canal, during the absence of Capt. P. S. Mariudin.

Mr. P. Nelson, exec. engr., 4th grade, personal asst. to chief engr. of irrigation, N.W.P., rejoined his appointment on April 20 from the three months' privilege leave granted him.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, May 4.)

Lieut. J. A. L. Montgomery, asst. settlement officer, Jhelum, is app. to offic. as settlement officer, Jhelum, with effect from the afternoon of the March 21, v. Capt. E. G. Wace, proc. on furl.

Lieut. C. F. Massy, asst. comr., Attock, is app. judicial asst. of the Rawalpindi dist., and is invested, under Sec. 3 of Act XIV. of 1875, with the powers of a dep. comr.

Mr. H. W. Steel, judicial asst., Sialkot, is invested, under Sec. 3 of Act XIV. of 1875, with the powers of a dep. comr.

Surg. major S. C. Courtney, offcg. civil surg., Peshawur, is confirmed in his appt., with effect from Feb. 1, v. Surg. major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., app. residency surg. of Nepal.

Surg. W. Battersby, 5th Punjab inf., is app. civil surg. of Abbottabad, with effect from April 17, v. Surg. major J. R. Johnson, proc. on furl.

With reference to *Gazette of India*, P.W.D., Notific. No. 101, dated March 4, Lieut. J. Kellie, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Derajat div., which he joined on the afternoon of April 16.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, May 6.)

Mr. H. E. M. Impey, extra asst. comr., transfd. to Raipur, reported his arrival at that station, and assumed charge of his duties on the 27th ult., afternoon.

Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, is app. offg. dep. comr., Chindwara.

Under Sec. 6 of Act XV. of 1872, the chief. comr. is pleased to grant a license to the Rev. M. H. Nicholls, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Jubbulpore dist., to solemnise marriages within the Central Provs.

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, dep. examiner, P.W. Accounts, app. to the P.W.D., Central Provs., in *Gazette of India* Notific. No. 171, dated April 5, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the 28th idem.

Mr. M. Anthony, temp. overseer, 1st grade, is transfd. temp. from the Jubbulpore to the Kanhan div.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 6.)

The following gentlemen are app. to be members of the Charitable Dispensary Committee at Sibsagar:—Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, and Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, M.A., B.L.

The chief comr. has arranged with his Honour the Lieut. gov. of Bengal that candidates for the native Civil Service of Assam shall be examined with candidates for the native Civil Service of Bengal. The usual rules on the subject are accordingly published in the *Assam Gazette*.

The undermentd. officers are vested with the powers, under Act XIII. of 1859 (An Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases):—

Mr. A. L. Clay, C.S., dep. comr., Sylhet.

Mr. J. K. Wright, C.S., offcg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Sylhet.

Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., offcg. dep. comr., Cachar.

Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, extra asst. comr., Hailakandi, Cachar.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, offcg. asst. comr., 2nd grade, in charge of the sub div. of Jowai, in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, is vested with the powers of an asst. comr. under the rules for the Administration of Justice and Police in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills dist. In respect to trial of offences, and passing sentences on persons convicted of them, he is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 1st class, as defined by Sec. 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with the powers of a mag. of a div. of a dist. as defined by Sec. 28 of the same Code.

Mr. W. C. Phillips, accountant, 4th grade, who was transfd. to this province in Govt. of India, Public Works Dept., Notific. dated April 10, reported his arrival on the 27th idem.

Capt. W. F. Trotter, asst. comr., app. to the charge of the sub div. of Jowai in chief comr.'s order, dated April 23, assumed charge of that office from Mr. J. B. Shadwell on May 1.

Mr. L. Hare, asst. comr., returned from the priv. leave granted to him by the chief comr., and assumed charge of the office of Sylhet on April 27.

Mr. A. Forbes, offcg. dep. comr., made over charge of office at Goalpara to Mr. A. C. Campbell on May 1, in order to avail himself of the subsidiary leave, prep. to furl., granted by the chief comr.

MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, May 13.)

CLAY.—The services of Lieut. col. A. D. Clay, Madras staff corps, wing officer, 3rd Madras L.I., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Foreign dept.

HALLIDAY, Capt. G. T., late 4th European L.C., offictg. brig. major, to be a brig. major on the establishment, in succession to Major R. S. Robertson, whose tour of staff service expired on May 8.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

1st Sikh Inf.—Major H. C. P. Rice, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to be comdt., v. Col. J. P. W. Campbell, retired.

Capt. C. C. Brownlow, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Major Rice.

Capt. H. Dela M. Hervey, Bengal staff corps, prom. to the rank of capt., is permitted to retain the app. of adjt. of the 1st Punjab cavy. Punjab Frontier Force, from April 5.

The following app. is made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

2nd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. B. M. Allen, 1st batt. 21st foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing sub., on prob., during the period Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt may offic. as 1st wing sub.

Lieut. col. H. B. Urmston, staff corps, from May 1.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Dept.:—

Permanent.

From April 23, in succession to Col. H. Mills, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, retired:—

Major J. V. Hunt to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. col. J. A. M. Biggs to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. F. H. Thomas to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. G. L. Eliot, on furlough, to be sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Temporary.

Capt. R. J. H. Wyllie to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from March 20; to fill an existing vacancy.

Capt. C. E. Hallett to offic. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from April 4, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt. N. F. Parker, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

From April 6, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col. H. Mills, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class:—

Lieut. col. R. S. Graves to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. A. R. Badcock to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. R. Burlton-Bennet to offic. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

From April 11, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col. L. R. Christopher, dep. comy. gen.:—

Col. R. Davidson to offic. as dep. comy. gen.

Lieut. col. J. Keer to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Col. S. Chalmers to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. B. Smith to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. C. O'Donel to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. F. N. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd

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class, is permitted to resign the service from this date, subject to H.M.'s approval.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test:—

Lieut. A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, 3rd hussars.

Trumpet major A. F. Winckham, 9th brig. R.A.

Corp. F. Littlefield, R.E.

Sub. lieut. C. F. S. Alban, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

Corp. L. J. Gilchrist, Priv. F. Harwood, and Priv. M. Cashman, 2nd batt. 7th foot.

Lieut. R. C. Hadow, 55th foot.

Barrack serg. W. Atherton, barrack dept.

Gunner T. Foster, 9th brig. R.A.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Sec. of State for India on April 26:—

Lieut. col. H. S. Anderson, staff corps, asst. adj. gen., Mhow div. of the army.

Capt. F. P. Worthy, staff corps.

Capt. H. S. Tandy, staff corps, adj. 8th N.I.

Surg. J. F. Keith, civil surg., Shikarpore.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned men employed in the Ordnance Department are promoted to sergeants, with effect from the date specified against their names, under the operation of G.G.O. No. 492 of 1862:—

Gunner G. Butcher, and Gunner J. Edgeley, 6th brig. R.A.; April 15.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 13.)

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal staff corps, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, 85th foot, 2nd wing subalt. 1st Punjab inf., Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut. H. B. Urmston, 1st batt. 14th foot, offic. 2nd wing subalt. 2nd Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut. P. A. Buckland, 83rd foot, offic. 2nd wing subalt. 39th (the Allygurh) N.I.

Lieut. E. C. C. Sandys, R.A., offic. 2nd squad. subalt. 16th Bengal cav.

Lieut. F. R. B. Knox, 45th foot, squad. subalt. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, April 19 to May 4.)

BIRD.—Order confd., No. 97, dated April 10, confirming, as a provisional arrangement, regtl. order, 4th cav., Hyderabad Contingent, dated March 25, directing Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, squad. sub., to act in add. as adjt. of the regt. on the departure on preparatory leave of Capt. J. P. Cummins.

CARTHEW, Capt. C. A., 1st squad. sub. 16th Bengal cav., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen., as a tempy. arrangement, v. Capt. J. M. Trotter, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., granted furl. to Europe on private affairs.

HAVELOCK—KIRKWOOD.—Order confd., No. 101, dated April 11, confirming, as a provisional arrangement, regtl. orders, 1st inf., Hyderabad Contingent, dated April 3, directing Major A. C. Havelock, 2nd in com., to act as comdt.; and Lieut. J. N. S. Kirkwood, wing sub. and offieg. adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, on the departure on preparatory leave to Bombay, on April 1, of Lieut. col. A. C. Lilly, the comdt.

HIGGINSON.—Oudh Divisional order confd., dated April 17, app. Capt. H. S. Higginson, R.A., to be A.D.C. (provisionally) to Major gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., comdg. the Oudh Div., subject to his passing the required examination.

INGLIS—STILLWELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 20, making the following apps. in 45th N.I., v. Major F. M. Armstrong, 2nd in com. and wing officer, proceeded on leave preparatory to furl.:—Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. T. F. Stillwell, offieg. qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

LESLIE.—Bareilly brig. order confd., dated April 26, app. Lieut. and adjt. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 37th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, during the abs. of Major R. S. Robertson, brigade major, on inspection duty with the brig. gen. comdg.

NICOLAY—HAWKES—MACAUSLAND.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 13, making the following appts., consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. G. C. Rowcroft, 2nd in com. and wing officer 35th N.I., to join his app. as offieg. comdt. of the 27th N.I.:—Capt. F. W. Nicolay, adjt. and offieg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. R. T. Hawkes, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. R. C. S. Macausland, offieg. 2nd wing subalt., on prob., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

SEWELL.—Order confd. by the Brigdr. gen. comdg. Hyderabad contingent, dated March 27, directing Capt. H. F. H. Sewell, 2nd in com. 2nd inf., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen., Hyderabad contingent, v. Lieut. col. Hill, who is perm. to resign the app., with effect from April 1.

STEVENS—MEACHAM.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 19, making the following appts., v. Lieut. col. R. S. Moseley, 2nd in com. and wing officer 13th N.I., app. offieg. comdt. of the 16th N.I.:—Capt. G. B. Stevens, 1st wing subalt. and offieg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his duties as 1st wing subalt.; Capt. W. M. Meacham, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, May 11

ATKINS.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, app. Capt. W. Atkins, 1st wing subalt. 6th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, v. Capt. A. G. Handcock, offic. as brigade major at Lucknow, temp.

BIRCH, Major A. J. C., offic. asst. adjt. gen., Allahabad div., to offic. as 2nd in com. 25th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Rowcroft, app. to the 27th N.I.; dated April 28. This cancels the app. of Lieut. col. W. R. Martin, Bengal inf.

CAMPBELL.—The nine months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. D. A. Campbell, 108th foot, is cancelled at that officer's request.

CROHAN, Capt. F. W., general list, inf., late station staff officer, Benares, is att. to the 2nd N.I. for duty.

FISHE, Capt. A., staff corps, is perm. to retain his app. as qrmr. 8th N.I. on prom.

HALEMAN.—The services of Capt. F. L. Haleman, Madras staff corps, adjt. and qrmr. of the Bangalore rifle volunteers, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort St. George in the Military Dept.

HARRIS, Lieut. W. O., 1st batt. 17th regt., a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing subalt. 20th N.I., on prob.

JONES, Major H. H., R.E., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. from April 21, v. Capt. W. J. Boyes, offieg. dep. asst. qrmr. gen., ordered on duty to Simla.

PATERSON, Capt. H., offieg. qrmr. 23rd N.I., to be adjt.

ROBERTSON—ANGELO.—Major R. S. Robertson, brig. major, Bareilly, to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. at Allahabad, v. Birch, dated April 28. Capt. and local major E. F. Angelo, 2-1st foot, brig. major, Gwalior dist., to offic. as asst. adjt. gen., Oudh div., v. Major A. Schmid, proc. on sick leave to England.

SHIPLEY.—Convalescent Depot, Murree.—Major and local lieut. col. W. D. Shipley, 40th regt., to be comdt., v. Trydell, who has completed his tenure of com., dated April 28.

TULLOCH.—Dibrugarh station order confd., dated April 25, directing Major A. Tulloch, staff corps, late offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer 4th N.I., to do gen. duty at Dibrugarh. Major Tulloch is transferred for gen. duty from Dibrugarh to the Presy., where he will proc. and join on the expiration of his priv. leave.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. F. W. CROHAN, GENERAL LIST, INFANTRY.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 3.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Benares on April 1, Capt. F. W. Crohan, general list, infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges—1st. With conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, when employed as station staff officer at Benares, on Dec. 8, and having, in that capacity, received on that day pension money for disbursement to Pensioned apothecary John Armstrong Fleming, and to Mistress Matilda Eliza Franks, due to them up to Nov. 30, inclusive, failed to pay them the said pensions, and withheld payment of the same from them until Jan. 17. 2nd. With having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Benares, in a letter sent by him to the Presidency Paymaster, dated Jan 9, falsely asserted that half of the sums received by him on Dec. 8, on account of pensioners, has been stolen, such statement being false, as he, Capt. Crohan, well knew.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the 1st charge, and not guilty of the 2nd charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to be severely reprimanded.

G. A. St. P. FOOKS, Colonel, President.

Benares, April 4, 1876.

Approved and Confirmed.

The officer commanding the Allahabad division will have the goodness to reprimand Capt. Crohan in the severest terms, for his serious breach of duty in withholding payment of pensions from Government pensioners for an unreasonable time. A perusal of these proceedings has left on my mind an impression most unfavourable to Capt. Crohan's conduct and character. It is with reluctance that I direct him to return to his duty on release from arrest.

F. P. HAINES, General, C. in C. in India.

Simla, April 27, 1876.

MEDICAL.

ADAMS.—The following app. is made in the Hyderabad Contingent:—2nd Inf.—Surg. A. Adams, Madras med. dept., to the offieg. medical charge during the prriod Surg. C. Little, M.D., may offic. in the civil dept.

BOMFORD.—The services of Surg. G. Bomford, Medical Dept., attached to the 1st Goorkha Regt. (L.I.), are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

CORBETT.—Meerut brig. order confd., dated April 7, directing Surg. J. L. Corbett, M.D., 5th N.I., to take med. charge of the 4th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, until further orders, v. Surg. J. S. Gunn, M.B.

EDIS.—The services of Surg. F. P. Edis, M.B., Med. Dept., offieg. in med. charge 15th (The Loodianah) N.I., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the Financial Dept.

EDIS, F. P., M.B., F.R.C.S., is app. to offic. as dep. assay master, Calcutta Mint, during the absence, on furl., of Capt. Robinson, R.A., and took charge of the office of dep. assay master on April 17.

HARRIS, Surg. major W. P., civil surg., on his return from furlough to Meerut.

LITTLE.—The services of Surg. C. Little, M.D., in med. charge, 2nd inf., Hyderabad Contingent, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Home dept.

MACDONALD.—The services of Surg. D. P. Macdonald, M.D., Med. Dept., in medical charge 8th N.I., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept. from April 10.

MORIARTY, Surg. M. D. Moriarty, M.B., is confd. in med. charge of the 3rd N.I., v. Surg. major Reed.

NEWMAN, Surg. J. H., in med. charge of the Jodhpore political agency, to offic. as civil surg., Ajmere, from the date of taking charge, v. Dr. T. Murray, proc. on leav

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ROE.—Rawal Pindi brigade order confd., dated March 20, directing Surg. W. A. C. Roe, in med. charge of the 14th Bengal lancers, to assume med. charge of the 7th company sappers and miners, in addition to his other duties.

STOKER.—Rawal Pindi div. order confd., dated March 25, directing Surg. R. N. Stoker to relieve Surg. E. B. Gardner of the med. charge of the 29th Punjab N.I.

TRIPHOOK.—Rohilcund div. order confd., dated March 10, directing Surg. G. R. Triphook, M.B., to proceed at the public expense to Raneebagh to take med. charge of detachment of invalids which left Naini Tal on the 10th idem, v. Surg. J. Coats, M.B., reported sick.

WRIGHT.—Meerut brig. order confd., dated April 17, directing Surg. major T. P. Wright to receive medical charge of the 5th N.I., from Surg. J. L. Corbett, M.D., transfd. to the 4th Bengal cavy.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The undermentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed surgs. on the Bengal Estab., their commissions as such bearing date Sept. 30, 1875:—P. A. Weir, P. J. Freyer, M.D., P. de H. Haig, and J. Lowtas.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation to the Calcutta University, from Jan. 1, of Wesley College, Colombo, also of the Cuttack College to the Calcutta University, from Jan. 1.

NATIVE DISTINCTION.—In recognition of the services rendered to Government by W. Krishna, late Mamlatdar of Nasik, in the Bombay Presidency, the Viceroy and Governor general is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rao Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

INSTRUCTORS OF GUNNERY.—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, G.G.O. No. 862 of 1875 is cancelled. Both the 1st and 2nd assistant instructors of gunnery in brigades of royal artillery serving in India will be borne on establishments, which will retain their full complement of sergeants. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

CONSULAR.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Richard Macallister, American Vice-Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Litchfield. The recognition by the Government of India of Mr. H. A. Laird as Acting Vice Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government. The recognition by the Government of India of Mr. H. A. Laird as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government. Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor general in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. Shields as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Paymaster J. A. Dyer, 11th hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days. Veterinary surgeon F. Garratt, 13th hussars, per troopship, from date of embarkation. Major A. C. Davidson, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. H. Wright, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, R.A., per troopship, from date of embarkation. Capt. R. E. Huxman, 2-2nd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. and local capt. W. Watson, 34th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. C. Blewitt, 65th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Mitford, 73rd foot, from date of quitting regiment until date of publication of retirement from the service. Col. G. G. Moxon, staff corps, to Bombay, for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs. Capt. J. G. Kelly, to Mussoorie, from April 20 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. G. W. Willock, general list, cavalry, to Naini Tal, for six months. Capt. F. H. B. Marsh, general list, infantry, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough on private affairs. Surg. major G. A. Burn, M.D., 4th cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to Bombay, for one month, from April 1, or date of departure from Hingoli. Major A. M. Saunders, 1st Punjab Volunteer rifle corps, for six months, from April 29, on urgent private affairs. The undermentioned officers have reported their departure:—Lieut. and Brevet col. C. Dumbleton, cavalry; Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. A. Wright, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. A. W. Graham, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. E. T. Webster, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. J. B. Smyly, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. W. C. MacDougall, Bengal staff corps, since retired; Major and Brevet lieut. col. H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal staff corps; Major and Brevet col. C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., late 5th European L.C.; Major G. C. Thomson, Bengal staff corps; Major E. D. H. Vibart, Bengal staff corps; Major H. P. Pearson, 2nd battalion 12th foot; Major G. B. C. Simpson, Bengal staff corps; Major G. A. A. Baker, Bengal staff corps; Major P. W. Powlett, Bengal staff corps; Major F. H. Jenkins, Bengal staff corps; Major J. Stewart, R.A.; Surg. major J. W. Johnston, M.D., Medical Dept.; Surg. major N. B. Baillie, Medical Dept.; Major C. A. Munro, Bengal staff corps; Surg. G. Thomson, M.B., Medical Dept.; Capt. E. B. Bishop, Bengal staff corps; Capt. L. Wavell, Bengal staff corps; Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, general list, infantry; Capt. E. G. Wace, Bengal staff corps; Capt. V. Rivaz, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. C. W. Mönypenny, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. F. J. Alexander, Invalid Establishment; Lieut. A. S. W. Connor, Bombay staff corps; and Lieut. R. J. Bellew-Morgan, Bengal staff corps. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. T. Gillilan, Madras staff corps, controller of Military Accounts, Madras, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. Bayley has also a month's subsidiary leave on full pay. Lieut. W. T. Shone, R.E., assistant engr., 2nd grade, attached to the special works division, Bari Doab Canal, special leave for three months, to study the native languages, with effect from May 15, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, and one month's privilege leave in continuation of above. Mr. J. M. Span, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Erinpoora division, Rajpootana, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, transferred from N.W.P. to Central India, for three months, to study the language. Mr. H. C. Mance, superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for one year and six months, from April 19. The privilege leave for three months granted to Capt. K. J. L. Mackenzie, deputy commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is cancelled. Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Barnagar division, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, privilege leave for three months, from June 1. Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Chooadanga div. of the Nuddea district, for seven weeks, from May 12. Mr. W. K. Clementson, of the Subordinate Executive Service, for six months, in extension. Mr. G. M. Gregory, assistant sub deputy opium agent, Behar, for two months and a-half, from May 5. Mr. F. Simon, executive engineer, 3rd grade (temporary 2nd grade), Gunduk Survey Division, for twenty-two months, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days, from such date after May 16 as he may avail himself of it. Mr. E. W. P. Foster, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Eastern Sone division, privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, from such date after June 15 as he may avail himself of it. The privilege leave granted to Mr. Craggs, 1st class apothecary, in civil medical charge of the Chanda district, is cancelled at his request. Lieut. col. J. C. Wood, deputy commissioner, Chindwara, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on April 24, making over charge of the Chindwara district to Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, officiating deputy commissioner. Mr. F. St. C. Williams, extra assistant commissioner, Harda, reported his departure on the furlough granted to him, per steamship *Strathleven*, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st inst. Colonel H. A. Dwyer, deputy commissioner, Shahpur, reported his departure from Bombay on April 24, on the furlough granted to him in G.G.O. No. 194, dated Feb. 24. Leave for five months, without pay, is granted to Mr. C. Twidale, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Etawah district, Agra Provincial Division, from June 1. Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., executive engineer, 1st division, Agra Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days, from May 14. Leave of absence for fifteen months is granted to Mr. H. B. Condon, sub assistant conservator of forests, in commutation of the privilege leave for three months granted to him in orders dated Dec. 15. Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C.S., deputy commissioner of Cachar, reported his departure, per *Malwa*, April 24. Mr. G. E. Manisty, assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of the Nattore division of the Rajshahye district, is allowed special leave for six months, with effect from the 15th inst., together with subsidiary leave for five days from the 10th to the 14th idem. Capt. A. H. Paterson, deputy inspector general of police, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 10th inst., or any subsequent date within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. Lambert, deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 10th ultimo. Mr. J. Hamilton, resident apothecary, Campbell Hospital, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from April 15 last, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it. Leave from June 2 to July 25, 1875, both days inclusive, is granted to Mr. W. H. Longmore, assistant engineer, 1st grade; this cancels notification No. 660E, dated Aug. 14, 1875. Capt. P. S. Marindin, R.E., executive engineer, 1st division, Agra Canal, is granted two months and twenty-nine days' privilege leave; notification No. 838E, dated May 4, is cancelled. Mr. W. Willcocks, assistant engineer and personal assistant to superintending engineer, 1st circle, irrigation works, N.W. Provinces, is granted privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, with effect from May 1. Mr. J. W. Callaghan, overseer, attached to the Bulandshahr branch, Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from March 1. Furlough on private affairs for eighteen months is granted to Mr. J. G. T. Coddington, executive engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from June 5, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Mr. Coddington to enable him to avail himself of the above furlough. Serg. T. Bradley, sub engineer, third grade, unattached list, is granted preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it, with the view of proceeding to Bombay, in anticipation of the grant of leave by H.E. the Commander in Chief. Mr. J. C. Jowett, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, Lower Sindh district, privilege leave for three months, from June 1. Mr. E. Behrmann, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Ghotki division, Upper Sindh district, for three months, to study the native languages, and privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, from July 1. Mr. H. J. Walton, superintendent, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, for one year, in extension. Lieut. col. R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., staff corps, is permitted to retire from the service from April 25.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, May 10.)

JOYES, W., acting Tamil translator to Govt., assumed charge of the office from Capt. W. F. Wright on April 1.

LIARDET, Major C. A., acting 1st asst. supt., revenue survey, to act as dep. supt. from the date of assuming charge of No. 5 party from Mr. Beaumont to the date of his being relieved by Major Clay.

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PRENDERGAST, H.L., R.E., is posted to the North Arcot dist. as dist. engr., to join on relief from the command of the sappers and miners, and on his services being replaced at the disposal of the P.W. Dept.

SULLIVAN, H. E., acting third member, Board of Revenue, to offic. as Inam comr. during the absence of the Hon. D. Arbuthnott on leave.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 16.)

BAGSHAWE, F. T., to be prob. asst. supt. of police in Malabar, to join on being relieved of his present duties in the Revenue Dept.

BROCKMAN, Capt. R. R. E., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, to be dist. engr., Tanjore, during the absence of Lieut. col. Oakes, or until further orders.

HODGSON, Capt. R. G., asst. supt. of police, Malabar, to act as supt. of police, Madura, during the absence of Capt. F. Kilgour on priv. leave, or until further orders.

ROSS, H. T., asst. supt. of police, Vizagapatam, and acting supt. of police, Jeypore, to act as asst. supt. of police, Ganjam, during the employment of Capt. W. J. Pickance on other duty, or until further orders, to have effect from the date of his being relieved by Capt. Eastall.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 16.)

COTTER.—The services of Lieut. E. W. Cotter, R.E., are placed at the disp. of the Mily. Dept.

COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.

Col. G. Smart (Eur.), from comdt. 5th N.I. to comdt. 27th N.I.

Col. J. S. Marty, 2nd in com. and officg. comdt. 5th N.I., to comdt. 5th N.I.

Col. A. W. Ritherdon, officg. comdt. 10th N.I., from 2nd in com. 35th N.I., to 2nd in com. 5th N.I.

Lieut. col. W. H. R. Godfrey, from wing officer and officg. 2nd in com. 35th N.I., to 2nd in com. 35th N.I.

Lieut. col. C. J. Smith, officg. 2nd in com. 27th N.I., from wing officer 4th N.I., to wing officer 35th N.I.

Lieut. col. O. F. Smithers, from officg. wing officer 14th N.I., to be wing officer 14th N.I.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head Quarters, Madras*, April 25.)

DICKEN—BABER.—Orders confd. by the comdt. 3rd N.I., dated April 11, making the following appts., v. Lieut. col. A. D. Clay, app. to offic. as comdt., Resident's Escort, Chudderghaut, and until the arrival of Lieut. col. Warrington, on priv. leave:—Major W. P. Dicken, officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, and Capt. H. T. H. Baber to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as qrmr.

PAYNE—LANCE—RANDELL.—Order confd. by the comdt. 20th N.I., dated April 15, making the following appts., with effect from April 10, v. Lieut. col. H. M. Norris, retired; Lieut. col. G. M. Payne, wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Capt. D. F. M. Lance to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd wing subalt.; and Capt. G. Randell to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as 1st wing subalt.

SWINEY—VANDERZEE—BEAGIN.—Order confd. by the comdt. 24th N.I., dated April 10, making the following appts., with effect from April 6, v. Col. C. W. Dun, relieved:—Lieut. col. J. Swiney, wing officer and officg. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. F. H. Vanderzee, 1st wing subalt. and officg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Capt. E. G. D. Beagin, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his other duties.

WARRINGTON.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, dated April 11, app. Lieut. col. H. H. G. Warrington, inf., doing gen. duty, Hyderabad subsidiary force, now on priv. leave, to offic. as 2nd in com. 3rd L.I, during the absence of Lieut. col. Clay.

MEDICAL.

ADAMS.—The services of Surg. A. Adams, Indian med. dept., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

BEECH—LEVINGE.—The services of Surgs. L. Beech and E. Levinge are placed tempy. at the disposal of the P.W.D.

BEECH, Surg. L., to act as zillah surg., Negapatam, during the absence of Surg. J. B. Thomas on leave.

DOBSON, Surg. A. F., M.B., acting zillah surg., Tellicherry, to be zillah surg. and superint. of the District Jail, Mangalore, v. Surg. major McAllum.

JOHNSTON, Surg. major J. C., 43rd L.I., from on arrival from England, to med. charge 43rd L.I.

KING, Surg. W. G., to act as civil surg., Trichinopoly, during the employment of Surg. major Wilson on other duty.

LEEKLER.—Order confd., dated Dec. 28 last, by the officer comdg. Nagpore Force, Surg. H. M. Leekler, M.B., having reported his arrival at this station, will assume med. charge of the 31st L.I. from Surg. major D. W. Trimnell from Dec. 29 last.

MURRAY.—The duties of examiner of commissariat, &c., accounts, will, during the absence of Col. Fasken, be performed by Surg. major Murray, examiner of medical accounts, until the date of the departure of the latter on furlough to England, and for the remaining period by Col. C. S. Elliott, pay examiner, without prejudice to their own, and on the responsibility of Col. Fasken.

POTTER, Surg. A., M.D., acting chemical examiner, assumed charge of the office from Hony. Surg. R. Harvey on the forenoon of March 29.

SMITH—WILLIAMS.—Surgs. H. H. Smith and B. H. Williams, from Presidency div. to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

WHITE, Surg. P. H. E., from Southern dist. to attached 4th regt. L.C. To join.

WILKINS, Surg. T. J. H., to act as zillah surg. and superint. of the Jail, Chingleput, during the absence of Surg. major Ogg, on leave.

MILITARY FURLOUGH.—Lieut. A. Howlett, S.C., doing duty sappers and miners, on furlough to Europe for two years, to embark from Madras.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—Mr. J. W. Reid, district and sessions judge of North Malabar, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, from May 23, under Sec. 21 of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. J. H. Nelson, district and sessions judge of North Tanjore, privilege leave for three months from June 5, under Sec. 21 of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. R. P. Campbell, magistrate of police for the town of Madras, privilege leave for three months from or after June 1, under Sec. 12, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code. Mr. W. M. Thorburn, assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Kurnool dist., furlough for two months, under Sec. 11 (b) of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough granted him in the *Gazette* of the 2nd inst.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 10.)

BOEVEY—OLLIVANT.—Mr. A. C., delivered over and Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant received charge of the office of the 2nd asst. coll. of Surat on April 10, after office hours.

DRUITT, G., to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Satara.

DRUITT, G., received charge of the office of 2nd asst. coll., Ahmedanagar, from Mr. C. Flathwayt on the 1st in the forenoon.

GILES—BUHLER.—Mr. E. Giles and Dr. J. G. Buhler respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the educational inspector, N.D. on April 29, after office hours.

GRANT—FROST.—Messrs. J. H. Grant and C. E. Frost respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of coll. and polit. agent, Sholapur, on the 1st inst. before office hours.

JOPP—BAINES.—Mr. C. H. Jopp delivered over and Mr. J. A. Baines received charge of the office of cantonment mag. Deolali and railway mag. Thud Ghat, in the afternoon of April 22. Mr. C. H. Jopp delivered over and Mr. J. A. Baines received charge of the office of supernumerary asst. coll., Nasik, in the afternoon of the 25th ult.

KENNEDY, Lieut. W. P., to act as cantonment mag. at Aden during the abs. of Lieut. Sealy.

LEWIS, Rev. A. G., is app. to do gen. duty at the Presidency from April 22 until the return of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., on furlough.

WAITE, W. E., asst. supt., Guzerat Revenue Survey, is prom. to the 2nd grade of asst. supt., with effect from April 4.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 18.)

GILDER, G. C., is app. to act as asst. secy. to Govt. in the Political and Educational Depts. during the absence of Mr. Ryan.

MULOCK—ROZARE.—W. B. Mulock, asst. comr., was in charge of the office of the comr. in Sind from Oct. 27 to Nov. 22. Mr. H. Rozare was in charge of the office of the asst. comr., Sind, during the same period.

LUSHINGTON, J. L., proby. asst. supt., Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, having passed the necessary Departmental exam., is prom. to the grade of asst. supt. from April 16.

TURNER.—The app. by the Coroner of Bombay, of Mr. A. F. Turner as dep. coroner of Bombay, has been approved by the Hon. the Gov. in Council.

WARD, T. M., Bombay staff corps, asst. supt., Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, is prom. to the 1st grade of asst. supt. from Nov. 1.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 10.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, late Indian Navy, having resumed the com. of the Indian Govt. steamer *Amberwitch* on the morning of March 28, the following arrangements on board the vessel are sanctioned, with effect from that date:—

Mr. E. Bishop to revert to 1st officer, Mr. J. Martin to revert to 2nd officer, and Mr. J. Robertson to be supernum. (to await passage).

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, May 10.)

CURTIS.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 203 of April 5, Lieut. H. A. D. Curtis, R.A., is directed to join A baty. 19th brig. R.A., to travel at the public expense.

WILLIS, Sergt. major J., 59th foot, Mount Aboo Sanitarium, is remanded to his regt. as junior sergt.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, May 20.)

ABBOTT, Lieut. F., 2nd squad. sub., to offic. as 1st squad. sub., 1st Sind horse.

BAIGRIE, Col. R., C.B., officg. comdt. 15th N.I., to be comdt. 28th N.I., v. Col. Thatcher, transfd. to the 20th N.I.

BIGGS, Lieut., a probationer for the staff corps, will rejoin his regt., the 109th foot.

DAVIS, Lieut. col. A. P., 2nd in com. 29th N.I., is apptd. to offic. as 2nd com. 27th N.I., v. Col. Hogg, officg. comdt. 12th N.I.

DURAND, Major A., is confd. in the appt. of wing officer, 10th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Burd, retired.

LAYARD.—Colaba Sanitarium.—Capt. C. E. Layard, 2nd Batt. 15th foot, to be comdt., v. Major McDonald, 108th foot, proc. on m.c. to England.

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MORRIS, Col. G. S., 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., 15th N.I., v. Col. Baigrie, app. comdt. 28th N.I.

NICHOLETTS.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on May 17:—Lieut. col. G. Nicholetts, staff corps, comdt. 29th N.I., or 2nd Belooch regt.

THATCHER, Col. T., comdt. 29th N.I., to be comdt. 20th N.I., v. Col. Bacon, retired.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

The head-quarters of the army will be established at Poona on the 8th prox. All correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—Surg. A. H. C. Dane, Indian med. dept.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on April 3:—

Lieut. G. H. Sim, R.E., Lieu. G. Adye, 2-12th foot, Sub lieut. F. H. R. Drummond, 109th foot, Surg. R. Macrae, Surg. Shibram Borah, Surg. J. O'Neil, Surg. J. Moran, Surg. W. Beatson, and Surg. W. A. Simmonds.

3RD (QUEEN'S OWN) LIGHT CAVALRY.

Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 24, directing Major C. E. Stack, 2nd in comd. 3rd (Queen's Own) L.C., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. A. P. Currie, squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in comd.; Capt. J. F. Willoughby, 3rd squad. offic., to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; and Lieut. M. James, 2nd squad. subaltern, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from Jan. 10, in succession to Col. J. C. Graves, on m.c.

COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

11th hussars.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 22, apptg. the following committee of paymrship., v. Paymr. (major) J. A. Dyer, proceeding to England on sick leave:—Capt. and brevet major R. J. Somers, president; Lieut. J. D. H. Stewart and Lieut. C. V. Verelst, members; Capt. and brevet major R. J. Somers to act as paymr., on the responsibility of the committee.

MEDICAL.

ADAMS, Surg., performed the duties of civil surg., Kotri, from Jan. 11 to March 14, both days inclusive, during Surg. Keelan's abs. on m.c.

COOPER, Asst. surg. K. B., is app. to the med. charge of the Prince of Wales's Charitable Dispensary at Aden.

LANGLEY, Surg. major, is perm. to offic. for Surg. major Bruce, Presy. surg., 2nd dist., during his absence, or until further orders.

O'DONOVAN, Surg. major D., assumed med. charge of the Lawrence Asylum and civil estat. at Aboo on April 4.

OFFICIAL TRICKERY.—The following General Order issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army appears to point at a nefarious practice which we should hope is not carried on with the knowledge or connivance of British officers themselves:—With reference to para. 141, section 18, Bombay Army Regulations, it is notified that officers commanding native infantry regiments will be held personally responsible that no unseasoned wood, or other improper material, is used in the construction or repair of their lines. The Final Survey Committee will invariably note on its proceedings the description of timber and other materials used in construction.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. K. Disney, assistant superintendent, Poona and Nasik revenue survey, is allowed forty days' leave of absence, from March 18. Mr. A. Lyon, acting judge and sessions judge of Khandesh, is allowed leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for six months. Mr. P. Ryan, assistant secretary to Government in the political and educational departments, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Dep. surg. gen. W. G. Trousdell, M.D., British medical establishment, Bengal, to Europe for six months. Capt. M. P. Moriarty, Bengal staff corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. The furlough to Europe for eighteen months granted to Major T. H. Turner, staff corps, examiner, pay department, Bombay, is under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations 1868. The furlough to Europe for eighteen months granted to Capt. E. S. Walcott, general list, sub assistant commissary general, 1st class, is under Rule 14, Clause 2, of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868. Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy, staff corps, cantonment magistrate, Aden, is allowed furlough for eighteen months from date of departure in June next. Lieut. H. F. Smith, staff corps, 1st wing subaltern, 30th regiment N.I., to Europe for eighteen months.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.—In the latest musketry return for European regiments in the Bombay Presidency, published in the General Orders of H.E. the C. in C., the following "figures" are shown to have been obtained up to Jan. 31 last:—3rd Hussars, 32·66, best troop F 33·83; 2-25th Foot 100·97, best company E 109·13; 83rd Regiment 87·58, best company F 97·56; 1-2nd Queen's 86·42, best company B 92·12; 56th Foot 95·52, best company G 87·43; 108th foot 81·56, best company B 90·44; 68th Foot 78·65, best company K 90·32; 66th Foot 75·14, best company H 78·66; 2-15th Foot 69·01, best company A 79·83; 2-7th Fusiliers 65·23, best company F 79·06. From this it would appear that the worst shooting regiments are those last arrived from England, and that the best are those who have served the longest in India. In individual shooting, Captain Broderick, ex-musketry instructor, 2nd Queen's' heads the list with 97 marks, obtained between 400 and 800 yards, but the rank-and-file in Private Battersby, 108th Foot, are well represented with 110 marks over the same distances; this soldier stands first in the Presidency between 400 and 600, with 63 marks, and between 100 and 800 with 170 marks. From 150 to 300 yards, Private W. Sutton, 56th Foot, takes the lead with 170 marks; and from 150 to 600 yards, Colour-Sergeant Richardson, 2nd Battalion 25th Regiment, is number one with 127. These scores indicate careful training and steadiness in the use of the rifle.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BAXTER—At Calcutta, May 15, wife of R. Baxter, of the High Court, son.

BICKERDIKE—At Matheran, May 15, wife of R. E. Bickerdike, son.

CLAYTON—At Ferozepore, May 8, wife of Capt. C. C. Clayton, 34th regt., son.

COHN—At Calcutta, May 15, wife of H. Cohn, son.

DAVIDGE—At Naini Tal, May 12, wife of Surg. major G. A. Davidge, A.M.D., son.

DODSWORTH—At Azamgarh, May 5, wife of H. T. L. Dodsworth, son.

EDWARDS—At Calcutta, May 14, wife of J. Edwards, locomotive foreman, Eastern Bengal Railway, son. [son.

FRERE—At Ratnagiri, Bombay, April 24, wife of Capt. R. T. Frere, R.E.,

GRAHAME—At Chicacole, April 27, wife of W. F. Grahame, Madras C.S., daughter.

GRAY—At Mooltan, May 10, wife of Surg. major R. Gray, civil surgeon, Mooltan, daughter.

GUBBINS—At Aurungabad, May 13, wife of C. E. Gubbins, Hyderabad Contingent, daughter.

HALKETT—At Peshawur, May 15, wife of Lieut. W. C. Halkett, Bengal staff corps, son.

HALLER—At Bombay, May 17, wife of C. A. Haller, Govt. Telegraph Department, daughter.

HART—At Aligarh, May 2, wife of E. Hart, East Indian Railway, daughter.

HENDERSON—At St. Thomas's Mount, May 18, wife of Lieut. H. G. Henderson, R.A., daughter.

HODGKINSON—At Delhi, May 11, wife of E. Hodgkinson, postmr., son.

KERANS—At Jullundur, May 14, wife of Surg. major Kerans, 81st regt., son.

LEBRETON—At Malabar Hill, May 21, wife of W. J. LeBreton, Bengal staff corps, son.

MICHEL—At Mussoorie, May 7, wife of John Michel, of Dasuah, son.

RIVETT-CARNAC.—At Mussoorie, May 15, wife of Capt. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th (Prince Albert's) hussars, daughter.

SKINNER—At Mussoorie, May 15, wife of A. Skinner, son.

SPAN—At Aligarh, May 12, wife of Barlet Span, son.

STODDART—At Meerut, May 12, wife of Capt. C. H. Stoddart, adjt. 5th Bengal L.I., daughter.

SYMONDS—At Compta, North Canara, May 14, wife of Lieut. F. C. Symonds, Bombay staff corps, son.

WADE—At Lahore, May 14, wife of F. S. Wade, son.

WHYTE—At Madras, May 7, wife of Capt. H. Whyte, 14th Madras N.I., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BINGHAM—RAE.—At Dinapore, May 10, Edward H. Bingham, Lieut., Bengal staff corps, son of the late Capt. H. Bingham, Royal Bengal Engrs., to Elizabeth F., daughter of James B. Rae.

DOOLEY—WALKER. At Goojranwalla, May 9, M. S. Dooley, exec. engr., to Joanna M., daughter of the late Rev. H. Walker.

KENNEDY—THORPE.—At Lucknow, May 10, Priugle Kennedy, offiog. professor, Govt. College, Delhi, to Constance S., daughter of James J. Thorpe.

LAMB THOMAS.—At Madras, May 16, Richard, son of the late John Lamb, of Burrell Green, Penrith, Cumberland, to Caroline G. H., daughter of Lieut. col. L. F. C. Thomas, R.A. and comy. of ordnance, Secunderabad.

MOCKETT—WALKER.—At Mysore, May 16, Brooke, son of the late Wm Mockett, of Hopeville, Thanet, Kent, to Blanche M., daughter of the late Col. Clements E. M. Walker, Madras staff corps, and comdt. of the 30th regt. M.N.I.

SANDES—APPLETON.—At Muttra, Feb. 8, Charles Sandes, ridingmaster, 10th Royal Hussars, to Florence E., daughter of Wm. Appleton, 10th Royal Hussars.

TRUTWEIN—EVERS.—At Trichinopoly, May 12, Samuel Trutwein, overseer, D.P.W., to Eliza J., daughter of the Rev. P. J. Evers.

WAINRIGHT—SCHONERSTEDT.—At Calcutta, May 11, Edwin A. Wainright, Topographical Survey, to Emile S., daughter of the late F. A. C. Schonerstedt.

DEATHS.

AHLERS—April 24, R. Ahlers, formerly of Bombay and London.

BOOTH—At Sialkot, May 9, Bazaar Sergt. J. Booth, of Sialkot, aged 60.

COTTON—At the Camp, Ahmedabad, May 8, Lieut. Alfred E. C. Cotton, R.E., of small-pox, aged 28.

GILLESPIE—At Belgaum, May 13, Robert R., eldest son of Major W. A Gillespie, Bombay staff corps, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 10 days.

GRAY—At Mooltan, May 10, Alice D., wife of Surg. major R. Gray, civil surg., aged 24.

HOUGH—At Calcutta, May 8, Capt. H. W. Hough, late of H.M.'s 32nd regt., aged 54.

MACLARAN—At Tanna, May 20, Rowland B., infant son of F. B. Maclaran.

PITMAN—At Sitapur, May 11, Sergt. S. Pitman, E battery 19th brigade R.A., aged 38.

ROSE—At Calcutta, May 8, Ann S., daughter of the late T. Rose, of Bogwangolah, aged 18.

SUAREZ—At Mirzapore, May 10, wife of A. C. Suarez, of Mirzapore.

SWINTON—At Secunderabad, June 6, Major W. Swinton, Madras cav.

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Home.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS OF WAR, &c.

Captain H. B. Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter-Master General's staff, has recently patented an invention for improvements in the construction of ships of war and coast-defence vessels, part of which improvements is applicable to any ship. The first portion of his invention relates to the construction of the hull, and is of such a nature as to effectually protect the vital parts of a ship when struck by shot, ram, or even Whitehead's fish torpedo.

Captain Hanna has also invented a novel manner of propelling vessels, which is an application of the principle of the turbine to the ordinary propeller. By his plan the inventor anticipates no loss of power from friction, which has hitherto been the great drawback to the introduction of the turbine proper into the navy and mercantile marine as a motive power; and as by his arrangement the propellers will be working in "solid" water—a gain of actual power from 20 to 30 per cent. may be expected, as little or no "positive slip" will occur. The screws are perfectly secure from injuries from external causes short of the fixed torpedo; and even should the ship get on shore, or into shoal water, the propellers would still remain intact.

Captain Hanna has also introduced three methods of steering without rudder, and they are, as in the case of the propellers, quite secure from injuries from external causes. These may be employed simultaneously, or used separately; but he recommends that every ship of war should be fitted with at least two of them, as—being quite independent of each other—the ship, in case of accident to one method, would still be manageable. One of these inventions is exceedingly novel, being in principle exactly the reverse of the hydraulic jet.

Captain Hanna also proposes fitting ships with self-acting bilge pumps, capable of discharging much larger volumes of water than the ordinary bilge pump.

Finally, Captain Hanna has also invented a self-acting hydraulic hoist for raising and lowering the heaviest ordnance, and for loading and unloading vessels.

This invention, No. 1,136 of 1876, has been published in the *London Gazette*, and is now filed in the Patent-office, Southampton-buildings.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF DR. HAUG, ORIENTALIST.—The death is announced of Professor Haug, the distinguished Orientalist, who died at Ragalz on the 3rd inst.

MR. PERCY SANDERSON, late Madras Artillery, and brother of Mr. Thomas Sanderson, private secretary to the Earl of Derby at the Foreign-office, has been appointed to be Consul at Galatz.

THE 14TH FOOT.—(WAR-OFFICE, *June* 6.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the 14th Foot being in future styled "The 14th (Buckinghamshire), or the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Foot," and of it being permitted to bear the Prince of Wales's plume on its second colour.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £700,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The amounts allotted were, to Calcutta £210,000, to Bombay £171,794, and to Madras £10,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive in full. No allotment under that price.

ADDRESS TO SIR SALAR JUNG.—The natives of India resident in London, Parsees, Mohammedans, and Hindoos, being desirous of presenting an address to Sir Salar Jung, have this week intimated the fact to his secretary. That gentleman has just replied that Sir Salar is too ill to receive any applications at present, and no day can be fixed.

EXPORT OF BULLION.—The following were the exports to the East by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company:—From Southampton, per *Siam* May 25—Silver, to Bombay, £129,100. Per *Nepaul*, June 1—Gold, to Gibraltar, £57; silver, to Bombay, £86,400; to Ceylon, £27,800; to Madras, £1,000; to Calcutta, £71,000; to Penang, £16,000; to Hong Kong, £39,000; to Shanghai, £29,200; to Hobson's Bay, £800; to Glenelg, £5,000. Per *Tanjore*, June 8—Gold, to Malta, £25,000; silver, to Bombay, £289,400.

LORD NORTHBROOK.—Friday night's *Gazette* announces:—"The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignities of a Viscount and an Earl of the said United Kingdom to the Right Honourable Thomas George, Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I., lately her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and his heirs male, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Baring, of Lee, in the county of Kent, and Earl of Northbrook, in the county of Southampton."

REECE'S ICE-MAKING MACHINE.—For the first time we hear of the luxury and comfort of an ice-making machine being applied to a passenger steamer trading by way of the Red Sea to India. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Almora*, which sailed from London for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on June 2, had one of these on board, capable of producing 12 cwt. per day, and this quantity of clear, pure ice was actually delivered by the machine before the pilot left the vessel at the Isle of Wight.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The report has been issued of the Madras Railway Company. It states that, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the gross earnings from all sources have been £294,364, against £270,309, an improvement of £24,055, or nearly 9 per cent., but the net earnings show a decrease of £6,341, owing to the increased working expenses, of which a large part—£4,607—is occasioned by the value of a number of worn-out and condemned vehicles being charged against revenue during the half-year.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH SERVICE.—As the Eastern Extension Company's Madras-Penang Cable may possibly be interrupted during the continuance of the monsoon, and the Java-Australia Cable is not likely to be restored for some time, the Eastern Telegraph Company have issued a circular giving particulars of a mixed telegraph and postal service to places in the Far East, and the dates of the sailings of steamers from India during the next three months, together with the reduced rates which will come into force on July 1st next.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.—The report of the Land Mortgage Bank of India for the year ending the 31st December last states that the accounts do not show so much improvement as was anticipated, although they evidence substantial progress, such as the reduction of the debenture debt from £613,140 on December, 1874, to £576,520 on the same date 1875, the reduction of the estimated deficiency to the extent of £10,392; and the fact of the profit and loss account for 1875 showing a credit balance of £5,605. 1s. 11d., as against a debit balance of £2,136. 4s. 11d. in the accounts of 1874. The debenture liability has already been further decreased during the present year by purchases on the bank's account, and the payment of drawn and matured debentures to the extent of £20,440, with still further reductions to be made on the 1st July next.

INDIAN HONOURS.—Lord Northbrook, who is immediately to be raised to an Earldom, in recognition of his services as Governor-General of India, has chosen the titles of Earl of Northbrook, of Stratton-park, in the county of Southampton, and Viscount Baring, of Lee, Kent. He is the eldest son of the first Lord Northbrook, better known by his former name as the Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, by his marriage with Jane, fifth daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., and niece of Charles, second Earl Grey. He was born in the year 1826, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; but he left the University without taking a degree. He entered Parliamentary life in 1857 as M.P. for Falmouth and Penryn, and held his seat down to the year 1866, when he succeeded to his father's peerage. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in 1857-58, and held the posts of Under-Secretary of State for War and the Home Department and for India at various dates between 1861 and 1872, when he was nominated Governor-General of India on the assassination of Lord Mayo. Lord Northbrook married in 1848 Elizabeth Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Charles Sturt and Lady Charlotte Penelope Short, of Critchill, Dorsetshire, by whom he has a family. His eldest son and heir, Francis George, Lord Baring, who was born in 1850, is a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade. Sir Richard Temple, who is about to be raised to a Baronetcy, is a son of Mr. Richard Temple, of the Nash, Kempsey, Worcestershire, and was born about the year 1828. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1847, and has held at various dates the appointments of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, British Resident at the Court of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and Foreign Secretary of India. In 1868 he was appointed Financial Member of the Council of the Government at Calcutta. He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1867, and in the following year was appointed secretary to that "exalted" Order; in 1874 he was made Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir Richard Temple has been twice married—firstly, in 1849, to Charlotte Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Martindale, of London; and secondly, in 1871, to Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. Charles Robert Lindsay, of the Bengal Civil Service.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *June* 9.—THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Mr. HARDY stated, in reply to a question put by Captain NOLAN, that the lately-granted increase of pay to acting non-commissioned officers in the Royal Artillery had not been stopped, but merely suspended, in order that they might be apportioned among the different batteries. The recruitment of gunners was now in a more satisfactory condition than it had been.

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THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.—Mr. DODSON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the meeting of the Suez Canal Company, which he stated would be held in the course of May, had been held, and whether any arrangement for the representation of this country in the administration of the Canal had been decided upon; and if so whether he would state to the House the nature of those arrangements.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the meeting had not yet been held. He understood that it was to have been held in May, but it had been called for the 14th June, and subsequently M. de Lesseps had called a special meeting for the 27th June, for the purpose of considering the proposals which had been made. He proposed to introduce a Bill on Monday next to make provision with respect to the shares of the Suez Canal Company, and he hoped to be able to state in the course of the proceedings on that Bill what arrangements had been made.

RECRUITING.—On the motion to go into Supply on the Army Estimates, Sir G. CAMPBELL called attention to the subject of recruiting, contending that in the circumstances of this country it was necessary that sufficient provision should be made for two classes of soldiers, viz., men to enter the reserve after a short service at home, and long term men for general service, including India. He believed that the six years' enlistment system would not supply the army in India, inasmuch as it would allow the soldier only three years in India—a period entirely insufficient to acclimatise him to India; and it was upon this system that the Secretary for War relied. He was of opinion that we should have both a long and a short service, and that adequate inducements should be offered to the long service men—such inducements as would lead men to enter the army as a profession. There should be a provision that men should be allowed to enlist for home service and then pass into the reserve. At present the men they got were those who enlisted in a fit of disgust, but he saw no reason why they should not obtain a large class who, with a year's training, might become good soldiers, and who, with a small retaining fee, might be associated for the rest of their lives with the militia or reserve. He was afraid that, under our present system, the requirements of the Indian army were doing harm to our home army, and our home requirements militated against our requirements in India.—Mr. HARDY was of opinion that no man should serve for less than five years in India and more than eight, the medical testimony being emphatic on that point. He was of opinion that the connection between the army in India and that in England should be kept up as well for purposes of practical efficiency as for the advantage that comes from glorious associations. As to the character of the men who entered the army, he was convinced they were better then those who joined in the time of the Duke of Wellington. He was strongly of opinion that the utmost should be made of the reserves.—Colonel MURE pointed out the difference between the duties cast upon our army and those which fell upon the armies of other countries.—Captain NOLAN said what we wanted was a short service army for the reserves, and for this purpose a period of six years was too long. What with the climate and the comparative luxury of India, they could not expect a man coming from India to enter upon an active life here, but they should suffer him to serve out his time for a pension in India if he chose.—Mr. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN thought we should not keep our men more than nine or ten years in India, because they got worn out and unfit for service elsewhere.

India Office.

June 9, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. S. F. A. Smith, J. H. Prinsep, R. Cornish, H. C. Mance (Uncov.), W. Williams (Uncov.), J. M. Span (Uncov.), W. Beaumont (Uncov.), C. Stuart (Uncov.), J. V. Fall (Uncov.), C. J. Castle (Uncov.), G. Knox (Uncov.), J. Craig (Uncov.), J. L. McAlpin (Uncov.), F. St. C. Williams (Uncov.), and G. Burn (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. E. G. Ricketts, A. T. Arundell, and E. C. Caldwell (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major L. F. Dickson; Major F. J. Keen, Staff Corps; Surg. major S. B. Partridge; Capt. A. W. Roberts, Cav.; Lieut. col. G. R. Westmacott, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Jackson, Staff Corps; Capt. W. Hopkinson, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Pennycuick, R.E.; Col. N. F. Bayly, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. M. Heffernan; Major C. W. Yonge, Staff Corps; Dep. Surg. gen. G. G. W. Maitland; Col. J. T. Walker, R.E.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. M. Waller, 4 mo., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. MacFarlan, 6 mo., furl.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major J. Wise, 6 mo.; Major J. Bartleman, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Hotham, Inf., 4 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. J. Brown (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. F. Chisholm (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. E. O'B. Horsford, Staff Corps; Capt. R. V. Riddell, R.E.; Surg. H. J. Linton.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—The wife of Major Montague Browne, Royal Scots Greys, of a son, at Brighton, May 26.

CONSTANCE—The wife of Lieut. col. F. Constance, Grenadier Guards, of a daughter, at 12, John-street, June 5.

EBDEN—The wife of Capt. F. T. Ebden, B.S.C., of a daughter, at Huntingdon, May 21.

KING—The wife of Robert M. King, B.C.S., of a daughter, at Villa d'Este, May 26.

LLOYD—The wife of Major R. Barclay Lloyd, 36th Regt., of a daughter, at 19, Gloucester-street, June 4.

MURRAY—The wife of Capt. A. H. Murray, R.A., of a daughter, at Rugby, June 1.

SKENE—The wife of Major Skene, 77th Regt., of a son, at Charlton, Kent, June 5.

TYLER—The wife of Major C. J. Tyler, R.A., of a daughter, at Southsea, May 27.

MARRIAGES.

BARRINGTON—WINSCOM.—N. William Barrington, M.D., to Sarah M., widow of the late Lieut. col. Winscom, Royal Madras Engineers, at St. Martin's, Kentish-town, June 6.

BIRD—WATERS.—John A. H., son of the late Major gen. J. F. Bird, Madras Army, to Lydia H., daughter of the late Thomas Waters, at Kensington, June 1.

BLOXSOM—MURRAY.—Wm. Gibson Bloxsom to Jane A., daughter of the late C. W. Murray, China and Alderley Edge, at Edinburgh, June 6.

BROWNE—LAMBERT.—Thomas W. S. Browne to Catherine C., daughter of N. G. Lambert, at Denham, June 8.

GRAHAME—WINSCOM.—Rev. David F. A. Grahame to Eleanor A., daughter of the late Lieut. col. Winscom, Royal Madras Engineers, at Great Malvern, June 3.

HAY—LAMBERT.—Rear Admiral Lord John Hay, C.B., to Annie C., daughter of N. G. Lambert, at Denham, June 8.

HORSFORD—TAYLOR.—Lieut. col. Horsford, B.S.C., to Eliza, daughter of the late W. T. Taylor, B.C.S., at Weston, near Bath, June 1.

LANCASTER—BOUCHER.—Henry N., son of the late Capt. Chas. Lancaster, Madras Horse Artillery, to Edith F., daughter of J. E. Boucher, at St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill, June 6.

WILLIAMS—HILL.—Lieut. col. D. W. Williams, Madras Infantry, to Laura E., daughter of the late Rev. C. Dilnott Hill, at St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, June 3.

DEATHS.

BRITTAIN—Arthur H. Brittain, Capt. 12th Regt., at Bollands Court, Chester, June 5, aged 34.

COUPER—Henry E. Couper, late Capt. 70th Regt. and of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurt, at 5, Lowndes-square, June 6, aged 41.

CRAWFORD—Stewart Crawford, late Madras C.S., at 7, Bay's Hill-villas, Cheltenham, June 5.

DICK—Mary H. A., daughter of Major gen. F. Dick, R.A., at Lympstone, June 3.

FORDYCE—Elizabeth Jane G., daughter of the late Thomas Fordyce, at Nice, May 31.

LEADER—Henry E. Leader, late Capt. 16th Lancers, at 15, Bulstrode-street, June 2, aged 43.

MACPHERSON—Eva, daughter of the late Major gen. Sir Duncan Macpherson, K.C.B., of the Bengal Army, at 58, Holland-road, Kensington, June 6, aged 16.

TWINING—Martha E., widow of William Twining, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, at Stoke, Devonport, June 2.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 2. Str. Borrowdale, Bombay; Timour, Calcutta.—4. Thesalus, Calcutta.—5. Str. Irrawaddy, Rangoon; Cape Horn, Sourabaya; Europa, Rangoon; Dunedin, Calcutta; str. Blenheim, Bombay; str. Deccan, Bombay.—6. St. Magnus, Calcutta; Thessalus, Calcutta; H.M.S. Himalaya, Bombay.—8. White Eagle, Calcutta.—9. Vicksburg, Calcutta; Asterlobe, Rangoon; White Eagle, Singapore; Oodowjee, Kurrachee; str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 3. City of Halifax, Kurrachee; str. Almora, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Lady Belhaven, Calcutta; str. Orion, Calcutta.—3. Str. Glendale, Aden.—4. Syria, Calcutta.—7. Str. Queen Victoria, Calcutta.—8. Locksley Hall, Calcutta; str. Tanjore, Bombay.—9. Carpathian, Calcutta; str. City of Venice, Calcutta; Mallowdale, Kurrachee; Palmas, Madras.

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PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Almora, June 2.—From LONDON.—For COLOMBO.—Mr. W. H. G. Duncan, Mr. L M. Wilkins, Mr. H. Cumberbatch, Mr. G. W. F. Sanliere. and Mr. P. C. Richards. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Standish Lee and two children, Mr. Sievewright, Mrs. C. J. James. Miss James, Miss S. James, Mr. G. Short, Miss Hammond, and Mr. Osgood Marsden. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. De H. Larpent, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. O'Dowda, Miss MacEvoy, Miss M. Donnelly, Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss M Purcell, Miss Fitzmaurice, Miss Hastings, Miss MacCarthy, Miss Hickey, Miss Power, Miss Fleming, Miss M. MacCabe, three Misses Raleigh, and Mr. Alexander Martin.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Tanjore, June 8.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Riddell and child, Mr. J. Hills, Bishop of Bombay and his Chaplain, Capt. Sheppard, Mrs. Dunkerley, and Mr. W. Macrone. For PORT SAID.—Gen. Rickards. For MALTA.—Mr. W. Elges and Mr. H. Ellis.

Per str. Zanzibar, June 16.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. C. Anderson.

Per str. Zanzibar, June 19.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, two Misses Bullack, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, Mr. F. Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. Nairne, Mr. Dyson, Col. F. Bond, Mr. Buttenshaw, and Mr. Finch.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Corrientes, from Calcutta, March 21, 30 S., 45 E.
Luctor and Emergo, from Rangoon, March 10, 76 N., 99 E.
City of Manchester, from Rangoon, March 23, 14 N., 76 E.
Glencora, from Rangoon, April 7, 7 N., 85 E.
Othello, Bombay to New York, March 23, 30 S., 35 E.
Belted Will, from Negapatam, April 26, 3 N., 22 W.
Khimjee Oodowjee, from Kurrachee, May 22, 39 N., 33 W.
Athene, for Madras, April 21, 3 S., 21 W.
Sylhet, for Calcutta, April 23, 21 S., 29 W.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Major Playfair.
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Puckle, and Mr. Davidson.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, and Major Steward.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Capt. Oldham.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Floyd, Mr. O. Callaghan, Major Vibart, Capt. Hay, and Lieut. C. Douglas.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Rangan.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Ker.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Torey.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Lieut. Thomas, and Mr. Archdale.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. Kyrle.

JUNE 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. F. Grant, and Capt. and Mrs. C. Beynon.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Banyard.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Prinsep.
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. J. Triscott,, and Rev. W. Milner.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. Gould, Mr. F. Russell, and Mr. G. Taylor.
SOUTHAMPTON to ZANZIBAR.—Sub lieuts. Hume and King.

JUNE 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Byng, and Miss Griffin.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fishbourne, Mr. R. Rampini, and Col. Prinsep.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Holman, and Dr. Winstone.

THE "BLACK PAMPHLET."—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* confirms the statement made that Sir R. Temple has been trying to find out who wrote the 'Black Pamphlet.' He says:—"The report that Sir Richard Temple has been at some pains to identify the writer of the 'Black Pamphlet' is, I am informed, mainly correct. The Lieutenant-Governor's overtures did not, however, meet with that ready response which under the circumstances might have been expected from the supposed culprit. The public, however, affect to recognise, in the sudden deportation of a young civilian to one of the out-of-the-way districts of Bengal, the fact that Sir Richard is by no means unmindful of the familiar aphorism that silence gives consent. It is possible, of course, that public opinion, in its eager desire to associate cause with effect, may have been induced to lay too great a stress on a circumstance which after all may be nothing more than a curious coincidence; a tinge of probability is, however, lent to the transaction in the fact that the district magistrate under whose fostering care the supposed offender has been placed enjoys a reputation similar to that of the eccentric pedagogue who occasionally advertises himself in the *Spectator* as the sole inventor of a magic process which infallibly reduces the most refractory boy to perfect obedience in the short space of three weeks. As the patient in the present instance is an adult, we may fairly take it, I think, that a much shorter period will be sufficient to make him see the error of his ways."

Mails to India, &c.

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VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 22.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, June 23.

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Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
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Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Rs.	R.	96 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca)...	Actual		88 89
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	Sales.		88 89
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			88 89
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			83 84
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.		83 84
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55			83 84
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55... ...	1,000 as equivalent to £100.		83½ 84½
4½ per Cent. of 1870			85 86
4½ per Cent. of 1872			
5 per Cent. of 1856-57...			
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7¾d. ...	1s. 7¾d. ...	1s. 8d.
Madras ...	1s. 7¾d. ...	1s. 7¾d. ...	1s. 8d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7¾d. ...	1s. 7¾d. ...	1s. 8d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8¼d. ...	1s. 9d ...	1s. 9½ d.
Singapore ...	4s. 0½d. ...	4s. 1d. ...	4s. 1½d.
Hong Kong...	4s. 0½d. ...	4s. 1d. ...	4s. 1½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 6¾d. ...	5s. 7¼d. ...	5s. 7¾d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 3¾d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		104¼ xd.
	India 5 per cent.		101¼ to 102
	India 4 per cent.		83 to 85
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872 ...		85 to 87
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	,, ,, ,, 1859		
	,, ,, ,, 1863		
	,, ,, ,, 1864		
	,, ,, 1861 or 1866		101¼ to 101¾
	India Debentures		40s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 114
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	118
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	117
20	Ditto (new)	12	¾ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112 to 114
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	113 to 114
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	¾ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	114
	Ditto Debentures (a)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	111 to 113
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)...	100	112 to 113
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1¼
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	108 to 109
	Nizam's State Railway		102 to 104
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8¼ to 8¾
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14 to 15
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	21 to 23
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	92 to 94
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43 to 44
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Company (Limited)	all	5¼ to 5½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	5¾
25	Indo-European (Limited)...	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2¼ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference...	all	9¼ to 9¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	55 to 60
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	
10	Lower Assam	£6. 5s.	2¼ to 2¾
10	Upper Assam	10	2¼ to 2
50	Assam Tea Company	20	52 to 55
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	4¼ to 5
10	Lebong	all	11¼
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	4 to 5
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	7 to 7½
5	Do. New	4	1¼ to 2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8 to 7 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	13 to 15
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	106
10	Madras Tramway (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	1-16
50	P. and O Steam Navigation Company ...	all	34 to 36
50	Ditto New, 1867	20	1½ to ¼ dis.
25	National of India Land	12½	
20	Suez Canal	all	29 to 31

SURGEON J. BOMFORD officiates as Resident Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital.

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Advertisements.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for THIRTEEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 14th of AUGUST, 1876, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for Examination.

(Signed) T. T. PEARS, Major-general, Military Secretary.

India Office, 25th May, 1876.

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AND

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW	591
Casualties, &c.	594
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
An Unseaworthy Ship	595
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The English Press in India ...	595
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
The Indian Trade in Wheat ...	596
Public Works Extraordinary ...	596
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	597
Miscellaneous	597
Shipping and Commercial ...	598
MADRAS:—	
Station Talk...	599
Miscellaneous	599
Shipping and Commercial ...	599
BOMBAY:—	
Dialogue Between Two Aryan Brethren	600
Miscellaneous	600
Shipping and Commercial ...	601
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c. ...	602
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c. ...	606
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c. ...	607
WAR OFFICE	608
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ...	608
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	609
Imperial Parliament	609
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	610
Births, Marriages, and Deaths ...	610
Shipping	610
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	611
STOCKS AND SECURITIES	611
ADVERTISEMENTS	612

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, May 29; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, May 27; Calcutta, May 26.

ADVICES from the Camp beyond the Sind frontier down to the 12th May tell us that the Khan of Khelat declined to meet his rebellious Sirdars, but would go himself to Mastang to meet the Deputy Commissioner. The Khan is said to have expressed his soreness at the steps taken by Major Sandeman, who entered his territories to make some friendly arrangement between himself and his Sirdars, but began by collecting together and making friends of the Sirdars who were the greatest enemies of the Khan. He complained also that Major Sandeman had encouraged the Sirdars in their rebellion and had given them a large portion of the taxes collected from the Kafilas which belong really to the paramount ruler in the country. According to the *Bombay Gazette* "there is still a strong feeling amongst the Sind officials at the conduct of the Government of India in summarily depriving them of the power to take part in the settlement of Khelat affairs, although their policy is being really adopted, notwithstanding the objections that were at first urged against its adoption."

MASTANG, where Major Sandeman is, or was lately, encamped, is described by correspondents as a pretty valley, and very fertile, containing large fields of lucerne grass, wheat, barley, &c. Fruit-trees, such as mulberry, apricot, fig, peach, plum, &c., abound, and the vines are said to be very fine. Roses and numerous wild flowers grow naturally, and many herbs. Water is plentiful and good; the temperature pleasant, the valley being 5,700 feet above the sea level; and the natives have shown every disposition to be friendly by readily bringing into the camp whatever supplies are required. The ground is undulating and hilly, intersected by numerous ravines. Owing to the sandiness of the soil, the water frequently disappears under ground for considerable distances. The health of the troops continued very good, and a postal communication with Jacobábád was kept up by Beluch sawárs.

FROM Simla we learn that the construction of both the Eastern and Western Rajputana Railways has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, subject to certain financial considerations; but it is not certain yet when the Government will be able to begin either work.

ON the 27th May Lord Lytton granted a private interview to the Maharajah of Jaipur. His Lordship also received Saiyid Ashgar Ali Diler Jung, C.S.I., a member of the Bengal Council, and the Princes of Jhind and Nabha.

WE learn from the Madras papers that the Madras Government has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India a request that Mr. Parkes should go to Madras for three months, to watch the effect of the action of the surf on the concrete blocks to be shortly laid for the new harbour, and to submit a report on the subject.

THE news of Sir W. Muir's retirement, says the *Pioneer*, "will create more regret than surprise. After thirty-nine years' residence in India, the dignified leisure of the Home Council is more than due to a man of his varied and honourable service; nor was his appointment to financial membership more from the first than an arrangement terminable at his own convenience. Lord Northbrook originally asked him to join the Council for two or three years, or for the full term as he pleased. The fact that, if his own programme had been carried out, he would have remained in India to prepare the next financial statement, will dispose in advance of any rumours that might arise from his identification with the policy of a recent measure of which the Secretary of State has disapproved. Whatever might have ensued under other circumstances the state of exchange has long since thrown all questions connected with the cotton duties into the background. No secret irritation, therefore, will be connected with his final departure from this country, whence he will carry home the true regard of all who, whether they may have generally concurred in, or dissented from his measures in detail, can appreciate purity of public character and private worth."

A MEETING, consisting entirely of natives, was held on the 27th May, at the Town Hall in Calcutta, under the auspices of the Indian League, Professor Banarji presiding. It was resolved to present an address of congratulation to her Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. M. AITKEN, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police in Oudh, is about to retire on the extra pension. This officer joined the Bengal army in 1847, being posted to the 13th Native Infantry, and served with that corps throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and in the Santhal campaign of 1855. The 13th regiment was stationed at Lucknow when the mutiny broke out in 1857. He was present at the action at Chinhut, throughout the defence of the Residency from 30th June to 22nd November, including four sorties, in two of which he commanded. He next served during the operations before Cawnpore and in the battle on the 6th December, and throughout the subsequent campaign in Oudh. He was granted the Victoria Cross for "various acts of gallantry and distinguished bravery performed during the defence of the Residency of Lucknow."

SIR JOHN STRACHEY is evidently resolved to carry out the principle of washing dirty linen at home. With special reference to some official utterances of the Commissioner of Benares,

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the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has just issued an order to all heads of departments, commissioners, and district officers, strictly forbidding them from allowing public reports to be made a vehicle for censure or criticism on officers of other departments of the Government. Any complaints of the kind they may have to make are to be reserved for separate and special report to the Government. "His Honour," as the *Pioneer* puts it, "is resolved to have a *pax Romana* all round,—to establish, in fact, an administrative millennium. No more shall the Board amuse its leisure by worrying the Secretariat; nor shall the latter be allowed to relieve itself by flouting the judges. The munsiff may put his hand on the settlement officer's den; and even the Public Works Department will be allowed to break down in peace. All this is very nice, and the order is beyond question proper. But we may be pardoned, perhaps, for a sigh, when we think on the effect it must have on ourselves. What good sport will be lost to us, to be sure. If a magistrate may not make fun on his bench, and commissioners must let their Parthian shafts rust in the quiver, their reports and their records will no longer form a part of the amusing literature of the day. The service, like *Punch's* Irishman, 'will take no delight out of itself at all;' all will be dull, dreary, decorous. Beattie's hermit 'thought like a sage, but he felt like a man;' the public gain in this matter is our private loss."

IT would appear from the Calcutta *Englishman* that Sir Richard Temple thinks he has discovered the author of the "Black Pamphlet," and has already made him feel the weight of his official displeasure. Some time ago, according to our contemporary, Sir Richard "caused a letter to be written to a junior civilian, then on duty in Bahar, in which he informed him that a rumour existed in Calcutta that he was the author of the pamphlet. Sir Richard Temple also assured him that he placed no credence in this rumour, "which is probably unfounded.' The officer addressed confined himself to thanking Sir Richard Temple for refusing to give any credence to the rumour." In this answer the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal read a confession of the writer's guilt, and forthwith set to work in punishing the supposed delinquent.

During the past three weeks, this gentleman has been three times in orders for three different districts, and has had his privilege leave, which was long overdue, refused. The instructions under which he has been lately posted to an eastern district came, we are informed, direct from the Lieutenant-Governor, the choice of a station within these limits being left to the Secretaries; but only to be exercised, as it would appear from the sequel, with a due regard to their chief's estimate of the heinousness of the offender's guilt. Being indisposed, perhaps, to take upon themselves a heavier burden of odium than the letter of their orders demanded, the Secretaries posted the gentleman in question to Dinajpur. Sir Richard Temple's ideas of geography appear, however, to differ from those of the Secretaries, and Dinajpur has been disallowed, as not coming within the definition of Eastern Bengal. Whether the Secretaries referred back to his Honour for a more precise description of the boundaries of that portion of the province we do not know; but as a matter of fact the suspected author of the "Black Pamphlet" has been posted to Attia, a remote and disagreeable sub-division of Maimansingh.

Malarious fever prevails in Attia, and if the object of Sir Richard Temple's resentment should happen to catch the fever it will be easy of course to show that somebody was required to carry on the duties of that district, and that nobody was to blame for the selection of this particular victim. We only hope that Sir Richard Temple will not be greatly disappointed if the officer in question should turn out to be fever-proof.

ABDUL AZIZ—not he of Turkey, but the late Sultan of Oman—has lately shared his namesake's fate, in the matter at least of compulsory retirement from his throne. His supplanter is the same Saiyid Turki who after a strange series of misadventures made his way back in triumph to Muscat on the fall of his rival, Sultan bin Khaiz. He soon grew weary however of the cares of State, and his abdication was hastened by a paralytic stroke. His younger brother, Abdul Aziz, succeeded him, but soon fell into financial difficulties. Saiyid Turki was seized with a longing to resume the post he had so lightly abandoned, and his reappearance in Oman was followed by a struggle which ended in the downfall of his younger brother. After the surrender of Ismailli, towards the close of April, Abdul Aziz was so disheartened that he consented to accept such terms as his brother was disposed to offer. To this end he agreed to meet Saiyid Turki's deputy at the little seaport town of Korriate; but when the appointed hour arrived, and his Highness's minister, accompanied by her Majesty's Consul, reached the spot, Adbul Aziz did not appear for some time. When at length he did turn up he refused compliance with the terms proposed, and even pretended not to understand the conditions under which a pension was offered to him. Not long afterwards Adbul Aziz seems to have fled to Sind, where he was placed under the charge of Sir W. Merewether. But the fugitive Prince is not to be a burden on India; for his brother undertakes to disburse the stipend of Rs. 400 monthly for the entertainment of Abdul Aziz. The tribute from Zanzibar to Oman, the payment of which was again enforced, we believe, under the recent treaty with Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar, is paid through the Government of India at Bombay, and H.H. Saiyid Turki agrees that the sum needful to provide for Abdul Aziz during his enforced retirement in Sind shall be deducted therefrom.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram of June 18 from Calcutta, Mr. Grosvenor has returned straight to China from Rangoon with his colleague. It is stated that the Indian Government knows nothing of his report, which has been sent to the Foreign Office, the question being Imperial. On first arriving at Manwain, the people said that Mr. Margary had never been there; but a Kakhyen guide showed the officers of the escort the spot where Mr. Margary was murdered, and the tree on which his head was exposed. The impression in Calcutta is that the Imperial troops committed the murder. Fourteen men are imprisoned at Talifu pending the receipt of the report. At Bhamo, Lisitahi's wife came and protested her husband's innocence. In Yunnan the Mission found everywhere traces of civil war, trade was almost destroyed, and Manwain is a miserable village, the people apparently being Shans. The King of Burmah wished to receive the Mission, but as they refused to take off their shoes an interview was not granted. The British Resident has had no audience since the order forbidding him to take off his shoes, and all business has been transacted through the Ministers. The King showed a friendly disposition towards the escort, and it is the general opinion at Rangoon that the real instigators of the murder escaped detection, though the humbler instruments, perhaps, were caught.

FROM the same source we learn that the Khan of Khelat arrived at Colonel Sandeman's camp at Mastang on the 21st ult., escorted by a body of native cavalry who had been sent to meet him, and was received with a salute. The negotiations for keeping the Bolan Pass constantly open progress favourably, and another caravan has passed safely through.

IT is stated by the same informant that Sir John Strachey, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces, comes home shortly for six months, owing to failing eyesight, and it, is uncertain who will act in his absence; probably, either Mr. Inglis or Sir George Couper.

IT is rumoured in Calcutta that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is about to move the Government to stop coining rupees on account of the present low value of silver. Why don't they urge the Government to adopt the double standard of value?

The Government of India has thanked the Government of Madras and several of its officers for the prompt measures taken to suppress the recent outbreak at Bastar.

IF the *Times* correspondent has telegraphed the truth concerning a village which he calls Golwood, a village of 200 people, on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, the cholera outbreak there has been frightful indeed. More than half of the population are said to have died in three days. The disease appeared at noon on the 4th, and before daybreak next morning there had been fifty-seven deaths. On the 8th all the survivors fled, but were refused admission by the adjacent villages. Some cases proved fatal in twenty minutes. In these the ordinary cholera symptoms were absent, and the body at the first stroke of the disease became livid, convulsed, and shrunken. There is no resident doctor in the village, and medical help was some time in arriving. Gross neglect of sanitary measures is the apparent cause, as it is stated that the people were living in inconceivable filth. Cholera appears to be unusually prevalent this year, outbreaks being reported from various parts of India; though none approach that of Golwood in violence.

WE learn from the *Morning Post* that "a new table of precedence has been recently arranged for all India. One of the

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changes effected will unquestionably afford great satisfaction to the navy, for by it the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the Indian station has been placed in a position in keeping with his high rank in the service." Hitherto the Admiral holding that appointment has been assigned a place among the local officials in Bombay. For the future, however, he is to rank next after the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces in India. Our contemporary thinks that this concession, to which some resistance was offered in a quarter which we can only guess at, is due to the presence at the Council-table of an officer who served for many years at the Admiralty, Sir Andrew Clarke.

IT appears from the *Athenæum* that the University Library of Cambridge has lately secured a valuable collection of Sanskrit MSS. from Nepal, illustrating the history and doctrines of Northern Buddhism. It is well known that the sacred books of Northern Buddhism, as it exists in Tibet, Tartary, and China, are translations from original Sanskrit books, now found only in Nepal. These Northern Sanskrit MSS. were first brought to light many years ago by Mr. Brian Hodgson, the British Resident in Nepal, who presented a good many Sanskrit MSS. to the Asiatic Society in Calcutta, and to the Royal Asiatic Society in London. Many more were given to the Société Asiatique, and to the learned Frenchman, M. Burnouf, who turned the gift to much better account than did Mr. Hodgson's own countrymen. The collection now secured by Cambridge was made, it seems, by Dr. D. Wright, while lately living in Nepal as the medical officer attached to the Residency. "It contains some 300 MSS., and probably embraces nearly all the extant Sanskrit literature of Northern Buddhism. One of the main features of the collection is the great antiquity of some of the MSS. All the older MSS. are on palm leaves, and many of them are dated in the Nepalese era or Samvat, which commences A.D. 880.' Dr. Wright, we are further told, is printing at the University Press a work on Nepal, to which will be appended a brief account of the MSS. Specimen pages of some of the oldest will be included in the next part of the Oriental Series of the Palæographical Society.

The death of Dr. Martin Haug, the well-known German Orientalist, took place at Ragatz, in Switzerland, on the 3rd June. Dr. Haug's researches led him to India, where he spent, if we mistake not, several years among the Pandits of that country, hunting out MSS. and studying Sanskrit and its kindred languages at the chief seats of Indian learning. The writer of a letter to Dr. Rost, since published in the *Athenæum*, was informed two years ago by Dr. Haug that he "had revised and enlarged his volume of 'Essays on the Parsees,' and that he had preserved in MS. a record of his observations and studies in India. I urged him at that time to write them out and arrange them, so that they would be ready for publication at least after his death. He said he would do so, but whether or not he ever found leisure for the work I am as yet unable to say. He also projected a series of critical studies of the Veda, of which he published only a translation and interpretation of Rig Veda I., 164, under the title of 'Vedische Räthselfragen und Räthselsprüche,' a pamphlet of about sixty pages. Perhaps some studies of other hymns may be found in his 'Nachlass,' and also further interpretations of the Avesta."

IF the Government wanted a decent excuse for withdrawing the last Fugitive Slave Circular they have got it in the Report of the Commission on Fugitive Slaves. Its recommendations completely justify the outcry which both the Circulars evoked. The old principle of leaving naval officers a large discretion in the treatment of runaway slaves has been virtually reaffirmed in the ruling of the Commissioners, that "the commander of a ship of war should not be altogether prohibited from exercising his discretion as to retaining a fugitive slave on board his vessel, whether such slave has come on board clandestinely or in any other way." It is beyond dispute that "the cases that present themselves to naval officers vary so much in character that it would be inexpedient, even were it possible, to lay down any strict rules for their guidance, under all the different circumstances which may occur." Nor is there any fault to find with the suggestion that "the commander of a man-of-war "should, before retaining a slave on board, satisfy himself that there is some sufficient reason for so doing." "Considerations of humanity" are to be the officer's guide in all doubtful cases. When the slave "has been or is in danger of being cruelly used," he should not be surrendered; and even if his surrender is demanded on the plea of his having committed some crime, "the officer ought, before complying with the request, to satisfy himself that the charge is not merely a colourable pretext for procuring the restitution of the slave, and also that the slave, if delivered up, will not be treated with inhumanity." As it is next to impossible for an officer to satisfy himself on this latter point the slave in such a case is pretty sure to go free. "Reasons of humanity" may also step in to save a runaway who has come on board with his master or on his master's business. Even when an officer has made up his mind not to harbour the escaped slave, he is to consider the best way of getting rid of him; but it is expressly enjoined that he "should not compel the slave to leave the ship unless satisfied that such measure would not lead to any ill-treatment of him on account of his attempt to escape." An officer who acts on these instructions will be free to gratify alike his humanity and his sense of power as representative of a nation which proclaims every man free who sets his foot on British soil. The Commissioners further propose that the British Government should

enter into some arrangement with those Powers whose possessions are in the immediate neighbourhood of the slave-trading districts. If the Red Sea is to serve the purpose of the slave dealer, and the hoisting of the Turkish or Egyptian flag is to protect this traffic, our efforts to abolish the slave trade, in the opinion of the Commissioners, must be ineffectual. So, again, in Portuguese waters, they think we should seek to obtain the right of search which, under former Treaties, we possessed. It would also be desirable to obtain some modification of the Treaty with Madagascar.

FROM what Mr. Hardy said the other day in the House of Commons in answer to Sir George Campbell, we gather that the scheme which he has laid before the India-office for an adequate supply of men for Indian service embraces "a system under which no man shall serve less than five years in India, and, as a general rule, not more than eight." Such an arrangement would certainly go far to meet the objections which Sir G. Campbell urged to the new system of short service, which, as applied to India, means practically an average of only three years' service for every soldier sent out there. Eight years, or even five, would at least be better than three for Indian requirements; but how is such an arrangement to to be made to fit into the new system of six years' service with the colours? Mr. Hardy himself admitted that he "could not see how a long service army for India was to be provided from a short-service army for England;" and that is the very difficulty which stares every one in the face, as soon as he begins to deal with the question of recruiting for the Indian Army. Sir G. Campbell would get near it by obtaining two classes of recruits for the British Army,—"men to enter the reserve after a short service at home; and long-term men for general service, including India." All such proposals, however, seem to us vain attempts at solving the problem of maintaining one army alike for home and Indian service. A system of short enlistment, with a further term of service in the reserves, can never be made to work well in conjunction with long service in a foreign country. It is a waste of time, money, and brain-power to try and reconcile things so irreconcilable. The only way out of the mess in which all recent measures of army reform have landed us is to revive the good old system of a separate British Army for India.

WE hear that Dr. George Badger has in the press an important work, which will place within reach of Oriental scholars the very special knowledge of Arabic which he has acquired. "Dr. Badger's English-Arabic Lexicon," as about to be published by Messrs. King and Co., in a volume of at least 1,000 quarto pages, will enable the student to gain a thorough mastery of what its author calls "the most perfect of Oriental tongues, possessing a vast literature—albeit now somewhat antiquated—in almost every department of science." Arabic being the sacred language of the Muslims throughout the world, and now forming an integral part of several of the living languages of the East, the importance of Dr. Badger's work can hardly be overrated, as a means of supplying a long felt want. In his prospectus the author avows his confident belief that the new Lexicon "far surpasses in every way any attempt of the kind yet made, and that it will be found eminently useful to those for whom it is primarily intended," and

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his confidence would seem to be justified by the written testimony of the well-known Arabic scholar, Mr. Lane. To subscribers the work will be delivered for six guineas, or two guineas below the advertised cost.

Odds and Ends.

SURGEON F. B. SWAINE acts as Civil Surgeon of Lohardaga.

MAJOR P. LAMBERT, R.E., is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts in Madras.

MR. J. WHITE, C.S., acts as Deputy Commissioner of Ajmir for Major Repton.

MR. R. D. SPEDDING officiates as Magistrate of Gorakpur for Mr. Lumsden.

MR. H. H. SHEPHERD officiates as Reporter in the High Court of Madras.

MR. G. E. MANISTY, Assistant Magistrate at Nattor, is going on leave for six months, and Mr. W. D. Blyth officiates.

CAPTAIN R. G. E. DALRYMPLE acts as Political Agent at Bhopal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. H. M. AITKEN has retired from the service.

RAIN is still badly wanted in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur.

MR. W. KAYE acts as Magistrate of Agra, and Mr. T. B. Tracy as Magistrate of Bareli.

MR. D. S. BARKLEY is appointed Additional Commissioner at Delhi for six months, and Major C. Beadon succeeds him as Deputy Commissioner of Jalandhar.

HEAVY rain fell throughout Assam during the last week in April.

IT is reported that Mr. Rivers Thompson, Officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma, will shortly go on leave, and Lord Ulick Browne will officiate for him.

A SCHOOL of Arts is to be established in Kach Bhuj.

LUDIANA fever has broken out amongst the horses of the Artillery at Sialkot.

MR. W. LAMBE, Assistant Magistrate of Pilibhit, is going on leave for six months.

SIR S. HOGG has been obliged to go to Madras for a few days for the benefit of his health.

MR. C. W. P. WATTS officiates as Magistrate of Aligarh.

THE REV. C. E. WHEELER, Chaplain of Naugong, has been suspended from duty.

SURGEON-MAJOR GIBBONS acts as Deputy Surgeon-General of the Lahor Circle during the absence of Dr. Prousdell.

COLONEL WALLACE is appointed Magistrate of Shaikarpur, and Mr. W. Foston Judge of the Small Cause Court at Karachi.

LORD LYTTON has given Rs. 500 to the Lord Napier Memorial Fund.

A SUGAR Manufactory and Rum Distillery Company is about to be established at Jalandhar.

THE City Library, built at Benares by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, was to be opened formally by Mr. Carmichael on or about the 24th May.

THE Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund has been transferred to the Secretary of State.

THE duty on Greek, Austrian, and Hungarian wines imported to India is fixed at one rupee per imperial gallon.

CAPTAIN C. WODEHOUSE officiates as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay during the absence of Mr. Lee Warner.

THERE is great difficulty at present in getting probationers for the Madras Staff Corps.

Two Colonels, commanding regiments of the Madras Army, and one Adjutant, are at present under arrest.

SURGEON W. FINDEN, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the joint medical charge of Simla.

COLONEL T. GILLILAN, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, has been granted leave for six months, and Colonel Rideout officiates for him.

IT is reported that the British Indian Steam Navigation Company are about to run a line of steamers between Madras, Singapur, and Hong Kong.

CHOLERA has broken out amongst the native troops at Allahabad, and two regiments have been sent into camp.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEWART, Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, has been fined Rs. 125 for not taking out a municipal license to carry on his profession in Madras.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma was to preside at a public meeting at Rangoon for the purpose of establishing a volunteer corps.

THE rate of speed on the Panjab State Railway has been increased from fifteen to twenty miles an hour.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACINTYRE, C.B., R.A., succeeds General Blake in the command of the Haidarabad Subsidiary Force this month.

THE three artillerymen who were supposed to have been murdered near Haidarabad have been arrested at Madras as deserters.

SURGEON-MAJOR COCKERILL has been ordered to assume charge of the office of Principal of the Medical College at Madras, which has been refused by several medical officers.

MR. HYDE, of the firm of George Holme and Co., of Bradford, is on his way to Ladakh, to examine the country with a view of developing a direct trade with Central Asia.

THE salary of the Chief Secretary at Madras, hitherto Rs. 4,166 per month, is to be reduced to Rs. 3,333 per month, the same as the Chief Secretary at Bombay.

A SMART shock of earthquake, travelling from north to south, was felt at Srinagar on the 28th April.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce is about to memorialise Government against the proposed Presidency Towns Magistrates' Bill.

THE *Persia*, a sailing ship, after taking in her cargo, was found to be in an unseaworthy condition. She is now being unladen preparatory to being docked.

A QUANTITY of opium which had been smuggled into Bombay was seized by the Bombay Customs authorities.

CHOLERA is very prevalent in Katiawar, and the number of deaths daily is very large.

THE Indian Mutiny Medal will be presented shortly before the troops at Allahabad to Havildar Sheikh Phaltu.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA has left his capital for Simla on a visit to the Viceroy.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR retires from the Finance Ministry about November next, having accepted a seat in the Indian Council.

THE Governors of Bombay and Madras have been created G.C.S.I.'s.

THE plague is reported to be very prevalent near Bussorah.

MR. SAUNDERS, C.B., the new Chief Commissioner of Mysore, is expected to arrive at Bangalore next month.

THREE Japanese gentlemen have arrived at Darjeeling to inspect the tea gardens and manufacture of tea in that district.

CHOLERA of a virulent type has again broken out at Tranquebar and the neighbourhood.

CONSEQUENT on the large deficiencies in the manufacturing accounts of the Central Jail at Coimbatore, amounting to about Rs. 22,000, the Government of Madras instructed Major J. E. Tennant, Inspector-General of Jails, to telegraph to Mr. H. R. Grimes, the Superintendent of the Central Jail, and who is at present on leave in England, to return at once to India.

COURT-MARTIAL. — At a general court-martial, assembled at Sialkot on March 24, Subadar Esur Sing, of the 15th N.I., Loodianah Sikhs, was arraigned on the following charge: — Behaving in a disgraceful manner, unbecoming his position and character as a native officer, in having, at Camp Gharamada, on or about Jan. 25, with intent to evade repayment of the sum of Rs. 30, which at his request had been remitted for the support of his wife, wilfully made the following false statement before the Regimental Court of Inquiry, viz. :—On Dec. 16, as I was attending hospital daily, I made over Rs. 60 to the Pay Havildar, Jewun Sing, asking him to take care of them for me—he took them. I afterwards told him I wanted a draft on Sialkot for my wife, and asked him to take the amount out of the Rs. 60, and that Rs. 30 would then be in his hands. Some time after this I got leave from my wing officer to go into Delhi, and then asked the Pay Havildar, Jewun Sing, for the balance of my money—he gave it me, viz., Rs. 30 ; this happened on Jan. 8,"—the said statement of having deposited Rs. 60 with Pay Havildar, Jewun Sing, being false, as he, Subadar Esur Sing, well knew.—Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge.—R. JENKINS, Colonel, President. Sialkot, March 25. Approved and confirmed.—NAPIER OF MAGDALA, General, C. in C. in India.—Calcutta, April 2. The Subadar will be released from arrest and returned to duty.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. H. E. Couper, late 70th Regiment, at Lowndes-square, June 6. Capt. H. C. Rowcroft, R.E., in London, June 3 (a fortnight after his return from India). Col. Purvis, R.A., at Marri, lately. Surgeon Scott, of the 62nd Regiment, at Chakrata, lately. Capt. Peter Valentine Wood, late of the 14th regt. of Foot, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, June 9, aged 84. Lieut. C. H. Wyndham, 21st (Royal North British Fusiliers), at 7, Higher Summerland, Exeter, June 9. E. O. Harrison, Esq., late Royal Horse Artillery, at Moultan, Suffolk, June 14.

BENGAL.—Mr. J. Bensley, of the Medical Service, May 10.

MADRAS.—Mr. T. Lee, Chief Mechanical Engineer at Madras, May 18. Pensioned Garrison Sergt. F. Mergler, at Bangalor, May 22. Pensioned Artificer J. Simpercone, late of the Public Works Department, at Madras, May 22. Colonel Richard Daunt, late Madras Staff Corps, at Tunbridge, June 8 [from a carriage accident].

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Khiva, June 26.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. R. B. Wodehouse, Mr. A. Wilson, and Mrs. Roome. From CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Hammond, Mr. J. A. Fagan, Miss Howard, and Mrs. C. H. Wood. From MADRAS.—Mr. W. P. Gordon, Lieut. Howlett, Mr. Reynolds, and Col. Dennison. From SHANGHAI.—Mr. Lord. From HONG KONG.—Mr. W. Taylor, Commander Buckle, and Dr. P. Burgess. From SINGAPORE. —Commander Wright and Lieut. W. P. Warner. From PENANG.—Sub lieut. Brennan. From GALLE.—Mr. J. C. Coutts, Mr. J. Sellick, and Mr. R. Hooper. From ADEN.—Capt. Dalmahoy and Lieut. R. Poore, R.N.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Baroda, June 15.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. D. Layboon, Mr. J. H. Bythell, Col. H. Shewell, Mr. F. G. Hay, Surg. major Amesbury, Mr. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Col. Etheridge, Mr. D. Andrew, Mr. J. Comber, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. A. J. Cursetjee, Lieut. col. Worsley, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Mr. H. Bartlett, Mr. R. Moller, and Mr. and Mrs. Bourke. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. P. Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Baroda, June 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Rev. J. Atkinson and Mr. W. Forsyth. From GALLE.—Capt. Kilgour and Mr. Wall. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Hills and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Friend to India" and Mr. Low's letters are unavoidably postponed to our next.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, June 19, 1876.

AN UNSEAWORTHY SHIP.

A STRIKING example of the risks and uncertainties involved in the question of a ship's seaworthiness was lately reported from Bombay. It appears that the *Persia*, Captain Duncan, bound for Liverpool, has been compelled to discharge her recently loaded cargo, in consequence of her leaky condition, and go into dock. She is a wooden ship, twenty-three years old, of 1,700 tons, and before her last voyage out to India was re-classed A1 at Lloyd's for four years. In April last, soon after her arrival in Bombay, five of her crew refused to do duty, and on being brought before the Senior Magistrate alleged that she was in a dangerously leaky state, making from twelve to thirteen inches of water daily even in harbour. Upon this the Chief Magistrate requested Captains Dixon and Blackmore to survey the vessel and report upon her real condition. These gentlemen examined the vessel thoroughly, when there was very little cargo on board, and the result was that the magistrate told the seamen not to be anxious about the trifling leakage, which was generally to be found even in the best built vessels at that time of the year.

The men, however, were not to be so easily satisfied. They accused the captain of sharp practice in shifting whatever cargo there was on board into such a position that it almost stopped the leakage for the time. Thereupon the shipping master, Lieutenant Brebner, was asked demi-officially to overhaul the vessel and report upon her actual leakage and general condition. On the evening before his visit the ship was pumped out by steam. On his arrival the next morning the well was sounded and gave twenty-seven inches of water. The pumps were then set to work, and the general result appeared to be that, while the vessel made twenty-seven inches of water in seventeen hours, she could be freed by a third of the crew at the rate of one inch in three minutes.

From the ship's log it appeared that she was strained and worked heavily off the Cape on the voyage out to Bombay, but subsequent entries convinced Lieutenant Brebner that the tightness of the vessel had not been materially affected thereby, as the average leakage during the remainder of the voyage was only three to five inches a day. Both Captain Duncan and Mr. Flinch, his chief officer, implicitly believed in the ship's seaworthiness. As the loading was pretty well advanced, the shipping master had little opportunity of examining the hull. He told the seamen that the sides of wooden vessels usually warp and dry in heat, but take up again when the hull has been for some time immersed. He did not think the leakage excessive, and himself considered the vessel perfectly safe. His report to this effect was laid before the Chief Magistrate, but it failed to shake the convictions of the seamen concerned. They were sentenced accordingly to three weeks' imprisonment.

Thus far, therefore, the case had gone dead against the complainants. But the event proved how rightly they had acted. A few days after the sentence, Captain Duncan informed the Shipping Master that the *Persia* was making water rapidly, and that he feared he would never be able to take her out fully loaded as she was then. He also requested the magistrate to release the prisoners, and released they were. Lieutenant Brebner, on his second visit to the ship, admitted that she had gone down a good deal, and leaked considerably. The surveyors also went again on board the *Persia*, and satisfied themselves by ocular proof as to the extent of their former error. The previous surveys indeed were made when the *Persia* was only immersed to her copper line, but it seems strange that public surveyors, especially deputed to ascertain her *seaworthiness*, and to make a thorough examination of the ship, should have so greatly misjudged the character of the mischief they actually saw. Had they been more careful or keener sighted, the injustice done to the seamen would not have occurred, nor would time and money have been lost in loading a vessel unfit to go to sea.

Correspondence.

THE ENGLISH PRESS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the article in your paper of the 6th inst. (page 544) you have commented on the wish entertained by some of the authorities to gag the English Press in India.

The misgovernment of India of late years has arisen, not from the unseasonable publication of its measures, but from the secrecy with which the latter have been concocted and carried out.

In England there is always an active opposition to the Government which ferrets out and puts a stop to abuses: in India there is no legal opposition: no one who wishes to criticise the measures of Government can legally obtain the information which alone renders criticism of any value.

Any officer of Government who may venture to communicate official information to an independent and unofficial newspaper is liable to be dismissed; some years ago a very talented Civilian was removed from out of the Province of Oudh for this very fault.

The Directors of the late East India Company were not particularly fond of the course which the English Press took of making unpleasant strictures on their proceedings, but one of them expressing the opinion of all recorded—

> The Court were of opinion that *publicity* would afford the best security against maladministration; since men acting under the public eye may be expected generally to act with caution and correctness.—P. 47 of "Memorials."

If India is to be well governed the present system of jealous secrecy must be abandoned. The English Press is always loyal; it must be permitted to exercise its useful career either in India or in England; in the former country the editors are on the spot, and are less likely to make the gross mistakes which are so frequently committed in England in articles on Indian affairs. Editors in India are incited to do their duty carefully by the most pressing reasons; their property is liable to be lost if they fail to give due notice of native public opinion.

As an instance of the gross ignorance of the English Press in England regarding the condition of the natives of India, I may remind your readers that the leading London journals sent out in 1874 special correspondents to Tirhoot and Sarun to report regarding the wants of the poor. The chronic destitution which has existed in those districts for at least thirty years past, and which exists now, was interpreted to be a sudden famine; the high price of rice was supposed to be a sure index

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that the grain eaten by the poor must be dear. The shameless ignorance of some of the local officers was concealed by a boundless prodigality which made the fortunes of men, whose consciences ought now to be disturbed by the reflection that in order to pay interest on the seven and a half millions sterling, which have been recklessly borrowed and wasted, any reduction in the present iniquitous rate of salt tax has been postponed. How were the correspondents of London newspapers to acquire true information when nearly all of those with whom they could converse cried out the word Famine, and when most of those natives who could have told them that tens of thousands of the poor are always underfed were ignorant of the English language?

So sensible are natives of rank of the darkness in which the unofficial press in India is kept, that they have found it necessary to appeal to the Press in this country for redress; unfortunately, few editors in this country have leisure to master the great questions of Indian policy, viz., the strength of the army, the wants of the poor, the prevalence of crime, the assessment of the land tax, the weight of the salt tax, the imposition of octroi exactions, &c.

The Government of India objects to give information to the independent English Press in India partly because information might be published which could be made use of by the disloyal, and partly because editors have been known to publish inflammatory articles tending to produce hatred between the white and black races. But to prevent danger from the Press it will be sufficient to declare martial law in disturbed districts, and wherever martial law may be proclaimed, editors must be content to preserve a discreet silence.—Your obedient servant,

June 10. T.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

THE INDIAN TRADE IN WHEAT.

The *Englishman* remarks that upwards of thirty years have elapsed since the question of an export trade from India in corn was agitated in Calcutta. A large body of useful and interesting information was then obtained as to the ratio of production in several districts, the costs of producing and the profit derivable by the grower and speculator, and the practicability of exporting the wheat when produced. So satisfied were the movers, among whom were included several active and enterprising members of the mercantile community, that India was able to grow wheat that would find a ready sale in the home market, and that it could be produced and exported at such cost as would yield a fair return for the capital employed, if due encouragement were afforded, that petitions were prepared and forwarded to the two Houses of Parliament, praying for the admission into the ports of Great Britain of wheat from this country on an equalised duty with the production of Canada. The petition was entrusted to the Earl of Auckland and Mr. Joseph Hume; but, though strongly supported by them and by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, the prayer of it was rejected. While this agitation was in progress there were also other shrewd observers who were entirely opposed to it, contending that, considering the length of voyage, the cost of freight, and, chiefly, the destruction of the grain by weevil, it was hopeless to expect that the Indian produce could successfully compete with that of other grain-growing countries, except, perhaps, California and Australia, which laboured under similar disabilities. Experience has, however, proved the fallacy of the last assertion, seeing that wheat properly prepared has defied the ravages of this insect in a long voyage. But this and other considerations have been recently nullified by that wonder of the age, the Suez Canal; and we now witness the result in our Indian wheat already receiving a fair share of support. The abolition of the export duty more than three years since has also had its due effect, for we find that the trade rose in one year, from the period of abolition, from an export of 394,000 cwt., valued at £167,690, to 1,755,954 cwt., valued at £827,606; and this has now increased in 1875-76 to 2,156,000 cwt. An opinion has, we observe, been advanced by one who appears to have given much attention to this important subject, that the time may come when the whole foreign annual supply required by Great Britain, amounting to about fourteen millions sterling, will be forthcoming from India. This assertion, though startling, may be realised in the course of time. It is true that some of our varieties of wheat are flinty, and otherwise poor in quality; but others, those especially of the Central Provinces, are fine descriptions, some yielding as much as sixty-three pounds to the bushel, and containing a large proportion of gluten. The system, at present in force in many districts, of the admixture of other crops with wheat, would have to be abandoned; and, though native cultivators are very reluctant to change the practice of their forefathers, it might no doubt be effected if purchasers for export would steadily reject all grain so grown. Moreover, a steady remunerative price for their produce would act as a powerful incentive to improvement. If, as we have seen advanced, India, with all her deficiencies, in rough implements and poor manure, can grow wheat at one half the cost that is required in England, we have another encouraging item in the calculation. But to improve the stock it is desirable that steps be taken towards the introduction from Europe and elsewhere of the best known varieties most likely to be suitable for various localities. The Punjab, portions of the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, and various parts of Behar, all afford a fair field for such introductions; and the sooner they are attempted the better.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

The *Pioneer* remarks that by "reproductive works," as Lord Northbrook explained last year, are meant works which, although they are not expected immediately to return the full amount or interest on the expended capital, will at least yield some direct and annually increasing net return. They are constructed from borrowed money, simply because, if the capital was not thus borrowed, they could not be constructed. There is, it is true, always a danger that the liabilities incurred by thus raising loans should outstrip the financial progress of the country. The bankrupt States of the United States, Egypt, Italy, Russia, all owe their financial difficulties to the thoughtless haste with which they have attempted to cover the country with railways or intersect it with canals. The Indian Government, from the first, has been keenly alive to this danger. No sounder rule of restriction could have been laid down than the one enunciated last year by Lord Northbrook. The borrowing in any year must not exceed the increased revenues which the reproductive works, already in existence, will yield in that year. Suppose the capital account of reproductive works to be ten millions sterling, and their net yield £300,000; if next year they yield £340,000 the State may borrow an additional million sterling without adding any further burden to the finances. The interest on the sum borrowed will be provided for by the additional earnings of the reproductive works already in operation. This principle has been strictly observed, at all events, in recent years. Take the guaranteed railways for example. From 1869 to 1873 there has been a steady expenditure of borrowed capital on extension of these lines. The gross amount of guaranteed interest rose from £4,013,871 in the first year to £4,613,511. The *Times* might point to this as an example of the reckless way in which the Government is adding to its liabilities and overweighting the resources of the country. But apprehension is removed when one finds that the net deficiency of the earnings as compared with the gross amount of the guaranteed interest was in 1869 £1,492,919, and in 1873 £1,428,442. The country paid in 1873 less than it did in 1869 for an immensely improved system of railway communications. The same holds good in a still more marked manner for canals. The net revenue derived from them increases much more rapidly than the extra interest annually incurred on account of borrowings for the construction of new ones. In the North-West Provinces, to take a special instance, the canals not only are yielding a net profit on all the capital sunk of about 6 per cent., but they are rapidly diminishing the accumulated arrears of interest which have accrued during their construction, and before they began to pay the annual interest charges. The attack of the *Times* is based on a misapprehension. The *Times* noticed that the revenue does not appear to be advancing, and at the same time that an intended loan of several millions sterling is announced. It jumps to the conclusion that the resources of the country are stationary, and the liabilities of the country increasing. The mistake lies in not seeking the reason for the apparently stationary condition of the finances. The revenue of countries, in which taxation is not co-extensive with every shape which wealth assumes, cannot be an infallible index of its increasing or diminishing prosperity. This is precisely the condition of India. There is wealth in divers shapes which is absolutely untouched by taxation. The accumulation of capital by the trading and banking classes, which enables them to build stately houses after an English fashion, to spend vast sums on marriages and festivals, to add field to field and village to village, pays nothing to the State. The dividends received by shareholders in guaranteed companies, over and above the guaranteed interest, are untaxed. An immense industry has grown up on the slopes of the Himalayas, of whose prosperity but the beginnings are seen; yet tea has been untaxed since 1860. The same may be said of the wealth that has been created by the jute trade. An income-tax would have tapped some of these streams of wealth, and yet it was voluntarily abandoned in 1872. The fact is, that the stationary condition of Indian revenues, of which the *Times* complains, arises from precisely the same causes that keep down the revenues of Great Britain. It is due to a steady process of diminishing direct and indirect taxation and customs dues.

RAILWAYS.—The line between the Palar river and Cuddalore is being pushed forward vigorously, in view to traffic being undertaken between Madras and this old seat of the Local Government by July next.

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Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

SIMLA, *May* 12.—An impression that the first thing Lord Lytton would do when he settled himself in the saddle would be to ride straight at the North-West frontier and perform several surprising feats in connection with Sind, Punjab, Khelat, and Afghan politics was widely spread in India before he came, but it has grown obvious now that he means to do nothing in a hurry, and that however strong, eventually, his foreign policy may turn out to be, it will at any rate not be precipitate. There is no urgent necessity for any immediate measures on the Khelat border. Major Sanderson's expedition has tided the Government over current difficulties, and I venture to say that even if any reconstruction of the border administration should be ultimately determined on, the hot season will, at all events, pass by quietly without sensational disturbances of the *status quo*. In fact, there has been an inflammation of public feeling lately in reference not only to frontier politics, but to still more delicate questions affecting the peace of the Government of India, which may usefully be allowed to pass off before any new measures of importance are undertaken. The relations between the Government of India in India and the India-office have been somewhat strained for one thing. The strain is not likely to be felt any longer, but the foremost subject of public discussion here — and at home, so far as Indian affairs are discussed there — has recently been the extent of the Governor-General's authority as compared with that of the Secretary of State. Friction of that kind appears to be over now, and a quiet summer will probably witness the subsidence of all excitement on that score. The true theory of Indian government leaves no room for such friction indeed. Under a wholesome condition of things, no questions of privilege, or encroachments on authority from either side, can possibly arise. Probably it would be impossible to construct an Indian constitution which should so accurately define the relative powers of the Government here and ministry at home as to provide for the harmonious co-operation of a Governor-General and a Secretary of State, really antipathetic to, and mistruthful of one another; but on the assumption of moderate friendliness between those two great functionaries, and confidence on both sides, no hard-and-fast constitution is required to ensure the harmony of their relations. I do not feel called upon to analyse the difficulties which arose between Lord Salisbury and the late Viceroy, nor to attempt a distribution of blame. I have touched on this subject merely to point out that it has already drifted into the past. Whatever may occur to give interest to public affairs here for the next year or so, internecine warfare between the two great halves of the Indian administration is certainly not to be expected. So these two great subjects, which have been very interesting to the Anglo-Indian world for some months past, are practically dead, and one turns to survey the political horizon afresh to discover whence the next breeze is likely to spring up.

May 15.—Clouds came rolling up from the southward all Saturday, and drew a welcome screen between us and the sun, which for the last few days had shown a disposition to dissipate its energies at Simla in a very reprehensible manner, considering that the department to which it belongs is not under the Supreme Government. The distant hills faded into the mist during the day, and the outlines of the nearer ridges were gently softened, while the fir woods grew dark, and a dull, heavy sensation in the air gave promise of a coming storm. About eight the engagement began, the big guns opening at once in a way which evoked a furious reply from the beleaguered hills, while the rain discharge all along the line, mingled with frequent volleys of the newest improved hail, was kept up for hours in a very spirited way. The operations were continued fitfully during the night, and resumed with augmented ferocity on Sunday. By this time Simla had been washed clean of all the warmth accumulated during the previous fortnight, and the damp cold set in, all calling for fires indoors and great coats in the verandah. I heard a rumour to the effect that a captain of native infantry tried to go to church in the afternoon—Sunday hangs so heavily on the hands of some people—but fell back instead on the amusement of changing his clothes. When the season is more advanced, and the regular *bursat* trains us all to live like water-rats, we shall no doubt organise ingenious Mackintoshes, and be in a position to treat the weather with contempt. But yesterday's untimely downpour took the station at a disadvantage. This morning it cleared partially, but as I write a chilly drizzle has been re-established. Luckily the Viceroy's party had the final days of the fine weather last week for going to the fair. I did my duty as court newsman and sent you word of this expedition by the wires. The fair is called the Serpee mela, and takes place near Mushobra, eight or nine miles away along the Tibet road. Of course, there are various ethnological types gathered together at these hill fairs which have a certain interest on that account; but the piquancy of the Serpee festival turns upon the fact, that besides Indian antiquities from Birmingham there were wives for sale there if any one chose to buy. At all events, on a certain hillock were assembled crowds of women in many-coloured garments, and these were generally believed to be for sale, ruling, I was told, about five rupees for brown C.B. young ladies, sound in wind and limb. I would not for worlds rob Serpee fair of its principal charm by hinting any doubt as to the perfect *bonâ fides* of all transactions in the girl market, though an English lady among the visitors, a little shocked at their primitive nature, reconciled her conscience to the idea of assisting at such ceremonies by declaring that the girls were not really for sale, but only for hire.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The Wesley College, Colombo, and Cuttack College are affiliated to the Calcutta University, with effect from 1st January.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear that Mr. Alonzo Money was thrown from his buggy on Sunday evening. His collar-bone was fractured, and he was a good deal cut about the head.—*Indian Daily News*, May 23.

DEATH OF SERGEANT BOOTH.—An old soldier has just died in the person of Bazaar-Sergeant J. Booth. The deceased entered the service five and thirty years ago, was present at the battles of Sobraon, Chillianwallah and Goojrat, and received the Sutlej and Punjab medals. Last year the good conduct medal was also presented to him. For a little over ten years, he has been Bazaar Sergeant at Sealkote.—*Indian Public Opinion*, May 18.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HOUGH.—We observe the announcement of the death at Calcutta, on the 8th May, of Captain Harry Wainwright Hough, brother of Major-General Hough. The deceased officer entered H.M.'s 50th Regiment, and was present with that corps throughout the Sutlej campaign, where he was wounded. He proceeded with the regiment to England in 1847, and exchanged into the 32nd Regiment, and after some years' service retired on half-pay.—*Times of India.*

COLONEL CURRIE.—It is rumoured that Colonel Currie, commanding the 39th Foot, is to be honoured with the Companionship of the Bath, when her Majesty's birthday honours are being distributed, and also rewarded by a good service pension. Colonel Currie, if he gets what report says is in store for him, may well say, at the end of his thirty-eight years' service, "Better late than never." This officer has served in all parts of the world, being well to the front with the 39th at Maharajpore, and serving with it all through the Crimea.

DEATH OF MRS. REDSLOB.—The Agra paper has heard with much regret the death of Mrs. Redslob, wife of the Rev. Mr. Redslob, Moravian Missionary, located at Kyelang, near Kooloo, on the borders of Thibet. Mrs. R. arrived in the country only about three years ago, and since her taking up her residence in what may be called the wilderness, she has not once left it, thus debarring herself almost entirely from all social ties, and confining herself to her missionary labours among the Thibetans. Sickness first attacked her on the 26th March, and after an illness of exactly a month she was removed from her labours.

PRIVATE M'GRATH'S CASE.—ALLAHABAD, *May* 28.—Soon after three o'clock the jury returned into Court and declared M'Grath not guilty of murder, on the ground of temporary insanity. The prisoner is remanded to Nynee Jail pending the orders of the Governor-General. Mr. Justice Turner, in discharging the jury, thanked them for their close attention to the case. For M'Grath it was deposed he was under the earlier influences of *delirium tremens* when he fired at and killed the three Mohamedans at Shajehanpore. During more than eighteen years' service he was confined thirty-six times for drunkenness, but in other respects he was a quiet and steady soldier.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.—The climate of Calcutta upon the whole is certainly pleasanter than that of the other side of India. The hot season is so tempered by the constancy of the south wind, and the recurrence of gales from the north-west or north-east—for they seem to come from both points—that the sea breeze of the Malabar coast gives far less relief to European residents, if we may judge by ourselves. The weather has cooled down sensibly the last week. We have had heavy refreshing rains for the cultivator, who is hard at work in the fields, and in the city we are hardly less thankful, for allaying the heat and dust. There is a very sensible lowering of the death-rate, we are glad to observe, in the city.—*Calcutta Statesman*, May 23.

THE ZEMINDARS AND THE RYOTS.—The Zemindars of Bengal have, we notice in a Calcutta paper, offered to settle the disputes between themselves and their ryots by consenting to limit their exactions to one-fourth of the produce of the land. This looks well at first sight, and if the zemindars will not make exactions in some other shape on their ryots those poor people will have a chance of improving their position. The customary rental of land in civilised countries is about one-third of the produce, so that the zemindars of Bengal, by demanding only one-fourth, have openly professed their willingness to settle disputes which have already caused disturbances in Bengal, and have exercised the ingenuity of Sir R. Temple in vain to settle by legislative enactments.

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THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal returned to Champaran on the 11th May from his visit to Nepal, and proceeded to Darjiling, *via* Darbangah and North Bhagalpur.

STORM AT MASURI.—It is reported from Masuri that on the 14th May torrents of rain fell, accompanied by lightning and thunder. There was one terrific flash and clap which startled every one in the station. On inquiry it was ascertained that the electric fluid had descended upon and struck the Himalaya Hotel, entering a thick stone wall of one of the rooms, setting fire to an almirah containing a lady's wardrobe, which was instantly consumed. It then passed along a hall, killing the servant who was asleep in a passage (the man never rose), and stunning severely two other natives, one of whom died soon after. The lightning then appears to have passed out, and ran along a lengthy verandah, splintering several of the wooden posts, then took an angle downwards, touching the corner of a house, and finally flashed down the khud, killing a native who was proceeding along the lower road on horseback.

CHOLERA AND QUARANTINE.—Doctors are rather disagreeing at Murree about the quarantine at Kohala. Dr. de Renzy, Sanitary Commissioner, thinks that the quarantine is useless and only an unnecessary annoyance to travellers. The Civil Surgeon and the Garrison Surgeon are of a different opinion, and the quarantine is accordingly maintained, a European doctor and a European police officer being stationed at Kohala to see the arrangements are properly carried out. The quarantine arrangements during the great outbreak of cholera in the Punjab last time were very successful as far as they went, and I think a good quarantine is certainly a safe and desirable measure, whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the mode in which the cholera poison is transmitted. Meanwhile, I am sorry to say the dread disease is very bad in Kashmir, and touring there is quite out of the question.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

THE LAW'S HARSHNESS.—Another victim has fallen to our legal system. It may be remembered that some years ago we greatly interested ourselves in the case of Jai Chand, son of Gouri Shanker of Batala, who from a state of great affluence fell into beggary in consequence of an execution of decree, now admitted to have been carried out in an improper manner. Mr. Boulnois, to his credit be it said, seemed to take an interest in the matter, but nothing could be suggested beyond an appeal to the Privy Council, and to do this Jai Chand had not the means. He died a few days ago of starvation, at Amritsar, whilst his brother wandered disconsolately about to beg for a sufficient loan or gift to buy the wood wherewith to burn the dead body. The brother now constantly passes and repasses the houses and other property of which law, which is not justice, has deprived him, and we trust that he feels the advantage of his rights having been sacrificed to technicality and routine, the combination of which is sometimes synonymous with the "impartial administration of British justice."—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE LATE M. LAMOUROUX.—We regret to have to record the death of a gentleman well known in Calcutta, and whose familiar face will be missed from the places of general resort, and his loss more severely felt amongst a numerous circle of friends. We refer to Monsieur Lamouroux, the Italian Consul-General for Calcutta, and the agent for the Messageries Maritimes. M. Lamouroux was *en route* to Mussoorie, where he intended to spend a short time during this trying season. He left Calcutta on Wednesday, and feeling unwell at Allahabad stopped there for two days; on Saturday evening he continued his journey, but had again to leave the train at Etawah, suffering from strong fever, and died at ten o'clock on Sunday morning from apoplexy; his remains were interred on the evening of the same day. Mons. Buralau, a member of his firm, accompanied him on the journey from Calcutta, and was happily able to pay him every attention possible to the last. This sad result, of what was hoped and expected to be a trip of pleasure and health, has fallen very severely upon the friends of the deceased, who was full of kindly feeling and hospitality.—*Indian Daily News*, May 19.

SPIKE STEALING ON RAILWAYS.—A correspondent on the Loop Line of the East Indian Railway writes to the *Railway Service Gazette*:—Three spike extractors were disturbed a few evenings ago, at their little game, near Bahawa. Two escaped, but one fellow—having heavily handicapped himself by placing spikes in his waist string—was nabbed; he awaits his trial, which, I think, will lead to a committal to the Bhaugulpore Sessions. The depredations of these men have been great; no less than sixty and seventy spikes extracted during a night is no joke, and that in various portions of the line. I trust for the sake of the travelling public and train service these depredators may be captured. It is not the value of the iron spikes stolen, although for the company to continually lose on an average of 4,000 to 5,000 in a district in a month costs something to replace. For the past three months, although special police have been told off to the duty of tracing and apprehending them, consultations between Mr. Rochfort, Superintendent of the Railway Police, the Superintendent of the District Police, and the several magistrates, have met to devise means of stopping this crime, up to this capture their efforts have been baffled; let it be trusted a few others may be captured, and the crime stamped out.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 19. Str. Kurrachee, Akyab.—20. Str. Tse Kya Yeen Byan, Rangoon; str. Asia, Bombay.—21. Str. City of Poona, Liverpool; str. Meinam, Point de Galle; Grand Duke, Aden.—22. Blair Drummond, Liverpool.—23. Str. Mecca, Cannanore.—24. Str. Australia, London; Canada, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Kurrachee.—Mr. J. Brander, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and three children, Messrs. Warren and Sherman.

Per Asia.—Mr. Brown.

Per City of Poonah.—Rev. Salem Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft and child, Mr. H. Beadon.

Per Meinam.—Miss B. Ducret, Mr. J. McNair, Mr. Ringevol.

Per Canada.—Dr. Fropier, Dr. F. Brien, and Mr. Decrux Compounder.

Per Australia.—From LONDON.—Mr. A. White. From LISBON.—Mrs. Sharpe and infant, Rev. Mr. Barrow, Mrs. Cowie and infant, Mr. Murial, Mr. Hollinsworth, Mrs. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Beer and two daughters. From VENICE.—Mr. Cumberlege. From SUEZ.—Mr. Knowles. From GALLE.—Mr. Lyall, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. E. Edwards. From MADRAS.—Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Branson, Mr. Bailey, Sir Stewart Hogg.

Per Duke of Devonshire.—Mr. Innes, Mr. Cowpar, Mr. Smith.

DEPARTURES.

May 18. City of Seringapatam, London.—19. Str. Hindostan, Straits and Hong Kong; str. Argyll, Straits and Hong Kong; str. Dacca, Bombay, via Coast.—20. Str. Parsee, Marseilles and Genoa; Mirzapore, Liverpool.—21. Str. Historian, London, via Suez Canal.—22. Winchester, London; Star of Russia, London; str. Burmah, Chittagong, &c.; str. Rajpootana, Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits.—23. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, London, via Suez Canal.—24. Tasmania, Rangoon and Moulmein.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Rajpootana.—For RANGOON.—Mr. C. H. Allnutt, Mr. Carr John Arrakiel, Mr. Tonkin.

Per str. Burmah.—For CHITTAGONG.—Mr. Oswald Wood, Mr. J. F. Paul.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 26, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
5 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 12 to 101 0
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent....	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 8 to 101 14
4½ per Cent., 1872...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 0 to 101 2
5½ per Cent., 1859–60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 0 to 103 8

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884)	Rs.	109 0 to 110 0
6 per Cent. 1865 .. (1885)		111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)		111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)		112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)		112 4 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)		113 0 to 114 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8¼d.
Bills with Docks.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8⅛ 7-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	102 to 103
Assam Tea Company...	20 ...	590 to 600
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1400 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	100 ...	134 to 135
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1300 to 1310
Coal Company	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	60 to 62
Calcutta Docking Company...	700 ...	270 to 280
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	145 to 146
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500	Fr. 600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	150 to 160
E. B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	272 to 274
East India Tea Company	100 ...	76 to 77
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	£20 or 218 ...	265 to 267
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	160 to 165
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	182½ to 185
Howrah Docking Company...	500 ...	150 to 160
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	515 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company	£8½ ...	40 to 41
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*1200 to 220
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	108 to 109
Punjab Bank	100 ...	55 to 60
Simla Bank	500 ...	510 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 130
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—CALCUTTA, June 16.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods dull. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 3.15; 8¼lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.10; 40's Bannermill Twist, 4a. 10p. Cotton, Bengal, Rs. 13½. Silk: Good Native Cossimbazaar, Rs. 12½. Rice: Balliar, 6a. Exchange on London: Six months' Bank bills, 1s. 8 5-16d.; ditto, Paris, three months' documents, 2f. 15c.; Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101; Four-and-a-Half per Cent ditto, 1872, 100½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 103¼. Freights, 30s. to 57s. 6d.

THE RELIEFS.—We hear the relief of regiments will not be carried out extensively this year. The cavalry changes that were ordered last year will possibly be carried out. The 15th Regiment 2nd Battalion move to Mhow, the 66th from Poona to Deesa, and the 83rd Regiment relieve the 56th Regiment at Kurrachee. Some few native corps will also exchange stations.—*Times of India.*

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Madras.

STATION TALK.

RANGOON, *May* 6.—Since I last wrote we have sustained a great loss in the departure of the Rev. A. H. Etty, our cantonment chaplain, who left for Madras *en route* to Kamptee by the British India Steam Navigation *Oriental* on Sunday last. His farewell sermon was both eloquent and heart-stirring; in it he spoke most feelingly of the late Mr. A. C. Bainbridge, of whose sudden death I told you three weeks ago. Mr. Bainbridge, a hardworking member of the Bengal Civil Service, was also a sub-deacon of the Church of England; and often, when required, assisted Mr. Etty in his services—reading the lessons, taking the service at times in the jail, and otherwise making himself useful. Oh! by such help! Mr. Etty has lately been working hard and successfully to establish a Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—a society as much needed in Rangoon as in every large town. The Pegu pony seems to be, of all others, the most ill-used animal; the practice of starving them to death when too old or ill to work—starving them simply by turning them out of home and shelter to die by the roadside—is abominable. Numbers of these poor creatures are to be seen in various stages of starvation, truly pitiable objects. Mr. Rivers Thompson, the Chief Commissioner, has warmly espoused their cause, and has, I hear, promised five hundred rupees towards it for the purpose of building drinking troughs, &c., provided four other people will give the same amount; and considering the numbers of immensely rich Burmese in Rangoon, not to speak of the merchants here, who live in such grand style, it will be hard if the money is not speedily subscribed. Two rather successful meetings have been held lately, at which Mr. Etty and other gentlemen spoke. Mr. Etty was Master of the Freemasons' Lodge "Rangoon," and he was entertained by his brother masons before leaving.—By the same steamer the *Oriental*, the two senior officers of the 1-5th Brigade R.A. went *en route* to England on sick certificate. Major Armstrong and Lieutenant Quayle had only been two months in Burmah, had gone up to Tonghoo, and after remaining there three weeks were ordered suddenly home. Major Armstrong was on the sick list when he went to Tonghoo, and is now very seriously ill indeed, while Mr. Quayle's illness—abscess of the liver—was, it is greatly to be feared, aggravated by overwork while on the voyage up the river. He had no conductor sent with him, and consequently, ailing as he then was, had to give out himself the daily supplies for the troops, and that in the hottest weather that Burmah can produce. A third officer from Tonghoo, Colonel Waterman, commanding H.M.'s 17th Regiment N.I., is, I hear, on his way down here on sick leave *en route* to Europe. Mr. Rivers Thompson and Mr. Wilkinson, the Recorder, have both returned from Calcutta, and Colonel Dyer, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, has arrived from Madras.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

THE HARBOUR WORKS.—A portion of the north groyne of the proposed harbour at Madras has been washed away. The iron rails are now protruding about fifteen feet beyond the embankment.

ELEPHANT SALES.—Some time since an officer of the Madras Police and his assistant were very successful at elephant-catching in the Coimbatore District. Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, has obtained the sanction of the Madras Government to sell a good batch of elephants at public auction, and it is expected that about the early part of next month (June) thirty elephants will be brought to the hammer at Coimbatore.

CHINCHONA.—The Mysor Government maintains two Chinchona plantations, one on the Bababudan Hills and another on the Bilagirirangam Hills, the former containing 30,526 trees. The bark has been favourably reported on by Mr. Broughton. In Kurg there is a similar plantation maintained efficiently by Mr. Richter, where the C. Succirubra alone is cultivated. The gardens are not self-supporting as yet, though in time they are expected to be so.

THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has returned to Ootacamund from Wellington, whither his Grace and family had proceeded for the annual races. While at Wellington the Duke held a levee for the special benefit of the gentlemen of that station and Coonoor, and Lady Mary Grenville held a reception for the ladies, and both were well attended. The levee and the reception were followed up with a grand pic-nic at the Hoolicul Droog, one of the most picturesque spots on the Neilgherries.—*Athenæum*, May 27.

THE NEW EPIDEMIC.—A correspondent from Cuddapah writes to a Cochin paper that a new epidemic, which was some time back reported to have prevailed in Salem, has made its appearance there. At first the patient complains of a curious sensation in the soles of the feet, the sensation gains ground, and is felt about the stomach, the tongue becomes very parched, and death quickly ensues. A few cures have, however, been effected. The natives, especially the poorer classes, are panic-stricken, owing to the frequent deaths that occur.

BANGALORE.—We hear from Bangalore that a shower of rupees is likely to descend on the fortunate heads of those people who own land in the neighbourhood of the Rajah's new palace there. The idea is to enclose the castle in park-like grounds, and as the land must be forthcoming somehow or other for the purpose, money will be no object in obtaining it. A number of small holders will have to be bought out at their own price, and the Rajah will find his new house a rather expensive toy—but he can afford it. The weather at Bangalore is reported as tolerably cool, with rain and thunderstorms at intervals.—*Madras Times*, May 27.

BELLARY.—Not long ago it was suggested to start a weaving and spinning mill in Bellary, on the plan on which the mills at Royapooram and Choolay in this city are worked. The leading native merchants in Bellary and some of the European tradespeople promised to give the project every support, and it was proposed to work up the company and give its shareholders a large profit. Bellary is a large cotton-producing district, and the promoters of the scheme were under the impression that they would experience no difficulty in attaining their object. They have, however, been disappointed, as the company has already been wound up, and at a meeting held at Bellary a few days ago it was resolved to return to shareholders the moneys deposited by them, less expenses.—*Madras Times.*

COTTON IN KADAPAH.—It is estimated that the total quantity of cotton produced in the Kadapah District may be valued at forty lakhs of rupees every year, but that the largest portion of the cotton is exported. In 1804 the total number of looms at work in the Kadapah District was 19,626, and these looms produced annually 1,235,412 pieces of cloth, valued at 5,57,787 star pagodas. The looms, moreover, produced cumblies and blankets valued at about fifty thousand pagodas. Under favourable circumstances it was then said that the looms in the district will be capable of producing cloths valued at twenty lakhs per annum. It appears, however, that the number of looms at work in 1867 were 8,702, employing 14,508 workmen, and the value of cloths produced was a little above a lakh of rupees. It will thus be seen that the weaving industry in the Kadapah District has fallen off very considerably in the last few years.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Queen's birthday at Madras passed off very quietly, and there was nothing to mark the occasion with the residents, except the usual birthday parade of the troops on the Island, which was a poor affair, and so little did people think of it that very few took the trouble to go out to witness it. The mercantile offices were as usual closed on that day, but the Government servants had to work as on any other day. To-day, however, they get the holiday in honour of the birthday, and we have already remarked on the shabbiness of this arrangement, which has deprived the hard-working servants of Government of a holiday. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham celebrates the birthday this day by a popular entertainment at Ootacamund, at which all the residents there will have an opportunity of amusing themselves. In Simla, Lord Lytton holds a levée in honour of the occasion. Our Calcutta neighbours were to have celebrated the birthday by a subscription ball yesterday, one of the foremost promoters of the undertaking being Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of Bengal. —*Madras Times*, May 27.

LUNATICS AT LARGE.—A number of European and East Indian lunatics of the Bangalor Lunatic Asylum having been temporarily sent back to their relatives and friends on account of cholera having broken out among the native inmates in the asylum, some curious results seem to have followed. According to one of the local papers (the *Examiner*), one insane gentleman attended St. Mark's Church one Sunday morning, and walking up to the communion table, entered within the rails, and gravely desired the officiating minister to inform the Chief Commissioner of Mysore that he (the lunatic) "was the King of the Twelve Stars." The Rev. Mr. Kidd quietly put the man out of the rails, and he was subsequently removed with some difficulty from the church. He repeated his visit in the evening, and took the very first seat in the church. On being threatened to be given in charge of the police he left the building. Another "unfortunate victim of one idea," the same paper states, is at large in Richmond town, and is putting the residents to unutterable bodily fear by threatening to kill anybody he meets! This is the one probably alluded to by the other local paper as having, immediately on his return home, "cut off his wife's hair."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 19. Str. Mecca, Cannanore; str. Duke of Devonshire, London; str. Sea Gull, London.—20. Str. Australia, Suez; str. Khiva, Calcutta; Sea Queen, Negapatam.—21. Str. Patna, Calcutta; str. Socotra, Bombay; Hollinside, Colombo.—22. Str. Nizam, Southampton.—23. Rajah of Cochin, Gopaulpore.—24. Str. Baghdad, Rangoon and Northern Ports; str. Hobart, Glasgow.—25. Str. Dacca, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Australia.—From LISBON.—For MADRAS.—Mr. B. Oott and Mr. H. Bain. From BRINDISI.—Col. Kennedy, Mrs. Raymond, and Miss St. Martin. From LONDON.—For CALCUTTA.—Master O. White. From LISBON.—Mrs. Sharpe, Rev. Barrow, Mrs. Cowie and infant, Mrs Imnal, and Mr. Hollinsworth From VENICE. —Mr. and Mrs. Beer, child, and two daughters, and Mr. Cumberlege. From GALLE. —For MADRAS.—Mr. C. Jardine. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lyall, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Edwards.

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Per str. Khiva.—From CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Mr. R. Garth, Col. E. Money, Mr. F. J. Bone, Dr. Watt, Sir Stuart Hogg, and Mr. J. Hamilton. For GALLE.—Mr. J. W. Harper and Mr. L. Gilhuud. For SYDNEY.—Miss Mather, Mr. A. D. Lord, and Mr. Stanton. For BRINDISI.—Rev. J. R. Atkinson, Mr. H. B. Smith, and Mr. F. Mallett. For VENICE.—Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Hammond, Mr. J. W. Fagan, Mr. J. C. O'Toole, Miss Howard, Mr. H. Harden, Mr. G. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Wood, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Morman, Mr. R. Challis, and Mr. Bolton. For LONDON.—Mr. Taylor.

Per str. Socotra.—From COLOMBO.—Mr. Wesley.

Per str. Patna.—From MASULIPATAM.—Mr. Hooper. From CALCUTTA.—Miss Britten, Miss Page, Miss Smith, and Miss Staig.

Per str Nizam.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MADRAS.—Miss L. R. Herbert, Mr. J. O. Johnstone, Rev. F. Horsley. For CALCUTTA.—Condr. Fairley, Capt. Parbett, Capt. Wilkinson, Mrs. Sconces, Mrs. Radcliffe, and Mrs. Lear. From BRINDISI.—Mr. J. D. Boylan.

Per str. Baghdad.—From COCONADA.—Mr. Severs. From RANGOON.—Lieut. col. E. F. Watoman, Lieut. col. G. J. D. Heath, Mrs. and Miss Heath, Master Heath, Mr. K. F. McDonald, wife, and three children, Asst. Apothy. Lawrence, Rev. —. Hermayindle, Mrs. Gowe and four children.

Per str. Dacca.—From VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. Richmond and Mr. F. E. Sice. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. H. Skrine and Mr. A. M. Smith.

DEPARTURES.

May 19. Str. Mecca, Calcutta.—20. Str. Australia, Calcutta; str. Craigforth, Calcutta.—21. Str. Khiva, Southampton.—22. Lady Rawlinson, Coconada; str. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta; str. Patna, Bombay; str. Socotra, Calcutta; str. Nizam, Calcutta.—24. Hollenside, Cocanada.—25. Kingdom of Saxony, Cocanada.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Australia.—From MADRAS.—For CALCUTTA.—Col. Denison, Mr. J. P. K. Pistoll, Condr. G. and Mrs. Long and four children, Mr. C. R. Reynolds, Lieut. Howlett, and Rev. G. Churchhill.

Commercial.

Madras, May 27, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 8⅛d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight...	1s. 8⅛d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 8⅛d.
,, ,, at 3 months	1s. 8⅛d.
,, ,, at sight	1s. 8⅝d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	20 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	1859	... 8⅛ pm.
5 per cent. ditto	1856-57	... Nominal.
4½ per cent.	1870	... 101¼
4 per cent.	1832-33	...
Ditto	1835-36	... 100
Ditto	1842-43	...
Ditto	1854-55	...
Ditto	1872	... 3½ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Light Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO ARYAN BRETHREN.

PANDOO FROM THE DUSKY EAST AND BROWN FROM THE MIGHTY WEST.

Pandoo: Brother Brown, did you read that able editorial article which appeared yesterday in that champion of our liberties, yclept the *Times of India*, touching the forcing of carts during the relief season? Don't you think this is carrying authority with rather a high hand, and that the cartmen should receive batta from the date they are pressed? I will read the article to you.

Brown: Hem. Look here, Shaik Boodhin, I mean Pandoo. I have got so many brethren of so many different creeds and colours that I forgot your name. Before I answer your question, solve me this physical problem. Do, the thermometer standing at 105° and your housebored platitudes about British justice, energy and too good naturedness raise the British blood over 97½° or not?

Pandoo: I cannot answer; I give it up.

Brown: Nor can I just now. But as it is getting cooler I will tell you something about your country cartmen in general and the Southern India ones in particular. In 1865 the 2-21 Fusiliers were ordered to march from Bellary to Secunderabad by wings. Tenders were called in for the supply of carts, and a Mussulman contractor undertook to supply them for 35 rupees a cart. The right wing went off without hitch or hindrance, though the unfortunate contractor had to pay the contract rate for a good many carts of that wing. The time arrived for the left wing to move. The contractor furnished a little over half the number of carts required, for some of which he had to pay over Rs. 37. With tears in his eyes he rushed off to the General and the Collector to beg of them to make their own arrangements. He was told he must abide by his contract, and the unhappy man had to pay 48 rupees for the rest of the carts but two, which were wanted to complete the requisition. At this juncture the contractor was at his wit's end, because your country cartmen, acting up to the principles of free trade, wanted Rs. 80 per cart. The contractor, a ruined man, could not furnish them, and the commanding officer of the wing ordered two carts to be pressed. They were wheeled up to the barrack square, and the poor owners were promised they would get 40 rupees for the trip. No, that did not tempt your free agents. Away they went, leaving their carts and bullocks to take care of themselves, to the General commanding who, with more misplaced sympathy and weakmindness than judgment and decision, ordered the two carts to be released forthwith. The left wing marched off, leaving as a legacy to the barrack authorities three or four soldiers' families to be forwarded on when a favourable opportunity occurred. You see your country cartman, though it is said he gets no batta during a day or two of first detention, makes a good thing of it as a rule. Even at stations where there is only one native regiment, numbers of carts are always to be found at the Bhandypoorah or Gharrywada without going to villages for them. At stations where there are European troops carts simply swarm. Admitting a few carts were pressed from villages, it is no more hardship on their miserable owners that it is to the Britisher in the kingdom, who has, whether he likes it or not, to supply not only drays with one or more horses *at fixed rates*, but also to billet the soldiers on the move during time of *profound* peace. Generally tents are sent on camels. I presume you would like to hire a cart and have the cartman carried in a muncheel, fanned all day long with a refrigerator at his sides. I tell you what—you have forgotten all the stories handed down to you by your direct ancestors—Vickermagite, Boderas or the Great Mogul, would not only have taken the cartman's liberty, but his cart, bullocks and his head into the bargain. It is fortunate for you that Mother Britannia has taken you by the hand to pamper you; but you must not forget that if cousin Prussia had anything to say to you, your cartmen Rajas and Nabobs, they would swallow you and them up and skin you alive with the "Peitjebe," or knout. It is getting too warm now, and you are not grateful, I won't speak to you again from this day.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Miscellaneous.

COMMANDER GILES.—It is rumoured that Commander Giles, of the late Indian Navy, for some years port officer of Kurrachee, will not return to India, but contemplates retiring.—*Sindian.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—We regret to learn that a Mr. Nappin, an overseer of the Public Works Department, died very suddenly at Haidarabad the other day. The cause of death was heat apoplexy.—*Sindian*, May 10.

THE GOVERNOR.—H.E. the Governor has been made a G.C.S.I. H.E. is already a K.C.B. The new decoration is doubtless intended as an acknowledgment of the splendid hospitality accorded to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by Sir Philip during the Prince's stay in Bombay.—*Times of India*, May 29.

PARSEE GENEROSITY.—We learn that with characteristic and discriminating generosity Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, K.C.S.I., has presented Rs. 3,000 for the construction of a set of drinking reservoirs for the various castes and for animals in connection with the Penn Waterworks, which are just completed. We trust the first birthday Gazette of the Empress of India will confer on this liberal gentleman the additional honour which he has so well merited.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 29.

MEDICAL.—It is stated that Dr. Davidson will take the appointment of Superintendent of the Yerowda Jail. No one could be better qualified for the work, and we shall consider Government exceedingly fortunate in securing his services; but we shall regret Dr. Davidson's withdrawal from general practice here, where his skill has been so widely known and appreciated. The Yerowda Jail is so exclusively work among natives that it will limit the sphere of his extended and increasing practice.—*Deccan Herald*, May 15.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY FINED.—On the arrival of the P. and O. steamship *Bokhara* in Bombay harbour last week, from Southampton, the Customs preventive officers seized 57 crates which were intended for transhipment to China. On a closer inspection they were found to contain ammunition waggons, gun carriage wheels, &c., and were accordingly detained. The Commissioner of Customs has now disposed of the matter by confiscating the crates and the munitions of war which they contained, and fining the P. and O. Company Rs. 500, one-half the maximum amount of fine authorised by the Customs Act in such cases. The Company paid the fine at once.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 29.

BRUMMAGEM CIVILISATION.—Sayyid Burgash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, who professes to be very civilised, has met with great attentions during his visit to England, and has, for suppressing the slave-trade in his dominions after considerable pressure by Sir Bartle Frere and by those who went before him, been much praised. It is well-known that the abolition of slavery is not real but merely *official*, and also the individual proclivities of Sayyid Bergash have proved that he always was, and is now merely shamming. When he was in Mekka he bought a number of slave women and boys for his harem, whom he carried to Zanzibar. We may, to prove our statement, mention that a slave-boy of Sayyid Burgash is at present in Bombay; he is as fair as a European, about fifteen or sixteen years old, and the son of a Circassian slave girl; this boy

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escaped from Zanzibar, and is charitably provided for by Dr. Anderson, of the J. J. Hospital, who feeds him, clothes him, and sends him to school.—*Native Opinion.*

RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—The return of the progress made by European regiments in this Presidency, in their annual course of musketry for 1875-76, has just been published, but the figures of merit are not, we regret to state, very good, though we are quite unable to assign any reason for this. The 2nd Battalion of the 25th is the best, the figure of merit being 100·97, and this too at the conclusion of the regiment's Indian service, for it went home in one of the troop-ships the other day. So this would seem to prove that service in India does not impair a man's shooting powers, but the reverse. The lowest figure of merit is very low, being only 63·32. The best shot among the officers in this Presidency, from 400 to 800 yards, is Captain Broderick, of the 1-2nd Foot, and the best among the soldiers at the same distance is Private Battersby, of the 108th Foot. The best shooting regiment at present in this Presidency is the 55th, which has the very respectable figure of 98·07, none of the others reaching 90. But though the figures of merit are low, there are a very large number of individual good shots in the various regiments, as is proved by the fact that in the ten British regiments in the Bombay Presidency there are no less than 1,487 marksmen, or very few short of 150 per infantry corps, for we have not included cavalry in our calculation. The 83rd Foot has the highest number of marksmen, there being as many as 219 in that corps.—*Times of India.*

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—The Customs authorities made an important seizure on last Tuesday evening, at the Carnac Bunder, of a considerable quantity of opium, of the value of about Rs. 15,000, while the duty payable amounts to thirty or forty thousand rupees, smuggled into Bombay, evidently for exportation, as dubbers of mustard oil booked from Ahmedabad, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway station for Bombay. It appears the information was given to the Commissioners of Customs by the station master of the Grant-road Station from an information which he received through a policeman doing duty at his station. On the Commissioner of Customs receiving this information he immediately issued an order to the preventive officer stationed at Carnac Bunder to make a seizure of certain dubbers of mustard oil that arrived at the Carnac Bunder by train from Ahmedabad. The dubbers were just then being unloaded from the wagons, when the seizure was made. On examining the first dubber it was at once found to contain mustard oil, and it would have been difficult to discern that it contained anything else but the oil if the secret had not been divulged. A small dubber was fixed in a larger one; the inner dubber contained the oil and the larger one the opium. The opium that was found in each of the dubbers weighed in some 70 lbs., in some 60 lbs., and in some 90 lbs. On an average it might be said that each dubber contained 70 lbs. of opium, besides the oil. This system of smuggling is said to have been carried out successfully for a length of time, and probably from some disagreement amongst the partners of those who have practised this fraud upon Government the matter has come to the knowledge of the Customs Department. The owners of the property, who are suspected to be Mohammedans of the Borah caste, cannot at present be discovered, the goods having been booked at Ahmedabad under a fictitious name. The Customs authorities are, however, instituting further inquiries into the matter.

FESTIVITIES AT BARODA—(BARODA, *May* 28).—Saturday, being the first anniversary of the installation of the Gaikwar, was observed as a general holiday. In the evening there was a grand procession of elephants and soldiers. I noticed that the crowd was greater and more enthusiastic than at Tamashas a year ago. Mr. Melville joined the procession at the Dewan's cutcherry. All then went to the Motibagh Durbar. Afterwards the officers of the garrison were entertained at dinner on invitation. After the usual loyal toasts the healths of the Gaikwar and her Highness Jumnabai were drunk. Sir T. Madava Row, in responding on their behalf, referred to what he could call the momentous event in the life of the Maharajah, which was also a momentous event in the history of the State itself. He said that during the past year the Raj had not been idle; it had made steady progress in every branch, with careful regard to existing conditions and sound principles, so that what had been done would stand the test of time. They had diminished extravagance and promoted security of life and property. They would still continue that policy. He spoke in high terms of the assistance received from Sir R. Meade and Mr. Melville, and said that the Imperial Government, in sending such able and select agents, showed its wisdom and discretion. He concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Melville, who, in response, spoke of the progress made by the young Gaikwar in his education under Mr. Elliot, and considered the education of the Gaikwar of vital importance, and hoped that when his Highness came of age he would be able to take charge of the State with credit to himself and the British Government, and that he would acquire the love of his subjects. That, it would be remembered, was the policy recommended by the Prince of Wales in his speech at Baroda. Mr. Melville then stated that the Gaikwar would visit England as soon as convenient. He concluded with high encomiums on Sir T. Madava Row and his officials, who had found Baroda a chaos, and were getting it into order. It will take years to do it; but in future Baroda will be found to be a model state. Colonel Thompson responded for the officers of the garrison, and said that should the Gaikwar ever want protection he would find the army most ready and willing to give it. Afterwards there was a first-class display of fireworks.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 22. Mindora, Moulmein; str. Sestos, Calcutta.—23. str. Peshawar, Southampton.—24. Border Chieftain, Cardiff.—25. Str. Khandalla, Calcutta; str. Akola, Kurrachee; I. G. Hugh Rose Gunboat, Bushire.—26. Queen Cliff, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Peshawur.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Madden and infant, Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus, Dr. Coombe, Captain Kyle, Capt. and Mrs. Caldecott and two children, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Macnaughten, Mr. Ware, Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Cope. From VENICE.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Maude, Rev. Mr. Stead, Mrs. Filgate and child, Mr. T. Elliott, and Mr. Hawkins. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Peirce, Mr. Sett, and Dr. Anderson. From ADEN.—Capt. A. R. Seton and Mrs. Gallagher.

DEPARTURES.

May 22. Str. Bokhara, Southampton, &c.; Windsor, Hull; str. Vingerla, Kurrachee, via Coast.—23. Seaforth, Coconada.—24. Str. Nio, Dunkirk; Marathon, Dunkirk.—25. Str. Goa, Calcutta, via Coasts; str. Potomac, Marseilles, via the Canal. 26. Str. Commilla, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—27. Str. China, Australia; str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Monte Moro, Dunkirk, via the Canal; str. Timour, Marseilles, via the Canal; str. Puttialla, Goa and Aden; str. Tenedos, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Galatea, Dunkirk, via the Canal; Cape Comorin, Liverpool; Khersonese, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Gibbon, Mr. A. Lyon, and Mr. Tanner. For BRINDISI.—Mr. E. Christien. For VENICE.—Mr. B. Leumann.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ceylon.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Downes, Mr. J. K. Bythell, Capt. R. B. Wodehouse, and Capt. and Mrs. Inglis. For VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Higgins, Mr. G. Comber, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. Richards Moller, Mr. W. Gordon, Mr. G. Manisty, Mr. D. Andrew, and a gentleman. For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Burke.

Commercial.

Bombay, May 29, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ... House Rate 114¼
Ditto ... Market Rate 114¼

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—
6 months' sight, per rupee ... 1s. 8¼d.
6 ditto ditto ... 1s. 8 11-16d. Credit Bills.
8 ditto ditto ... 1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3100
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1400 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200)	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3100
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1400
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	90
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100)	Rs. 1170
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	267
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	932½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	725
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	480
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	750
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1135
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 4 dis.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. —
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	,, 101½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 101¾
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 103¾
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 18-11-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 os.	,, ,, 19-0-0
Ditto Pekin	,, ,, 18-4-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET.—BOMBAY, June 16.—(By Telegram.)—Piece Goods unchanged. 7lbs. Grey Shirtings, Rs. 4; 8½lbs. ditto, Rs. 4.12; 40's Mule Twist, 9½; 30's Water Twist, 9¼. Cotton quiet, and nothing doing. Shipments of the week, 63,000 bales. Exchange on London: Six months' bank bills, 1s. 8¼d. Four per Cent. Government Securities, 101; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 1872, 101½; Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto, 108¾. Freights: 50s. to 51s. 3d.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 20.)

BAGOT, Lieut. C. H., R.E., supt. of instruction, sappers and miners, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in the native languages on April 11.

COLES, F. E., offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Nagpur, is temp. app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Betul.

HAIG, Col. F. T., R.E., will revert to his substantive rank of chief engr., 2nd class, consequent on the return of Col. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., chief engr., 1st class, from priv. leave on May 3.

HAYNES, Lieut. H. C. F., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, Guaranteed Railways, assumed charge of the office of dep. consulting engr. in Scinde from Major A. LeMessurier, R.E., on April 5.

POYNTZ, W. J., 3rd officer and acting 2nd officer of the Indian Govt. ship *Czarewitch* is permitted to resign his app. on that vessel at his own request.

RAYNE, M., supg. engr., 2nd grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is app. engr. in chief of the Indus Valley State Railway, with the temp. rank of chief engr., 3rd class, from April 19.

TAIT, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in native languages on March 25.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The following notifications appear in the *Gazette of India*, May 13 :—

The candidate named below is reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have attained the undermentioned standard, agreeably to Sec. 23, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Lieut. J. B. Lynch, Bengal staff corps, 12th Bengal cav., has passed in Persian language.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on May 1 :—

Capt. T. G. Cythell, 13th hussars ; Lieut. A. J. Montgomery, R.A. ; Capt. J. Keith, G-11th R.A. ; Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, 1-6th foot ; Lieut. N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, 1-11th foot ; Sub lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, 1-11th foot ; Sub lieut. J. E. Nixon, 1-25th foot ; Sub lieut. C. Reay, 63rd foot ; Surg. G. Shaw, Army Medical Dept.

COMMISSIONERSHIPS OF BRITISH BURMAH, &C.

The following notifications appear in the *Gazette of India*, May 13 :—

Col. C. P. Hildebrand, dep. comr. of the 2nd grade in British Burmah, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 1st grade, from the 3rd ult., v. Lieut col. A. G. Duff, on deputation.

Mr. W. DeC. Ireland, dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Col. Hildebrand.

Mr. S. F. A. Smith, asst. comr. of the 1st grade and offieg. dep. comr. of the 4th grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. Ireland.

Capt. C. H. A. Gower, asst. comr. of the 1st grade, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 4th grade, v. Mr. Smith.

Major C. O'L. Prendergast, asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 1st grade, v. Capt. Gower.

Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, asst. comr. of the 4th grade and offieg. asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Major Prendergast.

Lieut. H. Boileau, asst. comr. of the 4th grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. Hildebrand.

Mr. A. Hough, asst. comr. of the 2nd grade and offieg. asst. comr. of the 1st grade in British Burmah, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 4th grade during the absence on furl. of Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes.

Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, asst. comr. of the 3rd and offieg. asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. Hough.

Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, asst. comr. of the 4th grade and offieg. asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Perreau.

Mr. A. R. Birks, asst. comr. of the 4th grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Lieut. Adamson.

Mr. D. Cargill, dist. supt. of police of the 5th grade in Oudh, to offic. as dist. supt. of police of the 4th grade, v. Mr. N. A. Garstin, prom.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, asst. comr. of the 1st grade in Assam, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 4th grade during the absence on furl. of Mr. A. Forbes.

THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that the managers and trustees of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund have transferred the assets and liabilities of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund to the Secretary of State for India in Council in accordance with the provisions of 37 Vic. Cap. 12, and that the Secretary of State for India in Council has accepted the said transfer.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 (*b*) of the Indian Tariff Act XVI. of 1875, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to declare that the duty on wines produced in Greece, Austria, and Hungary, and imported into British India, shall henceforward be only one rupee per imperial gallon, or six quart bottles.

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the articles ordered in G.G.O. No. 401, dated April 4, 1870, to be supplied by the Ordnance Dept. to mounted troops in India, need not be given into store when they have served their full time and have become unserviceable. This order applies to the three Presidencies.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

Ordered that the following resolution be published for general information :—

Read the undermentioned papers regarding a revised scale of pay for officers of the Assay Dept. in India :—

Financial resolution by the Govt. of India, No. 3,118, dated Sept. 6, 1875.

Financial despatch from the Govt. of India to the Secretary of State, No. 306, dated Sept. 6, 1875.

Financial despatch from the Govt. of India, No. 29, dated Jan. 27, 1876.

Resolution.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to rule that from Feb. 21, the date on which the orders of the Secretary of State were received, the pay of an Assay master shall be Rs. 1,750, rising by five equal biennial increments to Rs. 2,250, and that the pay of a dep. assay master, who is an officer of the army, shall be as follows :—

Standing on first appointment.	Minimum pay.	Yearly increment.	Maximum pay.
Under six years	Rs. 600		
Six years	650		
Seven years	750		
And so on, Rs. 100 being added for each additional year's standing on first appointment		Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 1,200

An assay master shall, moreover, be allowed to appropriate any fees received by him for assays made for private persons, less 4 per cent. for the use of Government laboratories, chemicals, &c., assigning to the members of the establishment who assist in such private assay such portion of the fees as he thinks fit.

The Gov. gen. in Council is also pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to declare that in future, as a general rule, only commissioned officers of the Government will be appointed substantively to the Assay Dept.

ASSAM COMMISSION.

(Gazette of India, May 20.)

Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, B.A., Bengal civil service, to be secy. to the chief comr. of Assam.

Capt. M. C. Poole, asst. comr. of the 1st grade in British Burmah, to offic. as dep. comr. of the 4th grade, with effect from the 18th ult., during the absence on furl. of Mr. S. F. A. Smith, C.S.

Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S., asst. comr. of the 3rd grade and offieg. asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 1st grade, v. Capt. Poole.

Lieut. B. A. N. Parrott, asst. comr. of the 4th grade and offieg. asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. Burgess.

Mr. F. S. Copleston, C.S., asst. comr. of the 4th grade, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Lieut. Parrott.

Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, B.A., assumed charge of the office of secy. to the chief comr. of Assam on the 18th inst.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 24.)

Mr. G. B. Godfrey, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Raneegunge div. of the Burdwan dist., is vested with the powers of a coll.

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, asst. settlement officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in the Cuttack dist.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Atia div. of the Mymensingh div., is transfd. to Rajshahye.

Mr. J. C. Geddes, lately relieved of his special duty under the High Court, is app. to act as dist. and sessions judge of Moorshedabad, from the date on which he joined his appt. Mr. Geddes is allowed leave for three months from the 19th inst.

Mr. J. F. Stevens is reapp. to act as dist. and sessions judge of Moorshedabad during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Geddes.

Mr. G. B. Havelock, offieg. asst. supt. of police, Nuddea, is transfd. to Rajshahye.

Lieut. col. W. R. Gordon, dist. superint. of police, Nuddea, is app. to act as dep. inspector gen. of police, during the absence, on leave, of Col. A. H. Paterson.

Mr. A. Blair is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Nuddea, during the absence, on duty, of Lieut. col. W. R. Gordon.

Surg. major H. Cookson is app. to act as civil surg. in Cooch Behar.

Mr. J. McArthur, offic. 1st superint. engr., is app. to act as chief engr., Govt. Dockyard, and surveyor of steam vessels in the port of Calcutta, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. J. McGregor.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, asst. mag. and coll., in charge of the Serajgunge div. of the Pubna dist., is app. to act as a justice of the peace within the territories under his Honour's control.

Mr. F. Sill, exec. engr., 4th grade, joined the 2nd Calcutta div. on May 1.

Mr. J. Caldwell, supervisor, 1st grade, is transf. from the Darjeeling to the Rajshahye div., which he joined on Feb. 13.

Col. C. T. Stewart, superint. engr., 2nd grade, resumed charge of the N.W. Circle on May 16, on return from privilege leave granted to him.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, Mr. W. Forsyth, L.R.C.P., is app. surg. of Dehree-on-Sone, from May 19, the date on which he took

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over charge of the med. duties of the station and General Hospital from Surg. F. R. Swaine, M.B.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, May 13.)

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following apps. :—

Mr. G. E. Watson, mag. and coll., Agra, to offic. as civil and sessions judge, Mainpuri, during the absence of Mr. B. W. Colvin, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Kaye, joint mag., Hamirpur, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra during the absence on deputation of Mr. G. E. Watson, or until further orders.

Mr. T. B. Tracy, joint mag., Benares, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly during the absence of Mr. C. W. Moore, or until further orders.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr. J. B. Thomson, asst. mag. and coll., from Etawah to Allahabad.

Rev. N. G. Cheney, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, Naini Tal, is licensed under Sec. 6 of Act XV. of 1872 to solemnise marriages ; and under Sec. 9 of the same Act, to grant certificates of marriages between native Christians in the N.W. Provinces.

Surg. J. Moran, M.D., held charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Chunar from April 6 to April 19, both dates inclusive.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following prom. :—

Mr. E. C. Nunn, coll. of Customs, Jhansi, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from April 16.

H.H. has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers specified :—

Capt. W. F. Dodsworth, station staff officer at Fatehgarh with powers under Sec. 20, Act XXII. of 1864, for the trial of breaches of cantonment rules, within the cantonment of Fatehgarh.

Col. W. H. Greathed, C.B., R.E., returned on the 3rd inst. from the priv. leave granted him in notific. No. 251E, dated Feb. 10, and resumed charge of the duties of secy. to Govt. and chief engr., in the Irrigation Branch, N.W. Provinces.

Mr. C. C. Anderson, offieg. chief engr., 3rd class, will revert to his app. as suptg. engr., 1st grade, in charge of the 2nd circle, Irrigation Works, with effect from the 3rd inst.

Mr. E. J. Jones, exec. engr., Bhognipur div., Lower Ganges Canal, is transfd. to the 2nd Circle of Irrigation, and app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the 1st div. Agra Canal, v. Capt. Marindin, proceeding on leave ; Notific. No. 839E, dated May 4, is cancelled.

Mr. F. S. Moore, asst. engr., 3rd grade, and Sergt. G. Reynolds, R.E., overseer, 1st grade, are temp. transfd. from the Narora to the Kasganj div., Lower Ganges Canal, which they joined on April 24.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 11.)

Mr. M. L. Dames, asst. comr., Dera Ghazi Khan, is app. to the charge of the Rajanpur sub div. of the Dera Ghazi Khan dist. during the absence of Pundit Suraj Koul, extra asst. comr., on the priv. leave granted to him in the *Punjab Government Gazette* Notific. No. 1,372, dated April 12.

The following extract from garrison order by the officer comdg. at Delhi, No. 264, dated April 12, is confirmed :—

Major C. A. DeKantzow, Bengal staff corps, doing gen. duty at Delhi, is app. supt. of the Sadr Bazaar and secy. Cantonment Committee, from this date, in room of Col. R. A. Napper, proceeding on gen. leave.

Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, judicial asst., Umballa, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., Gurdaspur) during the absence of Mr. R. T. Burney.

Surg. W. Center, chemical examiner to Govt., Punjab, and professor, Medical School, Lahore, reported his arrival at Bombay on April 26, on return from the furl. granted to him in G.G.O. No. 328, dated March 31, 1874, and G.G.O. No. 562, dated May 28, 1875.

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, asst. comr., Bannu, is app. to offic. as judicial asst., Bannu, during the absence of Capt. A. S. Roberts, and for that purpose is invested under Sec. 3 of Act XIV. of 1875 with the appellate powers of a dep. comr. as defined in Sec. 11 of Act XIX. of 1865.

Sepoy Subeh Khan, now dep. insp., 1st grade, Punjab police, was transfd. from the 3rd Punjab inf. to the 2nd Punjab police batt. on Oct. 31, 1854.

During the absence of Capt. H. Wylie, 3rd squad. officer and offieg. 2nd squad. officer, 1st Punjab cav., on special duty, Lieut. A. M. Muir, 2nd squad. subalt., offictd. as 2nd squad. officer from Nov. 22, 1875, to Feb. 13, 1876.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 13.)

Mr. B. P. Milson, temp. asst. engr., 1st grade, Wardha Valley State Railway, is, as a temp. arrangement, transfd. to the Buildings and Road Branch of the Public Works Dept., Central Provinces, and is posted *pro tem.* to the Jubbulpore div.

Mr. J. Cockburn, supervisor, 1st grade, attached to the Jubbulpore div., is transfd. to the Hoshangabad div.

Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W. Dept., Central Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch, has passed the Departl. Standard Examination in Hindustani, as required by Code, Chapter 2, Sec. 4, para. 22.

Mr. A. R. Laville, accountant, 4th grade, is transfd. from the Jubbulpore div. to the Examiner's Office.

Major T. H. B. Brooke, dep. comr., received charge of the Registrar's Office, Mandla dist., from Capt. E. W. C. H. Miller, asst. comr., on April 17.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, May 20.)

BAIRNSFATHER, Lieut. P. R., 16th lancers, 2nd squad. sub. 16th Bengal lancers, is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from Feb. 19, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India.

CLAY, Lieut. col. A. D., wing officer 3rd Madras L.I., to offic. as comdt. of the Resident's escort, Hyderabad, from the date of taking charge, v. Major Campbell.

PALMER, Lieut. E., 1st batt. 3rd foot, 2nd wing sub. 41st (The Gwalior) N.I., is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from March 4, 1875, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India.

PRAYER, C., app. to offic. as extra asst. commr. in the Hyderabad Residency, will also carry on the duties of Treasury asst., under the orders of the 1st asst., from the date of his appt.

REILY.—The Hon. the Chief Justice (High Court) has, with the app. of H.E. the Gov. Gen. of India in Council, app. Mr. C. H. Reily, barrister-at-law, to offic. as clerk of the Crown during the absence on leave of Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth.

ROSE.—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to app. Lieut. H. R. Rose, 34th foot, to be an extra A.D.C. on H.E.'s personal staff.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Surg. major C. Palmer, M.D., presy. and marine surg.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. B. Soady, Bengal staff corps.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the Punjab frontier force :—

Lieut. F. Mardall, offieg. 2nd squad. subalt. 3rd Punjab cav., to offic. as 1st squad. subalt., during the period Capt. J. Davidson may offic. as asst. adjt. gen. to the force ; also to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Capt. R. B. Lockwood, both these appointments to take effect from Feb. 18.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on May 1 :—

Lieut. A. MacW. Renny, R.A. ; Lieut. J. W. M. Newton, R.A. ; Lieut. A. R. Martin, 34th foot ; Sub lieut. G. W. Younghusband, 34th foot ; and Capt. H. S. Brownrigg, 4th batt. rifle brigade.

COMMISSARIAT.

The following temp. proms. are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commfssariat Dept. from April 25, during the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. M. J. Brander, asst. commy. gen., 1st class :—

Lieut. col. A. McKenzie, asst. commy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. commy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. col. C. S. Lane, dep. asst. commy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. commy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. col. J. A. M. Biggs, dep. asst. commy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. commy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. E. M. L. Marriott, sub asst. commy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. commy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, sub asst. commy. gen., 3rd class, and offieg. sub asst. commy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. commy. gen., 1st class.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, May 11.)

BARR—BREHON—VON BEVERHOUDT.—Capt. H. J. Barr, qrmr. 17th N.I., to be adjt., v. Dawes, app. wing officer. Capt. G. Brehon, 1st wing subalt., to be qrmr., v. Barr, app. adjt. Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, 2nd wing subalt., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Brehon, app. qrmr., and to continue to offic. as qrmr., in addition, until Capt. Brehon rejoins from garrison instruction.

BUSHBY—STEAD—BECHER.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 29, making the following appts., with effect from March 2, consequent on Major P. H. F. Harris, offieg. comdt. 11th N.I., having been on the sick list beyond thirty days :—Major C. M. Bushby, offieg. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. ; Capt. A. J. Stead, offieg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer ; and Capt. H. G. Becher, adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

BUTLER.—Benares garrison order confd., dated April 13, appointing Capt. E. LeB. Butler, 8-14th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, as a temp. arrangement, v. Capt. W. M. Meacham, adjt. 18th N.I., whose services are urgently required with his regiment, no qualified officer being available.

CHOLMONDELEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 15, app. Lieut. H. C. Cholmondeley, 4th batt. rifle brigade, to act as interp., v. Lieut. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton.

HALDAY—SMITH—HALLIDAY.—Capt. G. T. Halday, offieg. station staff officer, Delhi, to offic. as brigade major, v. Robertson, dated April 28. Capt. and Local major G. W. Smith, brigade major, Meean Meer, is transfd. to the Rohilcund dist., at his own request. Capt. G. T. Halliday, offieg. brigade major, is posted to Meean Meer.

HANDCOCK.—Lucknow brigade order confd., dated May 1, app. Capt. A. G. Handcock, 6th N.I., to offic. as brigade major, v. Major J. C. Minto, app. to offic. as asst. adjt. gen.

MACLEAN—CAMPBELL—JAMIESON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 1, making the following apps., consequent on the departure on sick leave of Major L. H. Williams, comdt. 14th N.I. :—Capt. J. C. Maclean, offieg. 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. ; Capt. W. Campbell, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties ; Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, qrmr. and offieg. adjt., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

MONRO.—Nagode station order confd., dated April 24, apptg. Capt. F. J. F. Monro, 11th Madras N.I., to be station staff officer, with effect from the 17th idem, v. Lieut. col. W. H. G. Palmer, apptd. to the 20th Madras N.I.

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MEIKLEJOHN—IRWIN.—Regt. order confd., dated April 23, making the following apps., consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, qrmr.:—Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, qrmr. 20th N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Major J. Bartleman, absent on furl. Lieut. L. B. Irwin, 1st wing subalt., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. G. M. D. Hill, offieg. as 2nd in com.

MINTO.—Oudh div. order confd., dated May 1, apptg. Major J. C. Minto brig. major, to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the division, v. Major A. Schmidt, proceeding to Bombay on preparatory leave.

PRICHARD.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 10, apptg. Lieut. H. B. Prichard, 1st wing sub. 24th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Dec. 2, 1875, v. Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons, attending the school of garrison instruction at Agra.

SAGE—VIVIAN.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 24, making the following appts., with effect from April 11:—Lieut. C. A. R. Sage, 1st wing sub., and offieg. qrmr. 18th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his duties as 1st wing sub., v. Capt. A. C. Toker, apptd. offieg. canton. mag. at Jhansi; Lieut. F. G. Vivian, 2nd wing sub., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties.

SWINHOE.—Meean Meer brig. order confd., dated May 1, directing Col. F. W. Swinhoe, R.A., to assume command of the station during the absence of the major gen. commanding the Lahore division on inspection duty.

WARD—WORSLEY—THOMSON—WILSON.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated April 27, making the following apps., consequent on the arrival of Lieut. col. E. B. Ward, 2nd in com. 36th N.I., and Col. P. G. Scot, comdt., having been on the sick list beyond thirty days:—Lieut. col. E. B. Ward, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Lieut. col. R. Worsley, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; Lieut. T. G. Thomson, adjt., to offic. as wing officer; and Lieut. E. H. Wilson, qrmr., to offic. as adjt.

WEMYSS.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 31, app. Capt. B. Wemyss, directing 1st wing subalt. 41st N.I., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. V. W. Tregear, wing officer, offieg. as 2nd in com., consequent on the absence on furl. of Major W. C. B. Ryan.

WILLIAMS—HARNETT.—Umballa brigade order confd., dated April 28, Lieut. col. G. A. Williams, offieg. comdt. 32nd N.I., to assume com. of the station, consequent on the departure of the major gen. comdg. on inspection duty. Dated April 30, directing Lieut. col. E. Harnett, 11th hussars, to assume com. of the station, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. G. A. Williams, on committee duty to Simla.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, May 16.)

BARTON—STEEL.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 1, making the following appts., with effect from that date, v. Lieut. col. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in com. 25th N.I., absent on furl.:—Lieut. col. N. Barton, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; and Capt. J. N. Steel, qrmr., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties.

CATHERWOOD—SKARDON.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated May 10, app. Surg. W. A. Catherwood, 63rd foot, to the med. charge of the Military Prison, Fortress Gwalior, v. Surg. H. A. Fogerty, M.D., 54th foot. Dated May 12, directing Surg. major T. G. Skardon, 9th N.I., to take med. charge of the 7th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, v. Surg. major T. Ringer, M.D., from March 2 inclusive.

DODWORTH, Lieut. G. E., B battery A brigade R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Morar for duty with E baty. of that brigade.

FORDYCE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 5, app. Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, 2nd squad. subalt. 8th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, 1st squadron subalt. and offieg. adjt., proc. on general leave.

HARDEN.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 25, app. Capt. A. Harden, 1st wing subalt. (2nd Queen's Own) N.I., to offic. as 2nd in command and wing officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 24th idem, consequent on Lieut. col. T. N. Baker, 2nd in com. and wing officer, having been on the sick list beyond thirty days.

MACMULLEN, Capt. F. W., attached to the 18th Bengal cav., to be station staff officer, v. Halliday.

PATERSON.—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 16, app. Capt. H. Paterson, attached, to offic. as qrmr. 23rd N.I., v. Lieut. V. G. L. Eyre, proceeded on leave, preparatory to leave.

SEAGRIM, Major A., dep. judge advocate, is posted to Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor Circle.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. J. P. Ewing to be capt. R.A., from April 12.

Lieut. F. L. Grundy to be capt. 1st batt. 6th regt., from May 3.

Surg. W. Ironside, M.D., to be surg. major Medical Dept. British Service, from April 1, 1873.

Surg. T. S. Barrow, M.D., 14th hussars, to be surg. major from March 31.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. F. F. Corbett to be capt. from Jan. 15; Lieut. J. W. Ottley to be capt. from Jan. 15.

Capt. H. E. W. Preston to be major 1st batt. 5th fus., from Nov. 9.

Medical Dept., British Service.—Surg. major J. T. M. Symons, M.D., R.A., to rank as surg. major from Dec. 8, 1869; Surg. M. Gogan to be surg. major from March 31.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Orders confirmed:—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated April 14, making the following appts., with effect from the 1st idem, v. Major G. C. Thomson, 2nd in com., absent on furl.:—Major A. R. Chapman, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer; Capt. M. Clementi, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. G. G. Dawes, 2nd squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, in addition to his other duties.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated April 24, making the following appointments, with effect from the 8th idem, consequent on the return from furl. of Capt. H. A. McNair, 2nd squad. officer, and assump. tion by him of his app. as offieg. 2nd in com.; Capt. J. H. Green, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. C. Egan, 1st squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. order, dated April 15, making the following apps., v. Major W. Musgrave, 2nd in com., proceeded on general leave:—Capt. R. Atkins, 3rd squad. officer and offieg. 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer; Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, 1st squad. subalt. and offieg. 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. F. R. Ditmas, 2nd squad. subalt. and offieg. 1st squad. subalt., to offic. as 3rd squad. officer; and Capt. A. L'E. H. Holmes, attached, to offic. as 1st squad. subalt.

H.M.'S BRITISH FORCES IN THE EAST.

The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction the retirements, and to make the proms. and appts. as follows:—

9th Lancers.—Subject to approval by H.M., Capt. R. Chambers is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Comrs. as the value of his commission, dated April 25.

1st batt. 5th Fusiliers.—Subject to approval by H.M., Capt. H. E. W. Preston is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Comrs. as the value of his commission, dated April 27.

Capt. D. G. Beamish to be interpreter, there being no other qualified officer available, dated April 6.

2nd batt. 12th Regt.—Lieut. col. J. M'Kay, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of col., to be col. by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval.

55th Regt.—Subject to approval by H.M., Capt. O. S. Delano-Osborne is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Comrs. as the value of his commission.

56th Regt.—Lieut. D. A. Blest to be instr. of musky., v. Prickett, prom., subject to approval by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Comdg. in Chief.

34th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated April 8, apptg. Lieut. J. H. Drummond, instr. of musky., during the absence on sick leave, of Lieut. W. Watson; and Lieut. J. E. Chisholm-Batten, asst. instr., during the same period, with effect from the above date.

92nd Foot.—Rtgtl. order, dated April 26, apptg. Lieut. F. G. Kinloch asst. instr. of musky., v. Lieut. D. F. Gordon, proceeded to join the convalescent depot at Dalhousie, with effect from March 20.

8th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order, dated April 17, directing Capt. F. C. A. Tytler, 1st squad. sub., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, proceeded on leave.

10th Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated April 18, apptg. Capt. B. A. Combe to act as interpreter, with effect from the 1st idem, v. Lieut. W. F. Montresor, proceeded on duty to the Landour convalescent depot.

11th Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated April 21, apptg. Lieut. J. D. H. Stewart to act as interpreter, with effect from the 15th idem, v. Lieut. J. C. Kinchant, proceeded on gen. leave.

1-3rd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated April 8, apptg. Sub. lieut. B. F. Holme to act as adjt., with effect from Feb. 29, v. Lieut. and adjt. G. A. Colvill, dec. Dated April 17, apptg. Lieut. R. G. Kekewich to act as adjt., with effect from the 10th idem.

2-60th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated April 15, apptg. Lieut F. S. Marsham to act as adjt., v. Clarke, on leave.

MEDICAL.

ALLEN, Surg. major W. E., F.R.C.S., of the Bhopal batt., and surg. to the political agency, held charge of the Sehore Treasury in add. to his own duties from the 2nd to 14th Feb., both days inclusive, during the abs. on duty of the political agent in Bhopal.

BARNWELL, Surg. major T., is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on March 14.

BATE.—Rawal Pindi div. order confd., dated April 7, placing the services of Surg. T. E. L. Bate at the disposal of the brig. gen., comdg. the Punjab frontier force.

BRERETON, Surg. S., offieg. as officer in med. charge of the Eastern States Agency, Rajpootana, is app. to the med. charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, from date of assuming charge, v. Surg. major E. W. Cunningham, resigned, but to continue to offic. at Bhurtpore until further orders.

BUTCHER.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated April 13, app. Hospital Apprentice W. A. Butcher, to offic. as asst. apothecary from Feb. 24 to March 9, while in medical charge of a draft of the 63rd foot, proc. from Cawnpore to Jhansi.

CHURCHILL.—Presidency dist. order confd., dated Nov. 5, directing Surg G. F. Churchill, M.B., 3-5th R.A., to take over med. charge of the mily. prison at Fort William, v. Surg. Townsend. Dated Nov. 6, app. Surg. G. F. Churchill, M.B., to be garrison staff surg., Fort William.

CORBETT—REID.—Meerut brigade order confd., dated Feb. 12, directing Surg. J. L. Corbett, M.D., to take med. charge of the 5th N.I. Agra brigade order confd., dated May 2, directing Surg. A. S. Reid, M.B., to receive med. charge of the 8th N.I. from Surg. D. P. Macdonald, M.D.

CURTIS.—Bareilly station order confd., dated March 10, directing Surg. major J. L. Curtis, 1-8th foot, to perform the duties of staff surg. during the abs. on duty of Surg. G. R. Triphook, M.B.

DUKE.—Chakrata station order confd., dated Feb. 12, directing Surg. W. A. Duke, 62nd foot, to resume med. charge of the staff at that station.

EDDOWES, Surg. major W., late in med. charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is perm. to resign the above app., and his services are placed at the disp. of the Military Dept. from April

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FINDEN.—The services of Surg. W. Finden, med. dept., in med. charge, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal lancers, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

FINDEN.—The G.G.O. placing the services of Surg. W. Finden, of the Medical Dept., in charge 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal lancers, temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Provinces, is cancelled. The services of Surg. W. Finden, Med. Dept., in med. charge 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept. Surg. W. Finden, in med. charge of the 11th Bengal lancers, to be in joint med. charge of Simla, v. Dr. J. C. Morice.

GARDNER.—The services of Surg. E. B. Gardner, of the med. dept., in med. charge, 29th Punjab N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

HARVEY, Surg. R., in joint medical charge of Simla, is app. to the med. charge of the headquarters staff and estabs. at Simla, in addition to his other duties, with effect from April 16, v. Surg. major Morice.

HARVEY, Surg. R., M.B., in joint med. charge of Simla, is directed to afford professional aid to the detachment 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas at the station.

LEWCAS.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermentioned to be a surg. major in H.M.'s military forces in the presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—Surg. J. Lewcas, Med. Dept.

MACDONALD, Surg. D. P., to offic. as officer in med. charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps until relieved by Surg. Brereton.

MACKENZIE.—Lucknow brig. order confd., dated March 29, directing Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., to take over med. charge of the 41st N.I., from Surg. A. H. Williams, M.B.

McPHERSON—ROBERTS.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated Feb. 1, directing Surg. R. N. McPherson, 2nd batt. 12th foot, to afford med. aid to the staff, and take med. charge of the Military Prison, Fort William, during the abs. of Surg. J. Martin, proc. to Darjeeling in med. charge of convalescents. Dated Feb. 17, directing Lieut. C. Roberts, 72nd foot, to assume charge of the qrmr. gen.'s dept., Presy. dist., from the 15th idem, consequent on the transfer to army head-quarters of Capt. E. F. Chapman, offic. asst. qrmr. gen.

MEIKLEJOHN, Dr. R. M., late in med. charge of the Baghelcund Political Agency, are placed at the disp. of the Home Dept., with effect from the date on which he may receive med. charge of the establishments of the Rajpootana and Scindia Railways at Agra.

MILLAR—GIBBONS—FOGERTY.—Surg. major W. Millar, now serving with 7.13th R.A., is directed to proceed to Madras for duty, v. Surg. major H. Massy, app. to 45th foot. Lahore div. order confd., dated May 5, directing Surg. major J. Gibbons to take over charge of the office of the Dep. Surg. gen. British Forces, v. Dep. Surg. gen. W. G. Trousdell, M.D., proceeding on sick leave to Bombay. Gwalior dist. order confd., dated April 29, app. Surg. H. A. Fogerty, M.D., 63rd foot, to the med. charge of the mily. prison, Gwalior Fortress, v. Surg. major Gardner. Dated May 1, directing Surg. major T. M. Symons, M.D., R.A., to take med. charge of the station staff, Morar, with effect from Feb. 9.

O'SULLIVAN—GRIFFITHS—ALLEN.—Meerut div. order confirmed, dated March 12, directing Surg. C. O'Sullivan to do duty with the 2nd batt. 60th rifles; dated March 16, directing Surg. W. E. Griffiths, doing duty with the 2nd Goorkhas, to assume med. charge of the regt., v. Surg. major F. F. Allen, C.B., from March 9; dated March 19, directing Surg. B. Gupta to do duty with the sappers and miners, as a tempy. arrangement.

PAXTON.—Sirhind div. order confirmed, dated March 21, app. Surg. major J. Paxton, M.D., to the med. charge of No. 7 baty. 21st brig. R.A., mountain baty., from March 18.

RUSSELL.—Eastern frontier dist. order confd., dated April 9, directing Surg. E. G. Russell, M.B., civil medical officer, Gauhati, to take med. charge of the 42nd N.I., during the absence of Surg. J. Wilson, M.D., on duty at Shillong.

SCULLY, Surg. J., Bengal med. estab., is app. to the med. charge of the Erinpoora irregular force, from date of taking charge, v. Surg. major W. Eddowes, resigned.

SHORTT, Surg. major F. J., on being relieved of the med. charge detachment 1st batt. 2nd foot, Satara, will proceed to Mhow to assume med. charge of the 108th regt. during the absence of Surg. major Pollard, and will travel expeditiously by dak and rail at the public expense.

SKARDON.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated March 17, directing Surg major T. G. Skardon on arrival at Morar to assume med. charge of the 9th N.I., v. Surg. L. E. Eades.

TRIPHOOK.—Rohilcund dist. order confd., dated Feb. 10, directing Surg. G. R. Triphook, M.B., to proc. in med. charge of the detach. 1-18th foot, to Moradabad, on the 15th idem, in room of Surg. major J. L. Curtis, who is ordered to take med. charge of the 1-18th foot from the date Surg. major J. Headley proceeds on leave; and also to perform the duties of staff surg. during the abs. of Surg. G. R. Triphook.

WAGHORN.—Regtl. order confd., dated Jan. 26, directing Surg. major A. R. Waghorn, M.D., to make over med. charge of the 26th N.I., to Surg. F. C. Ghose.

WILLIAMSON.—The services of Surg. major B. Williamson, M.B., in med. charge 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

YELD—ADLEY—MARTIN.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated April 20, directing Surg. H. P. Yeld to take med. charge of the 15th Bengal cav., v. Surg. major W. H. Adley. Lucknow div. order confd., dated April 22, directing Surg. major W. H. Adley, 15th Bengal cav., to take charge of the office and duties of the Dep. Surg. gen., Indian Medical Dept., Lucknow circle, on May 1, v. Dep. Surg. gen. H. M. Cannon, M.B., proceeding on leave. Sitapur station order confd., dated April 12, directing Surg. J. W. O'M. Martin, M.B., to take over med. charge of E-19th brigade R.A., in addition to his other duties, on Surg. major W. Jay proceeding on leave.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. M Lynch, sub engineer, 1st grade, attached to the 6th division, Sirhind Canal, privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. A. Scott, sub engineer, 2nd grade, Baildings and Roads Branch of the P.W. Department, Central Provinces, and temporarily attached to the Nagpore division, Wardha Valley State Railway, for six months, on private affairs, with effect from June 10. Mr. Scott, subsidiary leave for nine days, with effect from June 1. Capt. J. Burne, assistant political agent, Bhawalpur, privilege leave from April 5 to April 22, both days inclusive. Mr. E. B. Steedman, offic. asst. settlement officer, Dera Ismail Khan, reported his departure from Bombay on May 1, on the special leave granted to him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 466, dated March 13. Mr. R. T. Burney, dep. comr., Gurdaspur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 2. Capt. A. S. Roberts, judicial asst. Bannu, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 3. Mr. A. Anley, district superintendent of police, Kamrup, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 15. Mr. J. F. Needham, assistant political agent, Naga Hills, privilege leave for three months, with effect from June 1. Mr. F. J. S. Spring, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Indus division, Punjab Northern State Railway, privilege leave for three months, from April 20. Lieut. D. A. Scott, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to Delhi division, Rajpootana State Railway, for three months' special leave to study the native languages, with effect from June 1 next. The privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days granted to Mr. P. Hurley, officiating 1st Inspector of Registration Offices, under orders of Jan. 10 last, has been converted into leave for nine months. Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, deputy commissioner, Wards' Estate, Patna, for nineteen months, together with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from June 1 next. Mr. R. F. Guise, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Rungpore, for one month, from May 1. Mr. C. M. Jerdon, sub deputy opium agent, Gya, subsidiary leave for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 5th inst. Mr. E. Fuchs, assistant conservator of forests, Buxar sub division, privilege leave for seventy-five days, from May 20, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. J. P. Scotland, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Buxar division, privilege leave for three months. Mr. G. S. Chatterton, officiating district superintendent of police, Betul, for eighteen months. Mr. F. A. Dawson, assistant superintendent of police, reported his departure from India on May 7. Mr. W. Lambe, assistant magistrate and collector, Pilibhitt, for six months, on private affairs, from June 15. Mr. W. Brown, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, Jaunpur district, Allahabad Provincial Division, privilege leave for three months. Lieut. J. Landale, Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, on private affairs for twelve months, from June 1. Mr. A. Brereton, temp. assistant engineer, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, for three months without allowances, from May 1. Capt. A. W. Baird, R.E., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, privilege leave for three months, from June 15. Capt. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, privilege leave for one month, from May 13.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major A. G. Owen, 2nd squadron officer 19th Bengal Lancers, is permitted to visit Dalhousie and Simla, instead of Cashmere, on the leave granted to him. Colonel F. R. Mansell, C.B., R.E., to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. R. C. Tuthill, 4th hussars, to the port of embarkation, for one month; and thence for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Vet. surg. J. J. Meyrick, R.A., to the port of embarkation, for one month; and thence for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. V. A. Farquharson, 2-1st foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. A. Bell, 48th foot, to Australia, China, and Japan, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major P. L. Bellamy, 55th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. T. S. Gildea, 72nd foot, to remain in England, from June 3 to Sept. 3 next, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Lieut. M. I. Gibbs 73rd foot, from May 4 to July 6, in extension, to remain in Calcutta, to study the native languages. Capt. H. C. Creak, late 4th European L.C., to Naini Tal, for six months, from date of availing himself of it. Capt. E. G. Newnham, general list, infantry, to Cashmere, from May 1, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to Oct. 31, on private affairs, as a special case. Lieut. col. W. R. Martin, Bengal infantry, to Naini Tal, from April 24 to Oct. 31. Capt. C. E. Nettles, 3rd hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. G. Dickson, 3rd hussars, from date of embarkation. Capt. R. Chambers, 9th lancers, to Darjeeling, from April 25, pending retirement from the service. Capt. W. E. R. Kelly, 1-3rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. A. E. Ommanney, 1-3rd foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. E. W. Preston, 1-5th foot, for three months, from date of quitting regiment, pending retirement from the service. Surg. major A. M. Tippetts, 1-5th foot, from date of embarkation. Paymaster F. B. Forster, 1-5th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. T. Ready, 66th foot, to remain in England, from Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Major G. H. Parker, 92nd foot, from date of embarkation. Surg. major W. H. Pollard, 108th foot, from date of embarkation. Col. F. J. Stephenson, staff corps, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Major L. H. Williams, to Murree and Cashmere, from May 1 to Oct. 31. Lieut. col. L. E. Evans, Bengal infantry, to Simla and adjacent hills, from May 10 to July 10, on private affairs. Col. S. A. Madden, 51st foot, from Oct. 2 to Oct. 14 next, in extension. Surg. J. Anderson, to the port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. The three months' leave granted to Lieut. col. H. E. Jerome, V.C., 62nd foot, was in extension of sixty days' privilege leave, from Oct. 1 last, granted to him by the general officer commanding the Presidency district. Lieut. col. Jerome is now granted a further ex-

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tension of leave, pending his retirement from the service. Paymaster J. A. Dyer, 11th hussars, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. Langtry, 15th hussars, to Mahableshwar, from March 25 to Sept. 25, on private affairs. Major and local lieut. col. E. Marcon, 2-12th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days; and thence from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. H. Bourne, 43rd foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Major F. Brownlow, 72nd foot, to remain in England, from July 1 to Nov. 1 next, in extension. Lieut. J. S. M. Hamilton, 92nd foot, to Cashmere, from June 13 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Major and local lieut. col. H. C. Macdonald, 108th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. T. Dawes, staff corps, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on urgent private affairs. Capt. M. P. Moriarty, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. A. T. Banon, staff corps, to Mussoorie and adjacent hills, from June 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. R. Worsley, Bengal infantry, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, preparatory to furlough, on private affairs. Dep. surg. gen. W. G. Trousdell, M.D., Lahore Circle, to Bombay, for thirty days. Capt. T. Dawes, Bengal staff corps, adjutant 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah N.I., for six months, on urgent private affairs. Major R. Worsley, for sixteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. M. J. Brander, staff corps, assistant commissary general, 1st class, for two years, on private affairs. Brigdr. gen. T. Wright, C.B., Bengal staff corps, commanding the Hyderabad contingent, for six months. Major J. Millar, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command Malwah Bheel corps, for twenty months. Lieut. F. N. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, sub assistant commissary general, 2nd class, to Bombay, from April 16, preparatory to his resigning the service.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 16.)

DEANE, Rev. C. H., M.A., senior chaplain, reported his return from furl. and arrival at Madras on the forenoon of the 4th inst.

EASTALL, Capt. C. E. L., to act as supt. of police, Jeypore, from the date on which he delivered over charge of office as acting special asst. to the agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, during Capt. J. S. Blaxland's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

LANG, Rev. J. P., joint chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras, having returned to his station on the forenoon of the 8th inst., the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the *Gazette* of the 11th ult. is cancelled.

MASTER, C. G., coll. and mag. of Ganjam, and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in that dist., having reported his return from furl. and arrival at Bombay on the 10th inst., is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appt.

PRINGLE.—The following posting is ordered:—Mr. E. H. Pringle, exec. engr., 4th grade, to South Canara as dist. engr., v. Mr. Lawford, to join at the public expense. Adverting to the notific. in this day's *Gazette* posting Mr. Pringle to South Canara as dist. engr., the leave granted him in the *Gazette* of March 28 is hereby cancelled.

RICE, R., to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Glenny on priv. leave, without prejudice to his own duties as acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of that dist.

WILSON, Dr. W. H., prof. of physical science in the Presy. College, having resumed charge of the office from Surg. W. G. King on the forenoon of the 24th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in the *Gazette* of the 19th ult. is hereby cancelled.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 23.)

BARTLETT, W. H., master attendant of Cochin and a justice of the peace, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

BROCKMAN, Capt. R. R. E., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, to be dist. engr., Tanjore, during the abs. of Lieut. col. Oakes.

ROWLAND, C. H., master attendant, Vizagapatam, to act as 2nd asst. master attendant, Madras.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Bartlett, 2nd asst. master attendant, Madras, to be master attendant at Cochin. This cancels the appt. of Messrs. Phipps and Rowland notified in the *Gazette* of March 14.

Mr. C. H. Rowland, master attendant, Vizagapatam, to act as 2nd asst. master attendant, Madras, until further orders.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 16.)

ANDERSON.—The services of Major W. Anderson, Madras staff corps, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

COTTER—WILLIAMSON.—The services of Lieut. E. W. Cotter, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C., his tour of Indian service having expired. The services of Surg. major B. Williamson, M.D., in medical charge 2nd cav, Hyderabad contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

PHILLIPS—CHOOET.—Sub condr. M. Phillips to be acting conductor, and Staff sergt. G. Choocet to be acting sub conductor, v. Condr. J. A. Goudie, on m.c.

POLLOK, Lieut. col. F. T., staff corps, has reported his return from Europe, to do gen. duty.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head-Quarters, Madras*, May 9.)

ATKINSON.—Order cond., dated April 24, by the comdt. 5th N.I., app. Capt. S. E. Atkinson to offic. as wing officer, without prejudice to his duties as adjt., during the absence of Lieut. col. W. P. Whitlock, on furl.

CLELAND-HENDERSON—WINGFIELD.—Order confd., dated April 28, by the comdt. 32nd N.I., making the following apps., v. Col. R. J. Baker, proceeding on leave:—Major W. J. Cleland-Henderson, offg. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; and Major A. Wingfield, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer.

HAWKS—NEPEAN—MILLER.—Order confd., dated May 4, by the comdt. 37th grenadrs., making the following apps., until further orders, v. Col. Macaulay:—Lieut. col. T. S. Hawks, 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt.; Major H. M. Nepean, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer; and Capt. W. Miller, 2nd wing subalt., to offic. as wing officer.

MEDICAL.

BEACH, Surg. major H. J., to act as zillah surg. and supt. of the dist jail, Berhampore, from Dec. 1.

BENSON—Order confd., dated March 9, by the officer comdg. Northern dist., Surg. P. H. Benson, doing duty with the R.A., Bangalore, will proceed forthwith at the public expense to Vizianagram and afford med. aid to the detachment 12th N.I. Surg. Benson will afford med. aid to the 2nd and 3rd detachments 12th N.I., between Vizianagram and False Point, and also to the 2nd and 3rd detachments of the 41st N.I., between False Point and Bimlipatam. Order confd., dated March 14, by the officer comdg. Northern dist., Surg. Benson will, on arrival of the last detachment 41st N.I., assume med. charge of that corps from Surg. Warder, and will return to Vizagapatam with his detachment 41st N.I.

BREBNER, Surg. and Local Surg. major A., M.D., from doing duty R.A., Secunderabad (now at Wellington), to doing duty depot, Wellington, as a tempy. measure.

COGAN—BUSHE.—Surg. M. Cogan, from gen. duty, Presidency Circle, to med. charge of detachment 48th regt., Malliaporam; Surg. C. J. L. Bushe, M.B., from tempy. med. charge detachment 48th regt., Malliaporam, to do duty 45th regt. "S.F.," Bangalore, when relieved by Surg. Cogan, and Surg. H. H. Smith, from Presidency div., to Northern div., Vizagapatam.

DAY.—With reference to G.O.G. No. 183, dated March 23, Mr. C. H. Day is admitted as a surg. on the Madras Estab. from May 4, the date of his arrival at Madras.

DUTHY.—Order confd., dated Feb. 26, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, app. Lieut. Duthy, R.H.A., aide de camp to Major gen. Blake, without prejudice to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. Hands, proceeding to Madras.

HARRISON.—Order confd. by the officer comdg. Northern dist., dated March 31, app. Hon. Surg. J. E. Harrison, civil surg. of Sumbulpore (with the sanction of dep. comr.), to assume med. charge of the left wing 2nd N.I., without prejudice to his duties, v. Surg. J. G. Collis, M.D., proceeding on emergent m.c.

LEVINGE, Surg. E., to act as zillah surg. and superint. of the District Jail at Tellicherry, during the absence of Surg. H. Hyde on leave.

LEVING.—Order confd., dated Jan. 11, by the officer comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, app. Surg. E. Leving to the med. charge of the 40th N.I., v. Surg. major J. Dougall, proceeding to take up app.

MCALLUM, Surg. major D. C., M.D., zillah surg., Mangalore, to be civil surg., Cannanore, from April 1, v. Surg. major F. Fletcher, retired.

MAUNSELL, Surg. (local surg. major) C. A., from gen. duty, Hyderabad Circle, to doingduty 2-16th regt.

PEARSE.—The services of Surg. major R. E. Pearse, Zillah surg., Salem, are replaced tempy. at the disp. of the Mily. Dept. for employment in the Mily. Dept.

REAN.—Order confd., dated March 9, by the officer comdg. Mysore div., directing Surg. major Rean to assume charge of the office of the deputy surg. gen., Indian med. dept., and med. charge of the Look Hospital, from March 8, from Surg. major Sanderson.

SMITH—HACKETT.—Surg. H. H. Smith to act as zillah surg., Salem, during the employment of Surg. major R. E. Pearse, on other duty, or until further orders. Under the provisions of Act IV. of 1871, Sec. 38, the Coroner of Madras has, with the previous sanction of Govt., app. Surg. A. L. Hackett to act for him as his dep. in the holding of inquests.

WARDER, Surg., will proceed in med. charge of the 2nd detachment 12th N.I., from Bimlipatam to False Point, and return from False Point to Bimlipatam in med. charge of the 2nd detachment 41st N.I. Similarly Surg. Warder will proceed to False Point in med. charge of the 3rd detachment 12th N.I., and will return from False Point to Vizianagram with the last detachment 41st N.I.

WILSON, Surg. major J., to be dep. surg. gen., with permanent rank, v. Dep. Surg. gen. L. W. Stewart, dec.

WILSON, Surg. major J., civil surg., Trichinopoly, to act as civil surg. Coimbatore, during the absence of Surg. major C. J. Rogers, on leave

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MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major H. L. Armstrong, No. 1 battery 5th brigade, R.A., to England, overland, from date of embarkation at Madras. Major W. A. P. Wyllie, G battery 9th brigade R.A., to Madras. Lieut. J. S. Quayle, No. 1 battery 5th brigade, R.A., overland, from date of embarkation at Madras. Lieut. J. M. Gordon, 1st battalion, instructor of musketry, 21st fusiliers, overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. A. J. Howes, infantry, for thirty days, from May 8, to Bombay, preparatory to embarkation. Lieut. A. Howlett, staff corps, doing duty sappers and miners, for two years.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. W. Reid, district sess. judge of North Malabar, privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, from May 23. Mr. J. H. Nelson, district and sessions judge of

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North Tanjore, privilege leave for three months, from June 5. Mr. R. P. Campbell, magistrate of police for the town of Madras, privilege leave for three months, from or after June 1. Mr. C. G. Master, collector and magistrate of Ganjam and agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in that district, has reported his return from furlough. Mr. W. M. Thorburn, assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Kurnool district, for two months, in extension.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 18.)

ELLIOT—HOGG—STEWART.—In consequence of Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, coll. and mag. of the dist. of Nasik, having been allowed an extension of four months and ten days furlough, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements:—Mr. G. W. Elliot to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Nasik until Mr. Erskine's return to duty; Mr. C. M. Hogg, on his return from privilege leave, to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Colaba, and political agent, Colaba, until relieved by Mr. Elliot; Mr. T. H. Stewart to continue to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Kaladgi until relieved by Mr. Hogg.

HUME, Capt. W. F., received charge of the office of the supt. of Public Work, Bhuj, from Lieut. H. E. Penton on May 1.

JACKSON—GRANT.—Capt. F. H. Jackson and Lieut. J. Grant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of asst. agent to the Gov. gen., Baroda, on the 29th ult.

JARDINE, J., to act as judge and sess. judge of Khandesh during the absence of Mr. Lyon.

OLIVER, J., head master, Kurrachee High School, is app. to act as vice-principal, Elphinstone High School, during the absence of Mr. A. Barrett.

SCHNEIDER—GOODFELLOW.—Brig. gen. J. W. Schneider, C.B., and Major G. R. Goodfellow delivered over and received charge of the office of political residents, Aden, on the 1st inst.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 25.)

CLARKE, Lieut. H., R.E., is promoted to be tempy. asst. engr., 1st grade, from May 3, v. Braham, transferred to the municipality of Bombay.

DANIELL, Capt. H., superint. of police, Ahmednagar, is invested with power to exercise in the four dists. of Ahmednagar, Poona, Tanna, and Nasik.

KENNEDY, Lieut. W. P., acting canton. mag., Aden, is app. *ex-officio* an asst. to the political resident at Aden.

NEVILLE, Lieut. J., R.E., is app. to act as exec. engr., Ahmednagar, during the absence of Major Manson, R.E., on priv. leave.

ROSS, Major F. J. T., 1st class dep. coll. in Sind, having obtained furl. to Europe for two years, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. W. Allen, acting 1st class dep. coll. in Sind, during his abs.

SEALY, Lieut. C. W. H., canton. mag. at Aden, has been app. to act as supt. of the Aden jail in addition to his other duties.

WILTSHIRE, C. P. B., to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Dharwar when Mr. G. Waddington reverts to his appt. of 1st asst. coll. of Dharwar.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The *Bombay Official Gazette* notifies that Mr. R. T. Orpen, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, has passed the Departmental Examination laid down in para 12, Chapter I., of the P. W. Code.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. Batty to act as judge and sessions judge of Khandesh from the date of Mr. Lyon's departure on leave until Mr. Jardine joins the appt. On being relieved by Mr. Jardine, Mr. Batty will revert to his present appt. as acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Khandesh.

Mr. H. F. Silcock, supernum. asst. coll. in the dist. of Belgaum, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Belgaum.

Mr. R. Courtenay, supernum. asst. coll. in the dist. of Surat, is app. to be a mag. of the 2nd class in the dist. of Surat.

Mr. E. McCollum, supernum. asst. coll. in the dist. of Dharwar, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class in the dist. of Dharwar.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. the undermentioned gentlemen to act as justices of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay other than the Presy. town of Bombay:—Mr. R. Courtenay, C.S., and Mr. E. McCollum, C.S.

NATIVE JUDICIAL AND REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The *Bombay Official Gazette* contains the following notifications:—

Rao Sahab Dhondo Janardan Karmakar to be substantive *pro tem.* 2nd class, 3rd grade, sub judge at Murbad, in the Tanna dist.

Rao Saheb Gopal Vinayak Bhanap, B.A., LL.B., to be substantive *pro tem.* 2nd class, 3rd grade, sub judge at Gadag, in the Dharwar dist.

Khan Saheb Meherjibhai Kuvurji Tarapurawala to be substantive *pro tem.* 2nd class, 3rd grade, sub judge at Tasgaon, in the Satara dist.

Rao Saheb Wassudeo Nilkant delivered over charge of the 2nd class, 3rd grade, Sub Judge's Court at Tasgaon, in the Satara dist., on April 3.

Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, acting dist. dep. coll. of Kaira, is allowed priv. leave of absence for two months from May 1.

Mr. Darasha Dosabhai is app. to act as dist. dep. coll. of Kaira during the absence of Mr. Pandit.

Mr. Tirmalrao Shehgirrao to act as public prosecutor in the Belgaum Collectorate during the abs. of Mr. Syfudin, or until further orders.

Mr. Huchrao Achut to act as public prosecutor in the same collectorate for the cases against Vittalrao Ramchandra, committed for trial in the Sessions Court during the May Sessions.

MILITARY.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, May 10.)

BECKE—MACBAY.—21st Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 11, apptg. Capt. J. Becke, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in comd., in addition to his own duties, during the abs. of Major Lyons. Lieut. W. G. W. Macbay, adjt. 27th regt. N.I., offictd. as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from March 25 to March 31, and as 2nd in comd., in addition to his own duties, from April 1 to April 5.

ELDER—VIBART.—8th Regt. N.I.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 2, apptg. Lieut. col. Elder, 2nd in comd., to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Major Vibart, staff corps, to offic. as wing officer from 1st idem, in succession to Col. Ker, in tempy. comd. of the Aden brig.

HUME.—Cutch dist. order confd., dated May 2, appointing Capt. W. F. Hume, 11th regt. N.I., station staff officer, Bhuj, v. Lieut. Penton.

KARSLAKE, Capt., 83rd foot, having completed his duties at the Khandwa Rest House, is directed to rejoin his regt.

THOMAS.—15th Foot (2nd batln.).—Regtl. order confd., dated May 3, apptg. Capt. H. E. P. Thomas interpreter to the batln. from 1st idem.

(*Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona*, May 26.)

BAUGH, Lieut. C. F., staff corps, to be 2nd wing sub. 30th N.I.

HARRIS, Major H. W., is allowed to resign, at his own request, his appt. as 3rd squad. officer 1st regt. L.C., and is placed on general duty at Mhow.

FRANCIS, Lieut. G. F., 39th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd squad. sub. 1st Sind horse, v. Lieut. Abbott.

MACINTIRE, Lieut. G. A., 108th foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as 2nd wing sub. 12th N.I., v. Lieut. Fuller, app. to the commissariat dept.

YOUNG, Lieut. H. P., 2nd wing sub. 20th N.I., to be offieg. 2nd squad. sub. to 3rd L.C., v. Lieut. James, proc. on furl.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—

Beloochi—Capt. M. H. Nicolson and Lieut. W. G. W. Macbay, 27th N.I. Sindhi.—Lieut. W. A. Broome, 29th N.I.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants will attend the long course of instruction which will commence at Poona on the 15th June next, and are directed to report themselves to Capt. Farrington, the chief instructor, by that date:—

Sub-lieut. H. C. Jackson, 3rd hussars; Sub-lieut. H. D. M. Minchin, 7th foot (2nd batt.); Sub-lieut. D. W. C. Harrison, 15th foot (2nd batt.); Sub-lieuts. C. E. Harrison, R. Bell, and T. Stock, 56th foot; Sub-lieut. M. E. Rayner, 66th foot; Sub-lieuts. A. de B. V. Paget and H. S. Fitzgerald, 68th foot; Sub-lieuts. J. W. H. Anson, 83rd foot; and Sub-lieut. H. C. Gibbings, 108th foot.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for garrison instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 15th June:—

The Poona Class.

Lieut. A. J. Adams, 2nd foot (1st batt.); Lieut. H. J. H. Dive, 7th foot (2nd batt.); Lieut. E. L. Elliot, 1st L. C.; Capt. M. W. Steven, 3rd L. C.; Capt. W. S. Hore, 20th N. I.; Lieut. R. S. Simpson, 21st N. I.; Lieut. W. Macbay, 27th N. L. I.; and Capt. F. C. Singleton, 28th N. I.

The Mhow Class.

Lieut. A. W. Aucketill, 83rd foot; Lieuts. R. H. Daniel and F. Abbott, 1st Sind horse; Capt. J. Colledge, Central India horse; Lieut. A. Smith, 22nd N. I.; Capt. J. T. Watling, 23rd N. L. I.; and Capt. G. F. Bryant, 29th N. I.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. W. H. Mason, cantonment magistrate of Belgaum, privilege leave for twenty days from date of departure. Col. A. T. Etheridge, C.S.I., alienation settlement officer, Southern division, privilege leave for three months. Mr. A. Mark, assistant superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, for one year, from May 27. Mr. Mark is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. G. A. Gibson, district forest officer of Tanna, privilege leave for three months, from April 25. Mr. Umedran Anandran, district deputy collector, on special duty at Ahmedabad, privilege leave, from May 25 to July 24. Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., private secretary to H.E. the Governor, privilege leave for three months, from May 6, is hereby cancelled, and he is granted special leave for six months. Mr. C. Jones, foreman of H.M.'s mint, Bombay, for fifteen months, from May 22. Major W. P. LaTouche, superintendent of police, Kaira, privilege leave for fifteen days, from May 15.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1858, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. E. Clark, 1st battalion 2nd foot, to Bombay, for twenty days, from date of departure. Col. H. Shewell, deputy judge advocate, to Bombay, for seven days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe. Lieut. E. A. Barclay, 2nd wing subaltern 21st regiment N.I., from 3rd to 6th March, in extension, preparatory to proceeding on furlough. Major J. Wakefield, 83rd foot, to the Neilgherry Hills, from May 1, for six months, on private affairs. Surg. major J. Tippetts, 1st

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battalion, 5th fusiliers, proceeding to England, having been found by the Standing Medical Committee fit for duty with troops, will proceed in medical charge of the details allotted to the Deccan; G.O.C. of April 15 is hereby cancelled. Paymr. (Major) F. W. Lukin, 3rd hussars, to Mussoorie, from date of departure to Sept. 30, on private affairs. Major T. Mahon, No. 2 battery 6th brigade R.A., from March 30 to Sept. 29. Major E. Meurant, 83rd foot, from April 30 to Sept. 30. Condr. E. T. Fox, sappers and miners, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. S. J. Thorp, 2nd in command 28th regt. N.I., from Jan. 17 to March 16, to remain in Bombay. Surg. J. Fraser, M.D., from April 11 to July 10. Lieut. R. E. Grey, 3rd hussars, to the Neilgherry Hills, for six months, from date of departure. Major the Hon. R. Hare, F battery 9th brigade R.A., overland, from date of embarkation. Lieut. E. Hardy, F battery 9th brigade R.A., to Coorundhur, for thirty days, from date of departure. Surg. major J. E. Clarke, 1st battalion 2nd foot, *via* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Col. J. Wilkinson, 2nd batt. 15th foot, from June 3 to June 16, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. E. S. Garratt and Lieut. H. H. Smallpiece, 66th foot, to Bombay, from May 25 to May 31, preparatory to furlough. Surg. major E. Morton, in medical charge 7th N.I., to Matheran, for thirty days, from date of departure. Dep. Surg. gen. T. B. Johnstone, M.D., for six months. Major J. Ellis, R.E., comdt. sappers and miners, for two years, from date of departure. Capt. J. McK. Hartigan, 1st wing subaltern 5th N.L.I. Col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., royal Bombay engineers, mint master, Bombay, for 222 days.

War Office.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 13.

13*th Hussars.*—Paymr. and hon. major L. F. Bernard, from the 56th foot, to be paymr., v. Hon. Capt. J. FitzGerald, dec.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. Sir W. Hamilton, Bart. (late Bengal), from the super. list, to be lieut. col., v. J. A. R. Mead (late Bengal), who retires upon full pay; Major C. J. M'Mahon (late Madras) to be lieut. col., v. Brevet col. E. H. Couchman (late Madras), dec.; Capt. and adjt. W. H. Montgomery (late Madras) to be major, v. C. J. M'Mahon; Capt. W. S. Maunsell to be major, v. C. H. Pickering, dec.; Major J. P. Morgan, from the super. list, to be major, v. W. H. Wardell, placed upon the super. list; Capt. H. M. J. Feilden, from the super. list, to be capt., v. W. H. Montgomerie; Lieut. A. J. Pearson, from the super. list, to be capt. upon the super. list; Lieut. J. W. Buckle to be capt., v. W. S. Maunsell; Capt. C. F. Glass (late Bombay) to be adjt., v. E. J. Machell (late Bengal), who resigns the adjty. only; Capt. D. W. Lawrell (late Madras) to be adjt., v. W. H. Montgomerie (late Madras), prom.

3*rd Foot.*—Capt. G. R. Taylor, about to be apptd. to the militia, retires upon half-pay; Capt. W. H. Irvine retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Qrmr. W. G. Morgan, from the 86th foot, to be qrmr., v. T. Clearey, who exchanges.

5*th Foot.*—Capt. W. B. Knox retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

12*th Foot.*—Lieut. R. T. E. Dowse to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. T. Baker, who resigns that app.

18*th Foot.*—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. S. W. F. M. Wilson retires upon half-pay.

19*th Foot.*—Capt. R. Biscoe, about to be app. to the Militia, retires upon half-pay.

60*th Foot.*—Qrmr. J. W. H. Riley, from the 36th foot, to be qrmr., v. W. Robinson, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade.—The undermentioned officers retire from the service, receiving the value of their commissions:—Lieuts. W. S. Campbell and H. J. Dutton.

UNATTACHED LIST.

L. A. Gordon, gent., to be sub lieut.; Sub lieut. G. T. Noel, from Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be sub lieut.; K. M. Foss, gent., to be sub lieut.

BREVET.

Major gen. J. W. Croggan, col. comdt. Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be lieut. gen., in succession to C. S. Reid, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, dec.

Col. H. H. Maxwell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be major gen., in succession to D. Reid, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, dec.

The commission as Brevet col. of Lieut. col. F. Dawson, Madras staff corps, to be antedated to March 1.

Lieut. col. T. S. Brown, 83rd foot, having completed the qualifying service, to be col.

Lieut. col. J. A. R. Mead, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the hon. rank of col. upon retiring on full-pay.

Paymaster W. Shepherd, R.A., to have the hon. rank of major.

The following alterations of dates and promotions to take place in consequence of the death, on Feb. 29, of Major gen. D. Reid, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery:—

The commissions of the undermentioned Brevet Lieut. cols. to be antedated as follows, viz.: G. W. Puget, 34th foot, to March 1, 1876; O. B. Fielden, 78th foot, to March 17 last.

The promotion to brevet rank of Lieut. col. on April 5 of Major H. D. Battye, Bengal staff corps, to be cancelled, he having subsequently obtained the substantive rank of lieut. col. with a prior date.

Major C. A. DeKantzow, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. C. Troup, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on March 19:—Major gen. G. W. Bishop, Bengal Infantry, to be lieut. gen.

The following alteration of date and promotions to take place, consequent on the death, on March 19, of Lieut. gen. C. Troup, C.B., Bengal Infantry:—

Major gen. W. F. Curtis to draw pay from March 20, instead of from April 5.

Brevet col. T. E. Knox, C.B., from lieut. col., Brigade depot, to be major gen.; dated Oct. 28, 1868, such antedate not to carry back prior to April 5 last.

To be Lieut. cols.—Majors H. P. Close, Bombay staff corps; T. E. Swettenham, 31st foot.

To be Majors.—Capt. Æ. G. Blair, 14th foot; G. E. Wright, 96th foot.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of hony. rank on retirement:—

To be Major Generals.—Lieut. cols. and brev. cols. A. K. Moffat, Bengal inf.; H. Raban, G. McAndrew, F. H. Smith, F. G. Stainforth, W. R. E. Alexander, J. P. W. Campbell, J. R. Auldjo, G. Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I.—all of the Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. and brev. col. F. Applegath, Madras staff corps; Lieut. cols. and brev. col. F. Phillips and H. R. Hathway, Bombay staff corps.

To be Colonels.—Lieut. cols. C. M. Longmore, W. C. MacDougall, J. R. Currie, R. D. Griffin, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. H. M. Norris, Madras inf.; Lieut. cols. W. Waddington, C. A. Collier, J. Currie, E. W. Lyons, C. P. Barras, Bombay staff corps.

To be Surg. General.—Deputy Surg. gen. H. Young, Madras estab.

To be Deputy Surgs. General.—Surgs. major J. Y. Smith, M.D., R. G. Lord, M.D., J. Mills, all of the Bombay estab.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BENWELL—At Calcutta, May 19, wife of W. M. Benwell, daughter.

DEVEREUX—At Calcutta, May 3, wife of G. H. Devereux, of Burrakur, son.

COHN—At Calcutta, May 5, wife of Hermann Cohn, son.

COLLIS—At Ahmednagar, May 7, wife of Wm. C. Collis, 83rd regt., son.

FENNER—At Ludiana, May 15, wife of A. S. Fenner, C.E., daughter.

FRERE—At Ratnagiri, Bombay, April 24, wife of Capt. Richard T. Frere, R.E., son.

GIBNEY—At Kurnal, May 16, wife of J. Gibney, supervisor, P.W.D., son.

HAMER—At Calcutta, May 17, wife of J. E. Hamer, daughter.

HANNAY—At Trimulgherry, Madras, June 11, wife of Ramsay W. R. Hannay, R.H.A., daughter. [ter.

HENDERSON—At Madras, May 18, wife of Lieut. H. G. Henderson, daugh-

HENRY—At Bangalore, May 20, wife of G. Henry, R.E., son, prematurely.

MCMAHON—At Simla, May 18, wife of Lieut. col. C. A. McMahon, Madras staff corps, son.

MATTHEWS—At Agra, May 21, wife of Apothecary T. F. Matthews, 59th regt., daughter. [ter.

RINGWOOD—At Debrooghur, May 2, wife of C. H. Ringwood, C.E., daugh-

SIMPSON—At Nungumbaukum, May 23, wife of S. D. Simpson, son.

SYMONDS—At Coompta, May 14, wife of Lieut. F. C. Symonds, B.S.C., son.

WOLSELEY—At Kassauli, May 15, wife of Capt. and Local major W. C. Wolseley, 16th regt., station staff officer, son.

MARRIAGES.

FRENCH—WESTON.—At Jessore, May 10, G. H. French to Sarah G., daughter of J. Weston.

GILCHRIST—ONSLOW.—At Byculla, May 25, Robert R. Gilchrist, 1st cav. H.C., to Henrietta F., widow of the late Capt. H. C. Onslow, M.S.C., and youngest daughter of the late Major gen. J. Forbes Musgrave, Madras Army.

LELY—MITCHELL.—At Poona, May 24, F. S. P. Lely, C.S., to Helen, daughter of the late Rev. J. Mitchell.

SILVA—VALLADARES.—At Bombay, May 24, John J. DaSilva, cashier at Messrs. Graham and Co., to Anna M., third daughter of A. Valladares.

DEATHS.

BENSLEY.—At Calcutta, May 10, John Bensley, of the Medical Service, aged 69. [Blagdon, aged 2 years.

BLAGDON—At Naini Tal, May 21, Minnie K. E., infant daughter of Mr.

DURU—At Chandernagore, May 18, E. Duru, aged 69.

GILLESPIE—At Belgaum, Bombay, May 13, Robert R., son of Major W. A. Gillespie, B.S.C., aged 3 years and 10 months. [aged 44.

LAMOUROUX—At Etawah, May 14, D. F. Lamouroux, Consul-General,

LANDESHUT—At Dacca, May 9, Wolf Landeshut.

LEE—At Madras, May 18, Thomas Lee, chief mechanical engr., aged 54.

MABBOTT—At Hyderabad, Deccan, May 17, Julia R., youngest daughter of the late Lieut. J. Mabbott, Invalid Estab.

MACKENZIE—At Serampore, May 21, Annie E., infant daughter of N. W. Mackenzie, Bank of Bengal.

MCKENZIE—May 10, at sea, on board the steamship *Java*, four days after leaving Kurrachee for London, D. McKenzie, of McKenzie, Cossor, and Co., Kurrachee.

MENDES—At Burdwan, May 22, Lewis Mendes, of Calcutta, aged 68.

MERGLER—At Bangalore, May 22, Pensioned Garrisoned Sergt. F. Mergler, aged 72.

OATTS—At Calcutta, May 18, Henry Oatts, of Nohatta, Jessore.

SIMPERCENE—At Madras, May 22, Joseph Simpercene, pensioned artificer, and late of the D.P.W., aged 59.

TREVOR—At Kamptee, May 20, Harold F. T., the infant son of Capt. F. R. Trevor, M.S.C., 35th regt. N.I., aged 6 weeks.

WALSH—At Murree, May 10, Mary L., the wife of Thos. Walsh, surg.-major 9th regt., and daughter of Col. Knox, late 18th hussars.

WALTER—At Perampore, May 22, Arthur Walter, aged 59.

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Home.

THE PRINCE'S INDIAN AIDES-DE-CAMP.—Mr. Sydney Hall has been commanded by the Queen to paint in oil the heads of the two native officers, Mahomed Afzul Khan and Anoop Sing, who accompanied the Prince of Wales from India, and to make a water-colour sketch of their orderlies.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULARS.—The Report of the Royal Commission on the Fugitive Slave Circulars has been published. Sir George Campbell, one of the Commissioners, has refused to sign the document, not approving of its recommendations.

A NEW INDIA OFFICE PUBLICATION.—We (*Home News*) are informed that there will be shortly published a selection from the Minutes which the late J. S. Mill wrote when at the India-office. As is well-known, these documents are masterpieces of composition, and models of their kind, and a volume bringing them together would be of great value and interest.

THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK took his seat and the oaths, on his promotion to an Earldom, in the House of Lords on June 15. Lord Northbrook, accompanied by Lord Cottesloe, paid a visit to the House of Commons on Thursday evening last for the first time since his return from India. The noble lord received the hearty congratulations of many of his former colleagues and old Parliamentary friends.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—Sir Salar Jung is still confined to his room. At the Oxford Commemoration, which is to be celebrated on Wednesday next, June 21, the hon. degree of D.C.L. will be conferred, amongst others, on Sir Salar, on Lord Northbrook, and on Dr. Birch, Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum. It is in contemplation by the Corporation of London to confer the freedom of the City upon Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., during his stay in this country.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—In anticipation of the half-yearly general meeting, the directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway have issued their report and accounts made up to December 31. The receipts were £224,982, an increase of £41,026, and the expenses amounted to £158,136, against £131,503, leaving a net profit of £66,846. The total receipts on capital account amounted to £7,830,986, including £35,386 not bearing interest deposited with the Secretary of State. The total expenditure for the construction of the railway and branches has been £7,393,820, of which £18,100 was spent during the six months.

MILITARY.—Captain R. Alexander (late Madras) succeeds to the vacant adjutancy of D Brigade R.H.A., at Dublin, vice Captain W. H. Montgomerie. The 1st Battalion 10th, at Penang, is to leave that station in the course of the autumn or winter on being relieved by the 2nd Battalion of the Buffs, now under orders of readiness to proceed out from Ireland. In future the limit of age for men enlisting for short service into the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Foot Guards, and Infantry of the Line is to be extended to thirty years. The names of Lieutenant Rose, 84th Regiment, and Lieutenant Stokes, 105th Regiment, have been added to the list of officers of the Aldershot Division who have executed very good sketches and reports.

GENERAL A. HARDINGE.—Major-General Stephenson, C.B., will succeed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in the command of the Home District. General the Hon. A. Hardinge, who returned from India for the express purpose of assuming that command, has declined the post for the following reason:—General Stephenson and Michael Bruce remained their full time as colonels of the Guards, thereby losing their purchase money, but General Hardinge preferred taking his money and an Indian command. Hence he feels, or has been made to feel, that his appointment to the Home District would not only be unfair, but also unpopular. He now returns to India. It has been decided by the authorities to arm the Life Guards with lances.—*Vanity Fair.*

INDIA AT THE PICTURE GALLERIES.—Mr. George Landseer has just opened the Gallery, 148, New Bond-street, with an exhibition of his Indian drawings and sketches, with trophies recently made in India. This *apropos* collection bids fair to become popular.—Mr. W. Simpson, the artist sent out to India by one of the illustrated papers to pictorially describe the tour of the Prince in India, exhibits at Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly, a collection of special sketches made, as he progressed in the retinue of the Prince, from Bombay to the Punjab. The exhibition affords an hour or two's lounge of the most agreeable character.—We have already noticed Mr. Hamilton's dioramic views of the Overland Route to India, painted by Mr. Telbin and the late Mr. Weedon. There has now been added some splendid scenes of the Prince of Wales in India. Among the Indian views are two to which prominence is deservedly given by the exhibitor; these create a lively interest in the spectator; they are representations of a tiger-hunt, in which the Duke of Edinburgh took part on the plains of Bengal. They were painted from drawings in the private collection of his Royal Highness at Clarence House. The scenes are full of life and action.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The annual general meeting of the Madras Railway Company was held on June 13; Colonel J. T. Smith, R.E., the Chairman, presiding. The report was taken as read. The Chairman referred in his speech to the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the cause of the falling off in the traffic on the railway, &c. This report, he said, had come before the directors, who had arrived at the conclusion that very great pains had been taken by the Commissioners, who had made several most valuable suggestions. One was a proposition for constructing a branch from their main line. The board said they would guarantee to construct it, providing the Government guaranteed the interest, but at the same time they expressed their preference to a diversion of their line from Sholingur, to pass through the town. The cost of the diversion—the proposal for carrying out which was now before the Government—would be about one-fifth more than the other plan, but he was convinced that it would be far more advantageous to the company. The falling off in their net profits was entirely owing to the increased working and maintenance expenses, the causes of which were explained in the report of Mr. Elwin, the agent and manager of the Indian establisment. As to the telegraph, they had received a proposal from the Government of India for a transfer of their telegraph lines, and as the terms of purchase offered were reasonable the board had expressed their willingness to make the desired arrangement. The terms were that the Government should pay them the whole capital cost at which the lines, &c., stood in the company's books, renting to the company a certain number of wires. Mr. W. H. Crake, the deputy-chairman, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on June 14, Mr. W. Dent, the chairman, presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said at the first glance it did not appear quite as satisfactory as could be wished—he meant in respect to the working expenses, which were in excess of the figure at which all interested would wish to see them. The high rate, however, was entirely owing to the revenue having to bear in the past half-year a very considerable portion of the cost of maintenance, which in the two previous half-years was charged to capital. The opening of the Cawnpore bridge, as the agent pointed out, was the principal event of the half-year, and the company was to be congratulated on its successful completion and opening. They had now two bridges over the Ganges—the one just alluded to, and the other on the Chundowsee and Allyghur branch; and at both points they served as a means of communication with the East Indian Railway. The extension of the railway from Moradabad in the north, to join the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, had been under consideration for several years. Two alternative surveys had been completed, and the agent had very lately, in a very able and exhaustive letter to the Government, pressed that an early decision might be come to; and the board had likewise addressed a letter, to the same purpose, to the Secretary of State, and they hoped the question would be settled without further delay. The proposed extension, about 100 miles long, would be likely to receive much traffic. The line would be most valuable to the Government, and it would afford them a second approach to the frontier in case of war or of local disturbance. Major-General Beadle, R.E., a director, seconded the adoption of the report, and it was carried unanimously.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *June* 12.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.—Mr. DISRAELI, in moving the second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, which has come down from the Lords, said with regard to this Bill it proceeded on four principles—that the ultimate Court of Appeal should be identical for the three Kingdoms, that it should be an adequate Court of Appeal, that it should be continuous and economical. The appellate functions of the House of Lords would be exercised by the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, Peers who had held high judicial office, with two salaried Lords Ordinary of Appeal with the rank of Baron. These two Lords would be increased to four gradually as the present salaried Judges of the Judicial Committee died; and they would sit both in the House of Lords and the Privy Council. There would also be two Judges added to the Intermediate Court of Appeal. He recommended the Bill to the House as a Court of ultimate Appeal.—The references to Indian interests made in the course of the short debate which preceded the second reading emanated from Sir GEORGE BOWYER, (who fully approved of the Bill) and Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL (who advised the transfer to the Court of Appeal of two of the Judges of the Privy Council).—Sir GEORGE BOWYER said he objected to mixing up the House of Lords with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Judicial Committee was a most satisfactory tribunal, having the confidence both of India and the Colonies. It had very seldom to administer the English law, but it administered the Mohammedan and the Hindoo law, together with the peculiar statutes which prevailed in India; it also administered the French and Dutch Civil Law, which prevailed in the Colonies. It was peculiarly fitted for those functions,

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as it had among its members Indian and Colonial ex-Judges who were versed in those peculiar branches of law. Those learned persons were required for the Judicial Committee to perform their duties to the Colonies and to India, which had not been consulted in that matter, while, on the other hand, the men who were experienced in Mohammedan and Hindoo law and in French and Dutch Civil Law would be perfectly useless in the House of Lords, which had never to decide any of those questions that belonged peculiarly to the Judicial Committee.—Sir G. CAMPBELL approved the Bill both from an Indian and a Scotch point of view. The only complaint he had to make was that it did not take immediate effect. It seemed to him public interests were being sacrified to personal considerations.—The Bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *June* 15.—THE INDIAN BUDGET.—Lord G. HAMILTON, in reply to Mr. LEITH, stated that when the report of the committee on the depreciation of silver was issued he might be able to state when the Indian Budget would be introduced.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, *June* 16.—DEATH OF MR. MARGARY.—Mr. BOURKE, replying to Sir. G. CAMPBELL, was understood to say that the report of the missions into the circumstances of the death of the late Mr. Margary, in China, had not been received.

FUGITIVE SLAVE COMMISSION.—Sir W. HARCOURT wished to know when the report of the Royal Commission on the Slave question would be in the hands of members; it was several days since it appeared in the newspapers.—Mr. CROSS stated that the report was laid on the table in both Houses on Tuesday, and how it got into the papers he had no idea. He would give instructions that it should be printed and circulated as early as possible.

India Office.

June 16, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. A. W. B. Power, A. Colvin, H. B. Webster, F. G. Millett, W. C. Benett, R. C. Rutherfurd (Uncov.), F. A. Dawson (Uncov.), F. H. Abbott (Uncov.), J. S. Brown (Uncov.), R. D. Bayley (Uncov.), J. E. Baker (Uncov.), F. T. B. Daniell (Uncov.), G. Pettitt (Uncov.), G. W. Kellner (Uncov.), and E. N. C. Braddon (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. F. Brickwell.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. Lee Warner, C. Chambers (Uncov.), and F. T. B. Daniell (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. N. Chalmers, Staff Corps; Major C. A. Munro, Staff Corps; Col. J. T. Norgate, Staff Corps; Major C. N. Judge, R.E.; Major F. M. Armstrong, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. Moir; Dep. Surg. gen. H. M. Cannon; Capt. the Hon. R. W. Napier, Inf.; Lieut. F. V. Corbett, R.E.; Capt. N. F. Parker, Inf.; Lieut. col. M. J. Brander, Staff Corps; Capt. H. L. Smith, Staff Corps; Col. J. A. Wright, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. J. J. H. Gordon, Staff Corps; Major B. R. Branfill, Cav.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. W. H. Whitlock, Staff Corps; Major A. J. Filgate, R.E.; Surg. J. B. Thomas; Surg. major J. Henderson; Col. D. Brown, Inf.; Col. H. F. J. Neild, Staff Corps; Col. R. H. Sankey, R.E.; Col. M. T. Ffrench, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Dep. Surg. gen. S. H. Fasson; Major T. H. Turner, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. F. Smith, Staff Corps.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. Hildebrand, R.E., 18 mo.; Lieut. J. P. C. Neville, Staff Corps, 4 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Col. H. W. Holland, C.B., Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Capt. J. Grierson, Staff Corps, 2 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. H. Hamilton (Uncov.), E. F. T. Atkinson, and A. A. Wace.

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. R. Grimes (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. B. Hanna, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. W. Nolan.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

DALZELL—The wife of R. Dalzell, 79th Highlanders, of a daughter, at 65, Grosvenor-street, June 9.

DUCKETT—The wife of Stenart Duckett, late 13th Hussars, of a son, at Russellstown Park, Carlow, Ireland, June 10.

EVANSON—The wife of Capt. R. C. Evanson, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, at 5, Prince's-terrace, June 5.

GREEN—The wife of Capt. E. H. Green, 8th Hussars, of a son, at Scarborough, June 8.

MCGREGOR—The wife of Capt. McGregor, 92nd Highlanders, of a daughter, at Beechwood, Edinburgh, June 8.

SCOTT—The wife of W. C. E. Scott, Captain 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, of a son, at Budgetown, Totness, June 11.

TAYLOR—The wife of Mascie Taylor, late 51st Light Infantry, of a son, at Cheltenham, June 4.

MARRIAGES.

GOGGS—DESBOROUGH.—James, son of the late Rev. Henry Goggs, M.A., to Lizzie, daughter of the late Edward Desborough, of Bombay, June 3.

MILNE—GIBSONE.—Percy Milne, to Jane L. H., daughter of Lieut. gen. John Gibsone, Colonel 17th Lancers, at Lillington Church, Warwickshire, June 13.

STEPHENS—RICHARDSON.—Robbilliard K. Stephens to Frances A., daughter of Arthur St. John Richardson, late Covenanted Civil Service, Bombay, at Bayswater, June 14.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Frances E., widow of the late Lieut. col. Henry Alexander, at 75, South-street, Greenwich, June 9, aged 76.

APCAR—Sarah, the wife of Seth A. Apcar, at 74, Lancaster-gate, June 9, aged 60.

BIRCH—Major gen. Walter Birch, at Brighton, June 8, aged 56.

LEACH—Sophia, widow of William Leach, late Indian Board of Control, at 13, College-terrace, Belsize-park, June 9, aged 84.

MACDONALD—Emma, widow of the late Col. Donald Macdonald, 19th Regiment, at Uttoxeter, June 9.

NAIRNE—Ann S., widow of Capt. A. Nairne, H.C.S., at Grove-hill, Camberwell, June 9, aged 72.

ROWCROFT—Harry C. Rowcroft, Captain R.E., a fortnight after his return from India, in London, June 3, aged 36.

SHACKLETON—Rosa, the wife of J. C. Shackleton, at Selhurst-park-house, South Norwood, June 10, aged 49.

TALBOT—The Hon. Caroline S., widow of the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Q.C., at 10, Great George-street, Westminster, June 12, aged 67.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 10. Str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta; St. Magnus, Calcutta; Plassey, Calcutta.—11. Ghazepore, Calcutta; Parthenope, Rangoon; Knight Commander, Rangoon.—12. Palestine, Colombo; str. Chyebassa, Calcutta, &c.; Khimjee Oodowjee, Kurrachee; Eleanor, Colombo.—13. Triune, Colombo; Bay of Biscay, Rangoon; str. Java, Kurrachee; James Livesay, Rangoon.—14. Amandine, Bangkok.—17. Str. Sirius, Calcutta; Robert Jones, Colombo; str. Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Chyebassa, June 12.—For GRAVESEND.—From CALCUTTA.—Miss Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Wooldridge and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Bray and child, Mr. A. Roy, Mr. John Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Trail and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Harness and child, Mrs. Littlewood and family, Mr. W. Persse, Mr. Stewart, Miss Southall. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Dudgeon, Mrs. Sherman and two children, Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Clerk and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Hudson and three children, Mrs. Hight and two children, Mrs. Boultbee and four children, Mr. A. St. John Shaw, Mr. F. Brickwell, Mr. H. Hackney, Miss Gillies, Mrs. Moore and four children. From COLOMBO.—Mr. and Mrs. Skelton and family, Mrs. Carry and family, J. H. Strachan, J. Barrows.

DEPARTURES.

June 10. Lanarkshire, Calcutta; Carpathian, Calcutta; Gilroy, Calcutta.—11. Alexander, Calcutta.—12. Bay of Bengal, Rangoon; Padishah, Calcutta.—13. Str. Agra, Kurrachee; W. H. Watson, Madras; Lord of the Isles, Calcutta; John O'Gaunt, Galle.—14. King of Cenrice, Bombay.—16. Ofton, Bombay; Romeo, Rangoon; Bride, Negapatam.—17. Andromeda, Calcutta; str. City of Manchester, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Mirzapore, June 15.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Major Playfair. For MADRAS.—Mr. Puckle, Mr. C. H. Davidson. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Osborne, Major Stewart, Vet. surg. Paton. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Corbett. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Pennell, Mr. E. B. Jorey. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. R. Ker, Mr. C. G. McClelland. For ADEN.—Mr. A. M. Kyrle. For SUEZ.—Mr. C. Daniell. For MALTA.—Mr. Joseph Muscat.

Per str. Baroda, June 23.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mr. A. J. Oldham.

Per str. Baroda, June 26.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Floyd, Mr. O'Callaghan, Major Vibart, Capt. J. C. Hay, Lieut. C. W. Douglas, Major C. S. Blair. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Harlowe.

VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Cochin, from Calcutta, May 11, 20 N., 40 W.
Plassey, from Calcutta, April 21, 18 S., 4 W.
Josefa, from Rangoon, May 15, 17 S., 4 W.
Truine, from Colombo, April 29, 43 N., 26 W.
Choice, from Bimlipatam, May 5, 17 N., 87 E.
John Allen, for Bombay, April 26, 17 S., 23 W.
Schleswig Bride, for Bombay, April 27, 14 S., 29 W.
Portia, for Calcutta, May 21, 2 S., 25 W.
City of Hankow, for Calcutta, April 13, 1 N., 26 W.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Macnear, of Boston, from Shields to Bombay, with coal, struck on Hammond's Shore on June 10, and became a total loss; captain and crew saved.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. F. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. C. Beynon, and Capt. and Mrs. Pollock.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Banyard.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. H. Prinsep, Gen. Hardinge, Mr. J. Chisholm, and Major Wakefield.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. J. Triscott, and Rev. W. Milner.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. G. Gould, Mr. F. Russell, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. H. Batchelor, and Master Tilley.

SOUTHAMPTON to ZANZIBAR.—Sub lieuts. Hume and King.

BRINDISI to ZANZIBAR.—Mr. Lauregne.

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JUNE 29.
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Byng, and Miss Griffin.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Langley, and Mr. H. Robarts.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fishbourne, Mr. R. Rampini, and Col. Prinsep.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Holman, Dr. Winstone, and Mr. South.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Capt. Lord Giffard, and Mr. Shand.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Rangan.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Major B. Hobart.

JULY 6.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. Maude.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lieut. T. Romilly.

THE GOVERNOR.—The Duke of Buckingham has, it said, already discovered that Utakamand is not Elysium. The climate of Madras agreed with him much better than does the rarefied Nilgiri air, and he will beat a retreat as soon as the season admits of his paying the western coast a visit.

THE KHOTES.—A friend from Ratnagiri writes to us :—"After a world of trouble and anxiety to the Khotes of Ratnagiri and Government regarding the rights of the former as Khotes, the latter have at last issued a very carefully worded resolution, dated 24th April, 1876, fixing the relations of the State, the Khotes, and the tenants. Although the Khotes have not got all that they claimed, still we think that the concessions made to them are very acceptable. Thus it is decided that the Jama of a Khoti village shall be fixed at from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. less than the full survey assessment of all the lands comprised in it ; that when the existing assessments are found to be too high they should be corrected ; that the tenants should pay the Khote the rent in kind, not in money ; that the produce rent to be levied by the Khote on the Khote 'nisbat' lands should be one-half the gross produce for rice and one-third for warkas ; that the customary or stipulated rent is exclusive of all cesses of every description ; that the Khote is entitled to assistance free of payment in the recovery of his rents. But it is also decided that those tenants of Khote 'nisbat' lands who have been cultivators in the village for twenty years prior to the passing of Act I. of 1863 are to be treated as occupancy tenants ; that twelve years Government management of a Khoti village deprives the Khote of his right to re-entry." We have not yet seen the resolution, neither do we see it published in the *Government Gazette*. May we inquire why such an important resolution has not yet been made public?—*Native Opinion.*

MAIL ROBBERIES.—"Shahabad appears to be the nest of mail robbers," says the *Behar Herald*. "These bandits, who belong mostly to the Ahir or Gowala caste, wander far from their home, and seem to be particularly afflicted with pity for the forlorn mail runner, whom they seek every opportunity of relieving of his burden, the mail bag. The two successive robberies committed near Sili, on the road between Burrakar and Maunbhoom, about the beginning of the past year, as also the plundering of the mail cart on the night of the 7th March, 1875, near Titalia, on the road to Darjeeling, have been traced home to four men, namely, Bisheshar Ahir, Ramdin Ahir, Ugra Ahir, and one Ugra Tiwari, the last of whom was a police constable. The clue to the thieves was obtained by four full notes for Rs. 50, which had been lost on one of the above occasions, having been found in the possession of one Timal Ram, of Chawgain, Shahabad, who was convicted of dealing in stolen property, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Shahabad police, having thus got the scent, proceeded with the inquiry, and their exertions resulted in the recovery of a quantity of half notes from the persons named above. A wealthy man of Shahabad, named by Bisheshur Ahir, is supposed to be implicated in the system of robbery, which appears to have been pursued for some time past. He was arrested, but we do not know whether sufficient evidence of guilt as receiver of stolen property was found for the institution of criminal proceedings against him."

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be :—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, June 22.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, June 23.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.
Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.
Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.
Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels must not in any case exceed 5 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.		96 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		Actual	88 89
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		Sales.	88 89
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			88 89
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			83½ 84½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		In sterling taking	83½ 84½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54			—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		Co.'s Rs.	83½ 84½
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		1,000 as	
4½ per Cent. of 1870		equivalent to	84 ½
4½ per Cent. of 1873		£100.	
5 per Cent. of 1856-57			86 ½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 7⅞d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7¾d.
Madras	1s. 7⅞d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7¾d.
Bombay	1s. 7⅞d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7¾d.
Colombo	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 9d	1s. 9⅛ d.
Singapore	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0⅛d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 8⅛d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅛d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 2⅛d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		104½ to 104⅝
	India 5 per cent.		103½ to 103
	India 4 per cent.		84½
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1873		83⅝ to 86½
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		101½ to 101⅝
	India Debentures		40s. pm.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114 to 115
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	113 to 115
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent.	100	
Stock	East Indian	100	118
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	117
20	Ditto (new)	13	2½ pm.
20	Ditto	6	1 to 2 pm.
Stock	Great S. of India (Limited)	100	112 to 114½
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	103 to 104
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	113 to 114
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	2½ pm.
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	114
	Ditto Debentures (*a*)		102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	111 to 113
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 113
20	Ditto	£2. 8s.	¾ to 1½
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	106 to 108
	Nizam's State Railway		102 to 104
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited)	all	8½ to 8⅝
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	14½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	21 to 23
25	Delhi and London	all	
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India	all	93 to 94
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern Company (Limited)	all	5½ to 5⅝
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company	all	5⅝
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	19 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9½ to 9⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SUMMARY AND REVIEW ...	... 615
Casualties, &c.	... 618
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Indian Aspect of the Depreciation in the Silver Currency...	619
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The late Indian Navy ...	... 619
SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS:—	
India and the Prince of Wales ...	620
Railways or Canals ...	... 620
The Civil Service of the Future...	620
BENGAL:—	
Station Talk	... 621
Miscellaneous	... 621
Shipping and Commercial	... 623
MADRAS:—	
Station Talk...	... 623
Miscellaneous	... 624
Shipping and Commercial	... 624
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous	... 625
Shipping and Commercial	... 626
CEYLON:—	
Miscellaneous...	... 626
OFFICIAL GAZETTE:—	
BENGAL—Civil, Military, &c.	... 627
MADRAS—Civil, Military, &c.	... 630
BOMBAY—Civil, Military, &c.	... 630
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	... 631
OFFICIAL PAPERS:—	
Mint and Currency... ...	... 632
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous	... 632
Imperial Parliament ...	... 632
Arrivals, &c., reported at the India Office	... 633
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	... 633
Shipping	... 633
Mails to India and Rates of Postage	... 634
STOCKS AND SECURITIES ...	... 634
ADVERTISEMENTS	... 635

Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are—from Bombay, June 2; Agra, Allahabad, and Madras, May 31; Calcutta, May 30. These dates, which are only four days later than those given in our last issue, show the alteration in the time of departure caused by the Monsoon, which broke over Bombay in the middle of this month.

THE Indian papers are as nearly newsless as the hot weather and the short interval between two mails would have conspired to render them. What of excitement stirred the local public was due to the tidings lately received out there from Turkey, regarding the dethronement of Sultan Abdul Aziz. In the opinion of the *Bombay Gazette*, which on this point guesses quite as near the mark as the wisest of our own dailies, "the change will probably have the effect of bringing affairs more speedily to a crisis. It cannot have been effected without confusion, and of this confusion the Servians and Montenegrins, if not the Russians, are certain to take vigorous advantage. We should not wonder if before two months are over the Danubian Principalities and the States on the Adriatic littoral had shaken off all connection with Turkey; and as for the assembled German and English fleets in Besika Bay, it seems clear to us that they will soon be called upon to do something more energetic than remaining stationary where they are. The revolution which has occurred is only a nominal change at the best, and it would be as reasonable to suppose that Turkey will benefit by it as to believe that a demoralised and insolvent firm could weather its difficulties and glide into the smooth waters of calm and prosperity by putting one member of the firm at the head of affairs instead of another."

THE season at Simla is described as being unusually gay. Lord Lytton had quite recovered from his fit of illness, and was pleasing every one by the way he dispensed the hospitalities of Government House. There had been picnics, flower shows, rinking, and badminton without end, but no legislation as yet. It appears uncertain indeed when the Legislative Council will begin. There was a rumour that the Calcutta season will be a late, and therefore a short, one, owing to a trip which cannot take less than two months, all along the frontier. If the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief carry out the intention laid to their charge, it will be a grand opportunity for speculative talk both here and in India. Sir Philip Wodehouse is at Mahableshwar, which is very hot and dull this year. The Duke of Buckingham has had a grand celebration of the birthday of the Empress of India at Utakamand. The station is very full, amusements abundant and the climate delightful.

THE latest reports of the cholera epidemic in Kashmir as received at Rawal Pindi were still far from comforting. The quarantine between Kashmir and Marri affected only natives and such Europeans as showed symptoms of the disease. Eight distinct cholera camps had been formed at Kohalla, on the river Jhilam, twenty-two miles from Marri. A European medical officer had been placed in charge, and it was hoped that the quarantine would prove effective.

IN one of the Rajputana States administered by a well-known native minister, a special commission of three members has, we are told, been appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery and corruption laid against some of the highest officials in the State. The Special Commission have already begun work, and the whole city was greatly excited about the matter.

CHOLERA was decreasing in British Burmah, but it had broken out in Faizabad and some other parts of Oudh.

THE great meeting at Calcutta to discuss the alleged excess of outlay on the late famine in Bengal was to have taken place on Monday, May 29, but it was found advisable to postpone it. It appears that there was a native combination to attend the meeting, and swamp the voters for the resolutions; but whether this had anything to do with the postponement we are not informed.

MR. C. B. SAUNDERS, late Resident at Haidarabad, arrived by the overland mail steamer at Bombay on May 30. He proceeded to Bangalore on the 1st June to take up his appointment as Chief Commissioner of Mysor and Kurg.

WE are sorry to hear that the Rajah of Vizianagram was by last accounts lying dangerously ill at Vizianagram, with little chance of his recovery. The exertion of travelling to and fro in order to pay his respects to the Prince of Wales appears to have overtaxed his strength.

COLONEL HALL, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, is mentioned as the successor to Colonel MacMahon, Deputy Commissioner of Simla. Colonel MacMahon goes as officiating Commissioner of Hissar.

IT is stated that Dr. Hunter, Principal of the Grant Medical College, Dr. Lumsdaine, and Dr. Beatty, are the new Deputy Surgeons-General. Dr. Vandyke Carter is likely to be made Principal of Grant College in place of Dr. Hunter. Doctors Wiehe, Davey, Murray, Sylvester, and Brown will, in all probability, retire.

THE rumour which made its way out from England that Captain Richard Burton would be posted at Kabul as our Political Agent has been rejected in India as utterly without foundation. Nor does there seem to be any reason to believe that the Indian Government means to take any decided step, at least for the present, towards establishing a British Agent at Kabul.

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FROM a tabular statement appended to the Wynad Planters' memorial, we gather that the extent of coffee cultivation in Wynad has increased from 7,275 acres in 1860-61 to 32,180 acres in 1874-75. The total value of the land under coffee is £965,430, and the amount expended annually in coolies' wages alone is £182,500; other expenses in connection with cultivation, carriage, and shipment of crops, amounting to £100,000. There appear to be altogether 117 European planters, 16 of whom are in North Wynad, 74 in South Wynad, and 27 in South-east Wynad. From another statement accompanying the same memorial, we find that the total revenue of the Wynad Taluk from all sources has increased from Rs. 2,00,886 in 1871-72 to Rs. 2,31,971 in 1874-75.

IN every age and nation the oddest possible remedies have been applied with perfect good faith to this or that form of disease. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that the *Native Public Opinion* of Madras believes in the efficacy of a remedy lately devised for the "new" disease that is said to be just now causing a panic among the natives in Madras. Its readers are informed that—"We have ourselves ordered a supply of this sovereign remedy to be tried on ourselves if need be." It consists, according to our contemporary, of "goat's dung dried and powdered, and taken in small doses in a cup of water."

IT appears from a Bengal paper that a grand scheme for developing the extensive traffic between Eastern and North-Eastern Bengal and Calcutta, by means of canals, is "under consideration." It is proposed not only to save time by shortening the distance of the present roundabout traffic route by the Sundarbans, but also to improve the drainage of extensive "bhils," and the supply of fresh water into the Sundarbans, besides increasing the accommodation for local traffic by a branch canal through the Jessore district, and above all, by utilising the Calcutta Circular Canal and Tolly's Nullah as high level basins for the proposed canal. Four different routes have been proposed for one same purpose, namely to make for the mouth of the Megna, where the bulk of traffic at the East is met. The first of these routes, as proposed by Sir R. Temple, runs direct from Cossipore to Madaripur, and thence to the mouth of the Megna, by means of the existing natural channels. The second runs from Calcutta to Khulna, thence by the Attarabanka to the Madhumatti, and thence to the mouth of the Megna. The third also runs to Khulna then utilises the Bhairab between Alipur, Hat and Kachua, whence a canal would go to Barisal or Phultila Gang, while the third existing river routes would reach the mouth of the Megna. The fourth route is the same as the third, as far as the Madhumatti, thence by improving existing channels it would reach to Barisal, and finally the mouth of the Megna by existing river routes. The length of the first route is 158 miles, of the second 169 miles, of the third 191 miles, and of the fourth 216 miles. The length of the existing route for country boats is 263 miles, and for steamers from 460 to 500 miles. These new routes are now being surveyed, and we trust that one of them will soon be carried out.

FROM the Trade and Navigation Returns for British India for the twelvemonth ending the 31st March last we gather that the past year's trade of the country, both exports and imports, has been satisfactory. Under each head there is an increase in value. Taking the single month of March last, the new official year begins with the total of imports valued at Rs. 4,04,34,167, or about £4,000,000 sterling, as compared with Rs. 3,66,76,524 in 1875 and Rs. 3,29,93,023 in 1874. The total value of the exports for the same amounted to Rs. 6,06,03,454 as compared with Rs. 6,74,36,548 in 1875 and Rs. 6,53,85,773 in 1874. There is thus an increase in the value of imports for the month of March last of 37 lakhs of rupees over the previous year, and nearly 70 lakhs of rupees over the month of March in 1874. On the other hand, the total value of exports for the month of March this year has fallen off 68 lakhs of rupees compared with 1875 and 47 lakhs compared with 1874. On the whole year we find the total value of imports stated at Rs. 38,51,50,572, as compared with Rs. 35,96,90,745 in 1875, and Rs. 32,59,36,088 in 1874, or an increase of about 2½ millions over 1875, and nearly 6 millions over 1874. The total value of exports also shows an increase, the figures being Rs. 58,04,15,069 compared with Rs. 56,31,22,498 in 1875 and Rs. 54,96,07,780 in 1874, or an increase of 1 2-3 millions over 1875 and three millions over 1874. The imports of treasure last year were Rs 5,30,00,724; in 1875 they were Rs. 8,14,10,466; in 1874 they were Rs. 5,79,25,326. The exports for the same periods were Rs. 2,20,02,363, Rs. 1,62,53,091, and Rs. 1,91,40,711. The total value of the imports which passed through the Suez Canal is put down at Rs. 29,55,94,937, and of the exports Rs 22,18,81,075, so that about three-fourths of the import trade passed through the Suez Canal, while only about three-eights of the export trade went by that route.

THE export trade in linseed to the United Kingdom increased in value from Rs. 78,26,809 in 1874-75 to Rs. 2,45,26,655 in the following year; but the same trade to the United States fell in the same period from Rs. 1,00,97,236 to Rs. 67,97,043. The grand total value of the trade in linseed last year was nearly double that of the previous year. The trade in rape-seed to the United Kingdom rose in value from Rs. 35,93,241 in 1874-75 to Rs. 74,88,265 in 1875-76, and the value of the entire export of rape and poppy seeds, which are given together, rose from Rs. 37,23,429 in 1874-75 to Rs. 1,08,48,208 in 1875-76. The trade in wheat to the United Kingdom for 1875-76 was valued at Rs. 73,90,268, compared with Rs. 17,95,174 in 1875 and Rs. 64,33,150 in 1874. The total value of the trade in wheat was last year Rs. 90,10,255; in 1875 it was Rs. 40,04,352, and in 1874 it was Rs. 82,76,064. The wheat trade shows great fluctuations in value, but the trade in seeds shows a very remarkable increase; and it is likely that these two branches of trade will in time become the most important items in the exports of India. The number of vessels employed in the carrying trade last year was 5,347, making up 2,674,122 tons, compared with 5,241 vessels of 2,280,361 tons in 1874-75, and 5,600 in 1873-74 of 2,253,910 tons burden. The total import duty paid last year amounted to Rs. 4,25,02,322, and the export duty to Rs. 71,27,435.

A PAPER is being circulated among covenanted civilians in Lower Bengal, setting forth the grievances of the junior civilians there, and suggesting a remedy. For the seniors and the more junior of the juniors the system of promotion appears to work well, but not so for officers of over seven and under twelve or thirteen years' standing. There are about sixty of these officers who, for the most part, fill the office of joint magistrate of head-quarter stations; have to live in comparatively expensive stations, and keep up "a certain position." They have, moreover, no emoluments besides their salaries. To be a joint-magistrate on Rs. 900 a month after seven or eight years' service would be deemed a boon indeed by a North-West Civilian, however hard it seems to those of Lower Bengal. The remedy suggested in the paper under notice is that of paying according to length of service. There are objections to such a system, but, as the *Pioneer* puts it, "The present system of having a certain number of appointments to which men are promoted by seniority is just as much open to objection on the score that it does not reward merit as the paying according to the length of service scheme. It has besides the great disadvantage that if the service is recruited too largely in one or two years it works most unjustly. A man who comes before the over-recruitment began gets his joint-magistracy, say, at seven years' standing, while he who comes behind the block, though, perhaps, only two years junior, does not get promotion to that grade till he is of twelve or fourteen years' standing." It is accordingly proposed by the authors of the paper to pay £480 a year for the first year, £540 for the second, £600 for the third and fourth, £840 for the fifth and sixth, £960 for the seventh and eighth, £1,080 for the ninth and tenth, and £1,200 till the grade of collector or judge is reached at from twelve to fourteen years' standing.

IT is said in India that Colonel Robinson, the Director General of Telegraphs, who is now at home, is engaged in arranging the terms on which Government will take over the railway telegraphs. The principle of this proceeding has long been accepted by Government, and no one can doubt the advantage of bringing all the telegraph lines in India under one system of control. We believe that the telegraphs of one or two lines are already in the hands of the Government; but be that as it may, Colonel Robinson has found means to effect a good understanding with all the companies. The East India Railway is said to have given in its adhesion to the transfer.

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The negotiation of the terms on which this is to be made is now going on, but it presents no real difficulties. Fortunately, as the *Pioneer* remarks, "there is no need to come on the financial department for any assistance in the matter. No sums of money will pass, and the purchase is merely a question of account between the companies and the Government. Nor will any serious reorganisation of the Telegraph Department be rendered necessary by the impending expansion of its functions. The existing *personnel* of the lines will pass under the authority of the Government, most likely without any serious modification."

THE Mayo College at Ajmir is attracting aristocratic students in a very satisfactory way. The first of Major St. John's pupils, the Maharao Rajah of Alwar, went into residence at Ajmir in October last. During the following month seven more were sent by the Maharajah of Jaipur, and six came from Jodhpur, the younger brother of the Maharajah being among the number. At present, there are twenty-three pupils at the College, and there are reasons for hoping that the Udaipúr State will shortly send a further reinforcement. As yet there appears to be no enthusiasm for the college among the Chiefs of Rajputana generally, and a certain amount of benevolent pressure has no doubt been brought to bear on the fathers of the boys already enrolled, in order to procure their attendance. But the object in view, the general elevation in character and intelligence of the future generation of Chiefs throughout a great province, would amply justify the exercise of some little influence from above. The Mayo College has now become a solid reality. The education of the youths is rather backward, some of them being unable to read or write their own language, to say nothing of ours; while their taste for active games is limited, we hear, to lawn tennis played only in the early morning, or just before sundown.

A GENERAL order just issued in India provides that "field firing" is to take place at all stations where suitable ground can be obtained, in lieu of the ordinary "range skirmishing," as hitherto practised by the drilled soldiers of European and native regiments.

WE observe that the Deputy-Commissioner of Darjiling, Mr. Edgar, has gone to Sikhim, to confer with an officer of the Thibetan Government and the representatives of China on the subject of the road which the British Government is endeavouring to construct from Darjiling to Sikhim.

THE total number of *bighas* under poppy cultivation in the Bahar and Benares Opium Agencies during the year 1874-75 was 869,666, which yielded an out turn of 98,178 maunds of opium. An opium *bigha* contains 3,015 square yards, or about five-eighths of an acre. In Bahar, 510,313 *bighas*, under cultivation in the year under review, gave an out-turn of 58,977 maunds, as against 60,861 maunds from 410,278 *bighas* under cultivation in 1873-74. In Benares 359,353 *bighas* yielded 39,201 maunds in 1874-75, as against 43,000 maunds from 328,654 *bighas* in the previous year. It will thus be observed that in the past year, with an increase of cultivation, there was a decrease of out turn in both agencies. In the case of the Benares crop this is partly explained by the damage done by violent hailstorms in February; but no particular cause is assigned for the falling off in the Bahar yield. The experimental sowings during the season were confined to seed selected by the Curator of the Botanical Gardens. In seven instances only out of twenty-two was the produce of seed supplied by Mr. Scott larger than the yield from the ordinary seed. During the present season it is hoped that the experiments will be more carefully conducted. The experiments in Persian and Malwa seeds not proving successful, have been discontinued. The interchange of seeds between the sister agencies, and in the case of Bahar a further interchange between the districts lying north and south of the Ganges, although at first successful, has not answered expectations, and Government has directed the abandonment of Benares seed for Bahar. The services rendered to Government by Mr. R. Abercrombie, the late Bahar Agent, and by Mr. C. F. Carnac, the late Benares Agent, are suitably acknowledged in the report from which we have quoted. Dr. Sheppard's work in connection with the preparation of morphia and narcotine at the Ghazipuri factory is also commended. "Dr. Sheppard's labours," we are told, "have at last been attended with complete success, and there is now a steady demand for morphia from all three presidencies."

SUFFICIENT proof of the inefficacy of Professor Halford's great ammonia remedy for snake-bites comes to us from Melbourne itself. A number of medical men in that city went quietly to work the other day, and procured a good many different specimens of Australian snakes. In some cases dogs were bitten directly by the snakes, and ammonia applied. The fangs were extracted in other cases, and the whole poison infused into the dogs so as to insure a perfectly fair trial. The ammonia failed, although immediately applied, and the dogs died all round, except in cases where the snake itself proved to be almost harmless. The verdict of the conclave was against the Professor, and supported the view of the best authorities in India.

IT is stated in a telegram of yesterday's date from Bombay, that although the result of Mr. Grosvenor's mission has not been allowed to transpire, it is surmised that his report will strongly implicate the Chinese General Seetahi, who was degraded by Imperial decree, and sent to take his trial at Yunnanfou in February last.

Odds and Ends.

MR. R. OBBARD, C.S., goes as Assistant Commissioner to Hingan-ghat.

SIR STUART HOGG has returned from his trip to Madras.

CAPTAIN W. S. BROOKE goes as Deputy Commissioner to Sambalpur.

COLONEL STEPHENS, commanding at Delhi, retires in July next.

NAWAB ABDUL GHANI, C.S.I., and his son, Khajah Ahsanula Khan Bahadur, have subscribed Rs. 3,000 to the Northbrook Memorial Fund.

MR. H. LUTTMAN JOHNSON officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Kachar.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. E. PEARSE is appointed Examiner of Medical Accounts in Madras.

MR. F. W. R. COWLEY, in charge of the Patna Wards Estates, is going on furlough for nineteen months.

THE loss on the Secretary of State's Bills in April and May has been Rs. 22,04,650, being Rs. 141,920 less than the estimated loss.

MR. J. C. GEDDES is appointed Judge of Murshidabad, but has gone on leave for three months, and Mr. J. F. Stevens officiates.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. GORDON acts as Deputy Inspector-general of Police in Bengal during the absence of Colonel Paterson.

MAJOR W. J. BELL acts as Commandant of the 2nd Cavalry, Haidarabad Contingent, during the absence of Colonel Westmacott.

AT the end of March eighty-one of the 632 civilians on the Bengal Establishment were absent on furlough or other leave.

MORE rain is wanted in many parts of Behar, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur.

THE Bombay Government has applied to be allowed to retain the services of General Kennedy for two years longer.

COLONEL THORPE, of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, retires at the end of the year.

REPORTS are being prepared of the various products of India that may be used for dyeing.

THE capital of the Bank of Madras has been reduced to Rs. 50,00,000.

A MADMAN at Mattra has wounded twenty-three persons, of whom two have died.

THE report that two officers had set a dog upon a coolie at Lucknow has, upon investigation, been proved to be untrue.

CAPTAIN F. MACMULLEN has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Delhi.

LADY LYTTON gave a ball at Peterhoff on the 30th May.

MR. RIDSDALE is appointed Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

LIEUTENANT HAYNES has been appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways in Sind.

SIR T. MADHAVA RAO is about to form a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Baroda.

LIEUTENANTS-COLONEL THOMAS PIERCE and Thomas Woolaans Holland, Staff Corps, have retired from the service on the pension due to their rank.

THE Nawab of Rampur has undertaken to pay the cost of a light railway from Moradabad to Rampur.

CHOLERA still continued very bad in Kashmir, though it was decreasing.

THE Commission on the debts of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal has been dissolved.

THE REV. E. JERMYN is appointed Chaplain of Benares.

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CHOLERA is reported to have broken out at Naini Tal.

COLONEL BALLARD, Master of the Bombay Mint, is going to England.

A PARSI merchant has been fined Rs. 500 for shipping country liquor from Bombay to Madras and Calcutta as French brandy.

THE results of the experiments in smelting Bengal iron with coal from Bengal in England have been satisfactory and encouraging.

MR. JUSTICE BOULNOIS, of the Punjab Chief Court, was going on leave early in June.

HEAVY rain fell throughout Assam during the week ended the 11th May, and the weather has been generally favourable for tea, though in some parts the damp and cold has interfered with the manufacture.

ABOUT 500 troops have been sent from Peshawar to Cherat for change of air this season.

THE survey for the new line of telegraph to Upper Assam has been finished, and it is hoped that work will soon be commenced.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR JOHN LOUIS, of the Bombay Army, retires at the end of the year.

MAJOR WALKER, of the 32nd Pioneers, is very ill at Ambala.

COLONEL SHAW STEWART is expected to succeed Major-General Walker as Secretary in the Public Works Department, Madras.

RANI RAKMABAI has had her allowance increased from six to twelve thousand rupees a year.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL WILLIAMSON is expected to succeed Dr. Balfour as Surgeon-General in Madras.

THE Proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette* have bought the *Mofussilite*.

COLONEL MACMAHON acts as Commissioner of Hissar, and Colonel Hall, from Amritsar, acts as Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

COLONEL CUNLIFFE acts as Commandant of the 29th Native Infantry, vice Gordon, gone on furlough.

SURGEON-MAJOR COOKSON acts as Civil Surgeon of Kuch Behar.

MAJOR A. SEAGRIM is appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Oudh Circle.

LIEUTENANT H. R. ROSE, of the 34th Regiment, is appointed an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

COLONEL G. SWINEY is posted as District Superintendent of Police at Benares.

MAHARAJAH KUMAR PARTAB SING, brother of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, is said to be going to England next year at the invitation of the Prince of Wales.

DEATH OF LORD SANDHURST.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death, after a few days' illness, of General Lord Sandhurst, colonel of the 38th Regiment, which took place at his residence in Grosvenor-square yesterday (Friday) afternoon, between four and five o'clock. The malady that terminated thus fatally was congestion of the lungs, and his lordship may be said to have died comparatively in the prime of life, having only completed his fifty-seventh year on Wednesday last.

The deceased, Wm. Rose Mansfield, Baron Sandhurst, was the fifth son of the late Mr. John Mansfield, of Diggeswell House Herts, by his wife, Mary Buchanan, daughter of General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S. He was grandson of Sir James Mansfield, formerly Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He was educated at the Military College at Sandhurst, and on leaving there, in November, 1835, entered the 53rd Regiment, with which he served several years in India, being in the Sutlej Campaign in 1846, while he was present at the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, acting as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh (afterwards Viscount) Gough, at the last named, and for which he received the medal and clasps. Lord Sandhurst commanded the 53rd in the Punjab campaign in 1849, and was present at the battle of Goojerat, for which he also received the medal with clasp. On the outbreak of the Indian mutiny he was ordered to India, and left within a few hours' notice to take an important part in the active operations which followed. He was appointed chief of the staff of Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, with the local rank of major-general in the East Indies, and served throughout the war in 1857-58-59 in that capacity. His Lordship greatly distinguished himself at the relief of Lucknow, and was mentioned in the highest terms of praise by Sir Colin Campbell in his despatches, and for his gallant services on that occasion was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. In May following he was promoted to the rank of major-general in the army as a further recognition of his valuable services as chief of the staff. He was present at the battle of Cawnpore, where he was slightly wounded; the advance on Futteghur, and the action on the Kalee Nuddee; the siege of Lucknow, the campaign of Rohilkund, battle of Bareilly, &c. Lord Sandhurst also served in the campaign in Oude in 1858-59, including the actions of Doondea Khaira, and the Trans Gogra campaign, resulting in the complete subjugation of the Province of Oude. For his military services in India he received in April, 1859, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament "for the eminent skill, courage, and perseverance displayed by him during the military operations, by which the insurrection of India was effectually suppressed." Lord Sandhurst returned home, and was appointed in August, 1870, successor to General Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, which appointment he relinquished in August last year. He was raised to the peerage in March, 1871. His lordship married, Nov. 2, 1854, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Fellowes, of Shotesham Park, Norfolk, by whom he leaves surviving issue four sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Hon. William Mansfield, born August 21, 1855, succeeds his father in the peerage.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—A contemporary says it is rumoured, we do not know whether on reliable authority or not, that the Rev. J. Ireland Jones, of the Church Mission, has accepted the post of Episcopal Chaplain for Dimbula.

COURT-MARTIAL. — At a general court-martial, assembled at Bareilly on April 8, Private Reilly, of the 1st Battalion of H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1. With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Bareilly, on or about March 14, struck with his clenched fist on the face and knocked down Sergeant J. O'Donovan, of the same regiment, the said Sergeant J. O'Donovan being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 2. With having, at Bareilly, on or about March 14, been drunk.—The Court found that the prisoner was guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years and to be fined £1. Approved and confirmed: Three years of the penal servitude awarded to be passed in India.—FRED. P. HAINES, General, C.-in-C. in India.—Simla, May 5.—At a general court-martial, at Jullundur, on March 24, Gunner Perkins, A Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st charge: Conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in leaving his tent at Camp Umballa after tattoo, on the night of Feb. 3, and having remained absent till about 11.30 o'clock, P.M. of the same day. 2nd charge: Disgraceful conduct, in having, at Camp Umballa, on or about Feb. 5, stolen the following property belonging to Gunner William Bennett, of E Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, viz., three shirts, of the value of six rupees or thereabouts, and one pair of drawers, of the value of one rupee or thereabouts. 3rd charge: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Camp Umballa, on or about Feb. 5, struck with his clenched fist Acting Bombardier T. Clarke, A Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, the said Acting Bombardier Thomas Clarke being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 4th charge: Having at Camp Mogul-ke-Serai, on or about Feb. 8, when a prisoner in confinement in the guard tent of his battery, escaped from such confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority. 5th, 6th, and 7th charges: Having made away with articles of his kit.—The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, except 6th and 7th.—The Court sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the following articles, viz., one pair of cloth trowsers; and till he shall also have made good the sum of four rupees, the value of his great coat; and three rupees and two annas, the value of his extra blanket. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from H.M.'s service. Approved and confirmed.—Three years of the penal servitude awarded are to be passed in India.—FRED. P. HAINES, General, C.-in-C. in India.—Simla, May 5.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Mooltan, on April 11, Gunner J. Jones, of C Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st charge: Conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Mooltan, been absent from barracks after tattoo on March 7, and remaining absent till about 11 P.M. of the same date. 2nd charge: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Mooltan, on or about March 7, struck with his clenched fist Bombardier and Acting Provost Sergeant T. McSweeney, of the same battery, his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 3rd charge: Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Mooltan, on or about March 7, broken away from the escort ordered to confine him, and having then and there struck with his clenched fist Bombardier and Acting Provost Sergeant T. McSweeney, of the same battery, and used towards him insubordinate language, the said Bombardier T. McSweeney being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 4th charge: Insubordination, in having, at Mooltan, on or about March 8, when being marched as a prisoner from the orderly room, made use of threatening language regarding Bombardier and Acting Provost Sergeant T. McSweeney, of the same battery, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"Yes, I will strike him again."—The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges. Sentence: To suffer penal servitude for the term of five years; the Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from H.M.'s service. Approved and confirmed. —Three years of the penal servitude awarded to be passed in India.—FRED. P. HAINES, General, C.-in-C. in India.—Simla, May 6.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Dr. J. Killermaster, M.D., formerly Lieut. in the 49th Regt., at Meriden, Warwickshire, June 18, aged 67. Gen. Lord Sandhurst, Colonel of the 38th Regt., at Grosvenor-square, June 23, age 67. Surg. R. J. Scott, M.B., H.M.'s 60th Regt., at Calcutta, May 26. Lieut. H. Wyndham, 21st Royal (N.B.) Fusiliers, at Exeter, June 9. Major gen. P. Benn, R.A., in Europe.

MADRAS.—J. Stokes, Esq., late Madras C.S., at Bath, June 17, aged 86. Qrmr. R. W. Jones, at Madras, May 27.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Poynter and two children, Mr. H. J. Hadrow, Capt. J. McK. Hartigan, Mr. A. Hunter, Mr. C. Noble, Mr. W. Sutton, Miss Goodman, Mr. Albert Needles, Mr. W. A. Glazebrook, Dr. G. Lilley, Mr. C. F. Sutton, and Mrs. Custy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

June 23. From BOMBAY.—A lady and gentleman and infant.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, June 24, 1876.

THE INDIAN ASPECT OF THE DEPRECIATION IN THE SILVER CURRENCY.

IT is only a few years ago that the last panic cry was raised in the monetary world; and that was "the scarcity of silver." The new financial shibboleth proclaims a depreciation of the silver currency, and a fall in value so great and serious as seriously to affect the exchanges and financial systems of the world.* Long experience has proved how prone and susceptible the money market is to currency fluctuations; and we know that on frequent occasions the Government has had to come to the aid of the Bank of England with Parliamentary amendments of the Bank Charter Act, of which Peel's Act of 1844 was the most remarkable for the elasticity it gave to the Bank issues of the period. Whether we are to attribute the recent extraordinary fall of silver in the markets to financial connivance in maintaining a highly artificial system of exchanges, or to the ordinary working of the natural laws of currency we are not practical economists enough to pronounce a dictum on. But we have a right to assume, at any rate, that the enormous amount of the French tribute paid into the Berlin Exchequer—as the result of the Franco-German war—representing, as those payments did, the French silver currency, was in itself well calculated to produce a disturbance in the silver circulations of those countries as well as all others. But it will be thought it really requires only a fair application of monetary laws to meet the present "silver" difficulty with an equipoise and a satisfactory solution.

In what way the Indian money market is affected by the silver glut it will now be our task to set forth.

The "Indian Budget" for 1876-77, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st March last, points to the discovery of the depreciation of silver as a matter that must perforce affect financial calculations all through, in regard to Indian interests. We propose, therefore, to state the question as viewed by the Indian Finance Minister, Sir William Muir, in preparing his latest financial statement. An examination of the figures of the Indian Budget for 1876-77 enables us to discern the extent of an evil which has for some time been foreshadowed, however obscurely, in the absence of the proper statistics to guide us in judging how far the "block" established in European currency must be participated in by India.

A simple arrangement of the general figures of Sir William Muir's statement, and the laying down of as clear an explanation as it will permit of, may afford some general idea of the "difficulty" that has confronted and confounded the Indian financial system.

The subjoined extract is from the *Economist*:—

The revenue, expenditure and deficit of the three years with which the Indian Financial Statement deals are as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1874-5 (actual)...	... £50,570,000	... £54,501,000	... £3,931,000
1875-6 (regular estimate)	50,991,000	... 53,887,000	... 2,896,000
1876-7 (budget estimate)	50,480,000	... 54,095,000	... 3,515,800

And the explanation we have to refer to as showing how the depreciation of silver operates is the following, afforded by a financial contemporary whose words we shall here use. Analysing the Indian Budget the *Economist* (May 27) observes:—

That while the expenditure on public works extraordinary is estimated as about half a million less in the current year than in 1874-75, and although there was in 1874-75 an expenditure of £2,238,000 on famine relief, which is now wanting, yet the estimated deficit in 1876-77 is pretty much the same as it was in 1874-75. There is no famine now, but the finances of India show as great an annual deficit as ever; and to a large extent this must be due to the increased loss by exchange, which operates as prejudicially as a famine. This loss is now estimated at £2,322,000.

The silver depreciation does not account for the whole sum by which Indian finance is to the bad, as compared with 1874-75 (leaving out the finance expenditure), there being still a difference of about £800,000 to be accounted for, but the depreciation is manifestly the main evil.

Comparing the Budget estimate of 1876-77 with the regular estimate for 1875-76 our financial contemporary discovers a similar result, observing that the figures are conclusive as to the great effect of the fall of silver.

This fall (the *Economist* points out) clearly helps to make India as badly off in 1876-77 without a famine as it was in 1874-75 with a famine, and worse off by over a million than in 1875-76, although there was then a famine expenditure of over £600,000, and the increase of loss by exchange had already begun to be felt.

The writer, in reviewing the general accounts of the last Indian Budget, approves of one marked feature in it; he approves, namely, of the care that has been used to keep down general expenditure and the diminished appropriations for public works. That the chronic evil plight into which Indian finance has got by the fall in silver should be thus met by a tight rein upon the expenditure, inspires confidence that the financial system will be extricated from its present monetary handicapping.

The *Economist* complains that it is not altogether the fall in silver that produces the Indian deficits, but a much more important item—Army expenditure—which, however justifiable, ought not to be "slurred over," as the writer criticising Sir William Muir's estimates considers it is, and most unduly so, by the Indian financier.

* The largest coinages of silver were in 1854 (£2,432,116), and in 1862 (£1,035,412). The coinage of silver fell in 1869 to the small amount of £76,428.

Correspondence.

THE LATE INDIAN NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Indian correspondent of the *Times* has telegraphed that the Supreme Government have sent home a report on the unsatisfactory state of the Indian Marine, and proposes the re-establishment of a local navy. But to re-constitute an Indian Navy will be no easy task, and one that will require at least a generation to effect. The officers must acquire the language and a knowledge of the feelings and prejudices of the races among whom their lot will be cast. The old Indian Navy could also point to a glorious roll of service, and their traditions acted as an incentive to the young officers to emulate the example of their predecessors. *Esprit de corps* and traditions count for something in the profession of arms; they are plants of slow growth, but a service can scarcely be complete without them.

In 1613, nearly half a century before the existence of the Guards or any regiment of the line, the Indian Marine was struggling victoriously with the Portuguese Navy for the dominion of the Eastern Seas, and afforded protection to the infant commerce of the East India Company, who never would have so ill requited their faithful protectors as to abolish the service. The following are the principal achievements of the service:—The capture of Ormaz; the operations against Kharrack and for the relief of Bussorah; the capture of Surat; the extermination of the power of the pirate chief

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Angria; the actions fought with the Mahratta fleets and French privateers, when the small Company's cruisers never lowered their flag save to greatly superior force; the two expeditions of 1809 and 1819 against the Joasmi pirates; the expedition to Mauritius and Java; the two China wars; the Persian war; the two Burmese wars; and finally the Indian Mutiny, where they had no less than 1,800 officers and men engaged, and of which General Sir George Jacob has written in the following terms:—"The services of the Indian Navy during the rebellion are beyond praise. They deserved a better reward than its abolition after the danger had passed away."

This, Sir, is only a brief summary of the services achieved by the Indian Navy during the two and a half centuries of its existence, and their surveys of the Eastern Seas are not less commendable and extensive. Wherever they served, like their brethren of the Royal Navy, whose example it was their proudest boast to follow, they did their duty, and yet their existence was cut short by the stroke of the pen of a Secretary of State. Probably Lord Halifax has learnt to look back with regret to this act, one of the last of his long administration of Indian affairs.—Yours faithfully,

C. R. LOW, Lieut. late Indian Navy.

London, June 17, 1876.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

INDIA AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The *IndianDaily News* remarks that the belief is very general in India that the charm of the Prince's genial manner won over the native chiefs and gentlemen who came into contact with him in a remarkable way, and it believes that this belief rather under-estimates than exaggerates the fact. But it seems to be mischievous, or at all events in questionable prudence, to treat the personal conquests thus made over native hearts as lasting or valuable: and it is doubtful whether the political feint of flashing about an imaginary trust in native loyalty compensates all Englishmen sufficiently for the loss of respect which they suffer in native estimation, whenever Englishmen attach undue importance to native sentimental outbursts. Englishmen are in India by the right of conquest, and whatever is bitter in such an occupation will probably last so long as race antipathies and religious prejudices separate Englishmen from natives. If the influences which led to the mutinies of 1857 were to recur to-morrow no one in his senses can believe that they would be counteracted by the outbreaks of sentiment which followed the Prince's interviews with native chiefs. And if this be the case, what is the precise value of the loyalty of which so much parade is made; and is the parade itself calculated to do any good? Either the Prince's visit had so completely charmed native princes, and through them all native society, that no grievance, however bitter, could ever again make them disloyal, or the loyalty of which his Royal Highness was pleased to speak is the merest moonshine. It is an open question whether moonshine is ever of much use in adjusting the graver complications of life; and the English tenure of India is made up almost exclusively of complications of this kind. But his Royal Highness's most serious error was contained in his last remarks. In concluding his speech, "he made a complimentary allusion to the native troops." Now, it may seem like carping to take exception to so seemingly innocent a remark, and it may perhaps be said that we have no right to infer from the meagre wording of the telegram that any very extravagant praise was bestowed on the native army. But a demi-official discussion that has already taken place in India has prepared us for the particular class of views about the Indian Army with which efforts were made to impregnate the Prince of Wales in this country. We know, too, how with seemingly careless jealousy, picked troops were "accidentally" thrown together about Delhi at the time when the Royal visitor went to the camp, and what care was taken to leave on his mind the idea that the troops which he saw were fair specimens of the entire Indian army. And if the Prince, on his return to England, does or says anything to spread this mischievously false notion of the Indian army in England, at a time when that army is publicly referred to as half-demoralised and is said to be falling to pieces, and if his observations should in any way tend to the postponement of urgently needed reforms, his Royal Highness will have ill-requited the country for the pleasure which it is acknowledged to have given him.

RAILWAYS OR CANALS?

The *Friend of India* observes that General Cotton has been telling us for these twenty years past, and is telling us in more earnest tones every year, that we may connect the whole North-West of India by navigable canals with Calcutta, that will carry any quantity of produce whatever at *one-tenth of a penny per ton per mile*; and that we may construct these canals for one-tenth of the sum per mile that we have spent over our lines of railway. And while there is no one who says "We cannot," there is no one that has ears to hear. We are like deaf adders to it all. He tells us that we may make the rivers navigable at all seasons, and connect the whole of India therewith by canals, covering the country with waterway, and may do it all at the most trifling cost; while we work on like moles at our railways, and doubtful projects of irrigation, pulling up every now and again to take "Morrison's pill," and stop our public works expenditure. And the mercantile community is as deaf to it all as the Government; painfully labouring to bring down wheat to Calcutta at a cost of carriage that precludes its entering the unlimited market for it in Europe. We know that wheat is selling at this moment, 180 miles on the Calcutta side of Nagpore, at six shillings the quarter, and the height of our statemanship is "Morrison's pill." And no remonstrance is made, no step taken, to rouse the Government from its profound sleep and profound delusions. It is of no use to tell the State what other lands are doing; that men are everywhere waking up to the fact that railways cannot carry raw produce at the required rates; and that the improvement of their water communications is what other Governments are earnestly bent upon accomplishing. We have slept over it all for a generation of years, and shall wake up to it probably by the year 1900. We would not have the light railways stopped for a moment, but, instead of "Morrison's pill," would press on the work of cheap communications with all our might.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE FUTURE.

The *Pioneer* remarks that the Indian Civil Service, as at present constituted, owes its origin to Lord Cornwallis. From the very first it was stamped with class prejudice, not to say injustice. The principle was that, while all the lucrative appointments in all departments were given to covenanted Europeans, almost all the real work was done by Asiatics with little or no pay. It is actually a fact that at first the moonsifs were "left to find a subsistence in a small commission on the value of suits" (*vide* "Marshman," Vol. II. p. 38). How this system worked may be read in the pages of the Hon. F. Shore, himself a member of the privileged class. On the the other side, no doubt, was to be set what Marshman also records, that "many of the civilians were connected with some of the best families in England, and served to give a high tone to the service . . . . and their intercourse with the people was uniformly marked by kindness and consideration." All that state of things has passed away. The administrative Jack-of-all-trades, maintaining an aristocratic position of control, while the real work was done by the obsequious native experts, was a sort of ingenious Robinson Crusoe, making the best of his desolation, and happy in the assistance of many a willing Friday. No idea of any other division of labour had ever presented itself, in those days, except that by which the white man did the decorative duty, and the black man the practical, It was like Sydney Smith's image of the rector and his curate expressed by the embroidered bell-pull with the string behind. At the present day, though in a shorn and withered condition, the so-called Civil Service no doubt exists. But it has no longer the advantages of old. As the Commissioners write: "The brilliant pictures drawn of the attractions of an Indian career have lost something of their brightness . . . . At the same time the pecuniary value of an Indian appointment has been sensibly diminished; if it be true that while the salaries of civilians have remained the same, the price of commodities has greatly increased." This was written in 1874. Since then the discontent of the service has flamed out in the sight of all. Crowded in their own ranks, they have to undergo a fierce competition in various branches of employment with the experts who in each department have qualified by a long special training and apprenticeship. Nor, indeed, apart from class prejudice, is it reasonable that this should not be the case. It can scarcely be expected that a man who has successfully conducted the duties of an officer of the departments of finance, education, sanitary inspection, police, or what not, will sit quiet while he sees all his just expectations confiscated. Yet this is what happens so long as the lucrative posts, as fast as they become vacant, are bestowed upon outsiders, just because they happen to be either successful schoolboys or disappointed graduates of an university. Here, then, is the source of the whole of the extraordinary divergence of opinion to which we have referred. It is required of people that they should solve the insoluble, and show the way to produce, so to say, a breed of cattle that shall be good for all purposes at once. We want to have horses equally suitable for the plough, the hunting-field and the omnibus, though they are to receive all their training on the Newmarket racecourse. If, however, there be any truth in the doctrine of "Division of Labour," it will follow that each department ought to be recruited departmentally from candidates possessed of departmental knowledge and guaranteed departmental prospects. And the reason why no two people can agree as to an uniform training for a general civil staff corps with priority of claim to all well-paid appointments, will then perhaps be found to be that such a body ought not to exist any longer. There would probably be but little difficulty in applying

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this conclusion to practice. The members of the body now in employ might be distributed among the various departments according to taste and fitness. For the future each department would be separately recruited according to its own needs. Thus the lower judicial posts would be given in the first instance to pleaders and barristers, and the judges afterwards would be promoted from one grade to another. For administrative work, which must before long be detached from judicial duty, officers can be found in the staff corps and among the unconvenanted service, native and European. Financial appointments might be made from home by maintaining, so far, the present system of competition. The officers of the educational service ought, of course, to be taken from the high honour men of the universities. A committee could soon prepare a detailed scheme of this sort. Official routine may be, and in all probability will be, immensely scandalised at such a proposal.

Bengal, Upper India, &c.

STATION TALK.

PESHAWAR, *May* 21.—The statement advanced some few days back in one of the papers, to the effect that the aide-de-camp of the Governor-General, after a short interview with the Commissioner, had proceeded *viâ* Michni to Cabul, seems to be one of those numerous wild fancies in which frontier correspondents so often indulge. Anyhow, if the aide-de-camp had passed through Michni he must have done so with great secrecy and without any escort, as nothing is known of any British subject having passed our frontier at Michni. I have heard of a certain Arab, whose name I cannot recall, who, having a great desire to visit the hill country, determined on making an excursion there, and now finds himself in durance vile, and a ransom of some Rs. 4,000 put upon his head. Foolish Arab to leave his peaceful valley and the safe shelter of British territory; I am glad to see that some effort is being made to keep the bridges of boats down on the rivers between this and the Doaba forts, and the arrangements now in force on the Shubkuddar roads are extremely good. There has been a most marked change in the weather during the last ten days, and so cold has it been that every one has had to go back to winter clothing, and one night a fire was quite acceptable. Fancy that in India on the plains in May! The mornings and evenings are wonderfully cool, and one can still do without a punkah at night, if the mosquito curtains are fine enough to ward off the sandflies, for those annoying insects abound here. The detachments have left for Cherat, and now everyone is able to go there. The British officer from Fort Mackeson has come in, and I am told that everything has been satisfactorily arranged with the Affridi, who has at last consented to give up the road for a certain sum. I am not, however, in possession of full particulars, but will give them to you when I hear them; but I have no reason to doubt the truth of what I have told you, and that next cold weather will see our friends the Affridis admiring the engineering skill of our D.P.W. I trust, however, the feelings of those wild gentry will not be so unfavourable to that department as those entertained in a certain quarter, not one hundred miles from Peshawur, where punkahs that should be supplied by them, although most urgently required, are kept back. They say that those now suffering from this negligence on the part of the Public Works can hardly be recognised, so disfigured have they become from sandflies and other pests. Dr. Tandy, whose wife was so seriously injured some time back by the fall of the roof of the room in which she was sitting at the time, has succeeded in obtaining damages to the amount of Rs. 8,200 against the houseowner, one Ramjee Mull, a commissariat contractor. I trust that other landlords will take a lesson from this in future, and keep their houses in a better state of repair than they have hitherto done. I believe that Ramjee Mull has appealed, but I do not think he can have any chance of getting the judgment in the case upset.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

SIMLA, *May* 27.—Of course there is not much to tell you in the way of news, as the changing of the mail day brings round the time for a weekly letter too soon for much of interest to have happened in the interval. The ball at Benmore was reported as even a greater success than the last, and the dancing was kept up with spirit till two in the morning. Yet everyone bemoans the very inferior style of the music, and so perhaps some energetic people may exert themselves to procure better dance music some day soon. The cricket-match was decided in favour of Simla, though the All Hill station champions made a better fight the second day. The Gymkhana yesterday was well attended, and Annandale, pretty as it is, never looks so well as on these festive occasions, for we like a landscape with figures to give it life. Much disappointment was felt that none of the many ladies who graced the scene were venturesome enough to enter the lists for the tilting of the ring. It is a pretty sport, but naturally requires practice ere a public performance is ventured on. To-day the levee in the morning and the State dinner party in the evening are the grand events by which her Majesty's birthday is being kept up. On Wednesday morning the grand salute reminded everyone of the answering echoes which would sound in every corner of the British dominions on that day. In the evening another salute announced the arrival of the Maharajah of Jeypore, accompanied by Captain C. Bayley, who is acting for Colonel Beynon, during the absence of the latter on leave in England. Clouds seem to tell of coming rain, and as the Chor had a black cap on yesterday, all excursions, picnics, and outdoor amusements are doomed, for a cloud on the Chor means rain within forty-eight hours. The skates have not yet arrived from England, and as those used were made in the bazaar here, and are minus their gutta-percha fittings, aspiring rinkers anxiously await the coming skates. There is to be a bazaar for the benefit of the Delhi Mission, and there is to be another later on, with wider aims, fewer supporters, and less chance of success, as its chief promoters do not belong to the Established Church. So if we go on the principle of helping the weak, the latter demands our attention.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON.—Mr. Rivers Thompson's many friends will be glad to hear that the last mail from Burmah has brought accounts of his health which are quite reassuring. He has not for years been so well as he was when the mail left, and, as he finds Burmah suits him far better than Bengal, there is at present no likelihood of his vacating the Chief Commissionership.—*Englishman*, May 27.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—(ALLAHABAD, *June* 1.)—Mr. Peacock, Officiating Commissioner, with Mr. Inglis, of Cherrapoonjee, and his wife were out after tigers. The elephant upon which the party was mounted becoming frightened, threw the lady and her husband out of the howdah. The latter thereupon severely assaulted the mahout, and finally speared him. The man was reported to be lying in a dangerous state at Lall Bagh.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Rumours have been circulated about the prevalence of discontent among the engine drivers of the East Indian Railway, but an up-country contemporary states very confidently that it is asserted on the best authority that the drivers are perfectly contented, being tried men, in whom complete reliance is placed by their employers. And they have justified this confidence by showing themselves willing and ready in recently working away an unusually heavy traffic of seeds, wheat, and other grains from Cawnpore and its neighbourhood.

THE EMPRESS PROCLAMATION.—There are one or two noteworthy points about the "Empress" proclamation. One is, that it seems to consist chiefly of exceptions—occasions on which and documents in which the new title shall not be used. Another is, that while it very properly provides a Latin and an English style, it says nothing of any Indian language. This is a curious omission, considering that the title is mainly intended for India. We suppose the Cabinet at home did not like dictating to the Viceroy in so purely local a matter as translation. If they would only be equally modest in other things!—*Pioneer*.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—A European, named John Fraser, residing at No. 3, Waterloo-street, was charged with an attempt to commit a rape on his child, Elizabeth Jane Fraser, eight years of age. It appeared from the evidence that on the night of the 22nd May, the defendant, who was under the influence of liquor, maltreated his wife, and on her leaving the apartment, where they were residing, he attempted to commit the offence in question. The magistrate, after taking down the depositions of the witnesses present, adjourned the case to Monday for the evidence of Dr. Woodford, who examined the person of the child.

THE LATE COLONEL MEADOWS TAYLOR.—Last year Colonel Taylor's strength and eyesight began to fail, and in the hope that the climate of the Deccan might do something towards restoring his enfeebled health, his medical advisers sent him to this country to pass the winter. He found himself, however, but little benefited by the change, and in the month of March returned home, still far from well. His decease will be lamented by all, but especially by the surviving Anglo-Indians of the older generation, the men of the times before the Mutiny, in whose now fast thinning ranks his disappearance leaves another gap which in the nature of things can never be filled.—*Friend of India*.

ACCIDENT AT INDOR.—(INDOR, *May* 28).—A very serious accident occurred at Futtiabad (the principal station between Indor and Oojein) last Friday, by which a guard, named Harris, lost his life. In consequence of there being no means of turning the train on the line the engine on its return trip to Indor works backwards, with the brake-van in front. It appears that he had got into the van waiting for the train to start, and that he had seated himself on the edge of the van with his face towards the engine; the driver, instead of starting the train gently, gave the engine full steam, which jerked it forward. Poor Harris was thus thrown violently from the brake-van on to the line, the entire train passing over him, cutting his body into bits, which were then and there collected and thrown into the ground. He leaves a wife and child.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

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SIRDAR NARAIN SINGH.—Government officials in the Punjab say they have never heard of Sirdar Narain Singh, about whom the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords on May 16 said that he promised to submit to the House the petition to return to the Punjab. The person alluded to is believed to be the Ram Sing, the Kuka high priest, an expatriated Sikh Sirdar, whose return from Burmah is not considered to be all conducive to the peace and quietude of the province.

THE ITALIAN CONSULSHIP.—The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* remarks that dead men's shoes would seem to be objects of eager competition in Calcutta in these hard times. Within a few hours of the announcement of M. Lamouroux's (the late Italian Consul at Calcutta) unexpected decease, I hear, no less than a hundred and fifty telegrams were sent to France or Italy, by aspirants after one or other of his appointments. Yet the Bishopric of Calcutta is going a begging, and, at least, one man on the spot is said to have refused the over-onerous post.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS.—It is said that Colonel Robinson, Director-General of Telegraphs, who is now at home, is making arrangements for transferring the telegraphs on the Indian Railways to the Government of India. This plan has already been adopted on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, and the G. I. P. Railways, and it seems probable that the other lines of railway will also soon adopt it. The carrying out of these arrangements will be merely a question of account between the companies and the Government, and will not involve any serious reorganisation of the Telegraph Department.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.—Some excitement has been caused in Calcutta by the Commissioner of Police prohibiting a Christian missionary from preaching by the side of the Course. It appears to be considered an interference with the liberty of the subject. It is quite a mistake, however, says the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*, to suppose that public thoroughfares may be used for any purpose; and there is nothing unreasonable in requiring a man, whose vocation is to collect a crowd, to follow it at such a distance from a common thoroughfare as shall remove all risk of its producing inconvenience to passers-by. Had a Mohammedan missionary selected the same place for his exhortation, Christians would, probably, have considered that it was Sir Stuart Hogg's duty to send him to a quieter place.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—There is a probability of a railway line being constructed from Moradabad to Rampore in the North-Western Provinces, the Nawab of Rampore having undertaken to defray the cost. Another line, and one, the *Englishman* thinks, of greater commercial importance, has been under contemplation for some time, but hangs fire for want of assistance from native capitalists—we refer to the line from Furuckabad to Cawnpore. A third line connecting Ghazeepore with the Zamania station of the E.I. Railway appears to have been abandoned for the same reason. Sir John Strachey's views regarding light railways as feeders for the main line, however, are the same as those of his predecessors, and it will not be long before we see a net-work of them in the province he governs.

A SOLDIER DROWNED AT RAWAL PINDI.—A letter from Rawal Pindi, in the *Times of India*, says:—A melancholy accident has occurred here, resulting in the death of a young soldier of H.M.'s 9th Regiment, named Roofey. It appears Roofey and three of his comrades went out fishing in the river behind the park; Roofey separated from the others and strolled up the bank for about half-a-mile, and, it is supposed, feeling it hot, went in for a bath; he evidently got beyond his depth, and not knowing how to swim, was drowned, no assistance being at hand. A native who was passing by, seeing the body floating, informed his comrades of the fact, who, proceeding to the spot, got the unfortunate man's body out, and found that life was extinct. A post mortem examination was held on the body, and a verdict of death from accidental drowning recorded.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—The reference we made on Thursday to a rumour that the chairman of the B.I.S.N. Company had made an offer to the directors of the P. and O. Company to take over the stock of the latter under a guarantee, not unnaturally excited some interest in the city, especially amongst parties interested in either. There is reason to believe that if such an idea has ever been entertained, no knowledge of it has reached the parties interested in the former company, as would probably have been the case had there been good grounds for the rumour. We mentioned it under due reserve, and presumed that it would be so received. There can be no harm, however, in making an explicit declaration that whatever may have taken place in England, nothing is known in Calcutta of any such offer or arrangement as that indicated.—*Indian Daily News*, May 27.

A HOT-HEADED BRITON.—The Calcutta *Statesman* gives some particulars of an occurrence near Dacca of which we have received a special telegram:—"A very unpleasant matter reaches us from Dacca. We are told that on Sunday last Mr. Peacock, the Commissioner, in company with Mr. Inglis, of Cherrapoonjee, were out after a tiger on elephants, Mrs. Inglis being one of the party. The elephant on which the latter was mounted got frightened and became unmanageable, throwing the lady and her husband out of the howdah, upon which the latter severely assaulted the mahout and finally speared him. The man lies, we are told, in a precarious state at the Lall Bagh, and the town is in excitement from the belief that the matter will be hushed up instead of being brought into Court. It was rumoured on Friday that the man was dead, but the report seems to have been contradicted in the afternoon. Our informant adds that Mr. Inglis is unfavourably known for his treatment of the people; and though we do not for a moment vouch for the truth of the statement, it is our clear duty, we think, to bring the matter to the notice of Government. Every allowance must of course be made for the excitement under which the assault was made, but men must learn to govern themselves even when excited; and an attempt to hush up a charge of this serious nature cannot be permitted."

THE CROPS.—The following are the remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ended May 18:—"In Madras the rain has been slight, and none has fallen in Kurnool and Malabar; in the latter district the want of rain is retarding agricultural operations. From Bombay the only rainfall reported is a shower at Kaira, and slight rain in Sattara and Sind; in the latter province the river is at present lower than at this time last year; rain is wanted for sowings in the South Mahratta country. In Berar and the Central Provinces there has been no rain; preparations for the *kharif* are progressing. There has been no rain in Central India; in Rajputana showers are reported from Jeypore and Bhurtpore. In Bengal the weather has been stormy and rainy in the North, Central, and Eastern districts; in the Southern districts of the Delta and in Chota Nagpore and Orissa the fall has been insufficient; in the Bhagalpur and Patna divisions the rain has been very partial and scanty, and in some districts none has fallen. Ploughing and sowing are going on where the rainfall has permitted. No rain has fallen in Oudh. In the North-Western Provinces rain is reported from Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, and Almora. In the Punjab there have been showers throughout the province, except in Peshawar and Rawulpindi. Good rain has fallen in Assam. In Mysore there has been an abundant fall, and prospects are now good. None has fallen in British Burmah."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL.—The ball in commemoration of the Queen's birthday, which was held at the Town Hall on Friday last, was a complete success. The Hall looked very well, though nothing special in the way of decoration had been attempted. But why paint the lily? It was not crowded, but well filled, there being more than 150 people present; and it was evident that all were bent on enjoying themselves, and succeeded. Whitaker's "Almanac" says that, in India, May is the most trying month in the year, the heat being most oppressive, and at times almost unbearable, which is a useful extract for a home letter for an exile wishing to elicit sympathy from his relatives; but, if "Whitaker" was at the ball, the gloss would be removed if he should add, as he might justly do, that nevertheless, there is "life in the old (Anglo-Indian) dog yet." For dancing can be be carried on from 9.30 P.M. until 2.30 A.M. with an amount of go and vigour which is not always seen even in November and December which (to quote our good friend "Whitaker" again) are the most pleasant months in the year for Europeans. A good deal of this was no doubt owing to the refreshing showers [tropical Queen's weather] in the day-time, which had reduced the temperature to comparative coolness, much more to the melodious strains of the band of the gallant 12th Regiment, which "discoursed" a capital selection of music, in a style which gained them the well-merited thanks of the community; but most of all to the chaperones, with whom it lay to make or mar the ball's success. By their unfailing kindness they made it so, and, having a crown of honour at our disposal, we offer it to them with profound respect, and we are sure we may add expressions of the deepest gratitude from the younger generation.—*Englishman*, May 29.

THE LATE FAMINE.—It has been thought advisable to postpone the public meeting that was to have taken place this afternoon. We have heard of a native combination to attend this meeting, and swamp the voters for the Resolutions. Whether this has had anything to do with the postponement, we are not in a position to say. We may not inappropriately reprint in this place what the writer of the "Week" in our last Saturday evening's issue says, regarding the arguments urged against the meeting:—"Some of the arguments that have been urged against the meeting are strangely fallacious, or inadequate. One writer argues that it would be alike ungenerous and impolitic to complain of waste in a good cause—ungenerous because of the kindness of the motive; impolitic because Government might, in future, think twice before helping people who ungratefully insisted on examining the bill. With reference to the first of these arguments, it involves two fallacies. First, that, because charity is kind, therefore waste, under the cover of charity, is also kind; and, secondly, the fallacy of treating Government as an entity, distinct from, and independent of, the people. The writer forgets that Government has no money, either to spend, or to throw away; but that, when it relieves a famine, it is spending the people's money, and that it is, an essential condition of its trust that it should exercise proper thrift and care. With reference to the second argument, that to complain of

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the waste would be impolitic, because it might disincline the Government to be charitable in future, I would point out to the writer that one of the weightiest reasons for insisting on economy is, that waste like that of 1873-74 must ultimately, if repeated, render it simply impossible for the Government to relieve famines at all. It must end in financial bankruptcy; and, in a bankrupt State, a famine-stricken population must, from the nature of things, as far as State help is concerned, be left to die.—*Englishman*, May 29.

A LOVE STORY.—The Lahor paper publishes the following:—"A tale of real love comes from our law courts. A proud Mussalman, calling himself a Rajput, although no true Mohammedan dare have a caste, had a daughter for whom nobody was worthy in his opinion. She burst into full womanhood, wasting her sweetness on the desert air, when she fell in love and eloped with a gardener's son. The happy pair were married somewhat informally before a friendly Lumberdar and his 'Bhai,' and it is also said that they appealed to the moon and stars as witnesses. These cannot be now called into court, for the course of true love, which never did run smooth, was in this case also not untrue to its tradition. They lived in perfect happiness and never quarrelled, although they had been married fully six months, when the enraged parent accused the gay Lothario of abduction, took away his daughter from him, and engaged her to a boy twelve years old. Now it seems to us that the whole thing is a farce. In the first place, there is no caste among Mohammedans, and in no other respect can the marriage in question be called a *mésalliance*. In the second place, in a country where 'Chadar dalna' is a sufficiently formal recognition of the sacred tie, the living together for so many months of the happy pair within the knowledge of the husband's acquaintances, at all events, ought to be at least as valid as a Scotch marriage; and, lastly, the absurdity of the parent's claim is sufficiently shown by the betrothal of a woman of three and twenty (ladies are said not to overstate their age) to a boy of twelve. In the meanwhile, the disconsolate Rajput beauty yearns for the deserted gardener, who in dire distress calls on heaven, the 'hakims' and sympathetic souls for redress, and enacts for their edification the story of 'Leila and Majnun.' Will the courts have mercy and restore her to him, or will they give her to the boy of twelve years of age?"

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.—On the night of the 9th May a band of dacoits or professional thieves, consisting of forty men, mounted on twenty camels and ten on horses, made their way into Oodeypore, near the Meywar State, where they surrounded and took possession of seven camels loaded with opium, belonging to merchants on their way to Agra. The dacoits got clear off with the booty, but the *bipárees*, who escaped, ran and reported the matter to the Raj Hakim, Jussraj, who lost no time in acting on the information. He collected twelve sowars, picked men, and started in pursuit, leaving others to alarm the villagers and send help after his party. The robbers were traced to a spot about sixteen miles off, where they had concealed themselves in the jungle, taking advantage of a ravine for protection. On reconnoitring the position, the Hakim was of opinion that with his small force he was at too great a disadvantage to warrant an attack, so he retired his party into a deserted chowkey hard by, and waited for the villagers whom he expected were on the road, but finding they did not come he determined on attempting something unsupported in the way of a surprise. He arranged his plans well, and contrived to let three volleys from different points simultaneously amongst the gang, but the thieves were on the alert, and directly returned the fire without attempting to escape. They had not all muskets, but those who had none were armed with swords, so that the Hakim considered it advisable to avoid a hand-to-hand combat until he succeeded in equalising the numbers by killing or wounding as many of the thieves as possible. This desultory fighting continued for about three hours, when the Hakim was made aware of the approach of the villagers: he sent instructions to them to surround the spot, so that none might escape; he collected his sowars and charged into the midst of the foe; the fight then became desperate; the Hakim and his men fought like lions, and the robbers, knowing their lives were at stake, refused to surrender, but the *cordon* of villagers soon closed in, and the whole of the gang was captured, not a man escaping. The casualties were fifteen dacoits killed and nine wounded. On the Hakim's side, two sowars killed, four wounded, and the Hakim himself with one sword-cut and two bullet wounds in his body. The opium was recovered, with much valuable property, with camels and horses, which were all brought into Oodeypore, and thirty-five prisoners, who were all safely lodged in jail with the captain of the gang, who was severely wounded. We have not been able to ascertain his name. On the following day the Maharajah of Oodeypore held a Durbar, and presented Hakim Jussraj with a handsome khillut, including a valuable jewelled turban, also a large piece of land for himself and his children for ever. Each of the sowars received a *nuzzu* of five gold mohurs, and sixty beegahs of land, and the families of the two deceased are specially provided for, the children being adopted by the State as particular favourites. This gang of dacoits or *borees*, so called, is said to have been for some time past the terror of the district. Its race is run, and we are of opinion that so long as the Maharajah of Oodeypore gives such substantial proofs of his admiration for pluck, he will never want for brave men to fight his battles.—*Star of India.*

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 26. Str. India, Moulmein; str. Nizam, Southampton.—28. Str. Roma, Coolian; str. Socotra, Bombay.—29. Str. Sea Gull, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per India.—Mr. G. Buhmeyer and Mr. Ziegler.

Per Nizam.—Commander Fairley, Captain Garbett, Captain Wilkinson, and Mr. Boylan.

Per Socotra.—Mr. J. T. Jeleise, Mr. T. Maccabe, Mr. H. Skinner, Mr. E. Evans, Mrs. Stewart, and Capt. Bulloch.

DEPARTURES.

May 26. Slieve Donard and Chrysomene.—27. Str. Ethiopia.—29. Strs. Mahratta, Asia, and Dorunda; Lord Lyndhurst.—29. Eugenie and Frank Flint.

Commercial.

Calcutta, May 30, 1876.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
5 per Cent. Sa.	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 8 to 100 12
4 Do. Transfer Stock	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	101 14 to 102 2
4 per Cent....	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	101 8 to 101 14
4½ per Cent., 1872...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	100 10 to 100 14
5½ per Cent., 1869-60	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 2 to 103 6

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1894)	Rs. 110 8 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 .. (1885)	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	111 0 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	112 8 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	113 0 to 114 0

EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 5-16d.
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 11-16d.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted at Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10 ...	102 to 103
Assam Tea Company...	20 ...	595 to 600
Bank of Bengal	1000 ...	1400 to —
Bank of Upper India Limited)	100 ...	123 to 124
Bengal Coal Company	— ...	1300 to —
Coal Company	1440 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	— to —
Ditto (Contributory)	500 ...	— to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700 ...	270 to —
Central Cachar Tea Company	200 ...	143 to 145
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris	500 Fr.	600 to 610
Delhi and London Bank Shares div.	250 ...	160 to 165
E B. Indigo Company	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ... ... £20 or	218 ...	272 to 275
East India Tea Company	100 ...	78 to —
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ... ... £20 or	218 ...	265 to —
Equitable Coal Company	250 ...	160 to 165
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250 ...	182½ to —
Howrah Docking Company...	500 ...	180 to 185
India General Steam Navigation Company	1000 ...	500 to 510
Lower Assam Tea Company	£6½ ...	41 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	500 ...	*†200 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)	£12½ ...	110 to —
Punjab Bank	100 ...	60 to —
Simla Bank	500 ...	510 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	£10 ...	27 to 28

* Time bargains. † Transactions.

FREIGHTS.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£2 5 0 to £0 0 0 ...	No ship.
Sugar	Nominal ...	,, ,,
Rice	2 12 6 to 2 15 0 ...	,, ,,
Seeds	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Jute	3 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	,, ,,
Cotton	Nominal. ...	,, ,,

Madras.

STATION TALK.

GUNTUR, *May* 16.—The proceedings of a recent meeting of the Guntur Circle Local Fund Board contain a few items that deserve notice. The Board appointed a superintendent of vaccination for their circle. Before the appointment was made, the president of the Local Fund Boards of this district sent up a letter to make known his decided disapproval of appointing an East Indian to this important office, on the ground that *Natives* have difficulties enough to contend with in this department, ergo, East Indians have many more to overcome in such a capacity. I must confess that, so far as I can see, this letter ought never to have been sent up to this Local Board; for it taboos a whole class of men, many of whom are far more fit to hold the office of superintendent of vaccination than natives are, for various reasons, among which are (1), The present class of natives, from whom a superintendent of vaccination must be selected, are high caste, and no high caste native will give his consent to having a low caste native vaccinator under him, except by

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compulsion. The consequence is, the Pariah and Chuckler quarters of a village or town are neglected or avoided altogether by himself or his caste vaccinators. (2), It is only a matter of opinion that East Indians have more opposition to overcome among the natives in the matter of vaccination than natives have. I do not say that a native cannot succeed equally as well as an East Indian in persuading people to be vaccinated; but then his caste prejudices confine him only to the caste community, while the non-caste people are deliberately overlooked. (3), An East Indian or any non-caste man who is qualified for the office of Superintendent of Vaccination has as much right to be appointed as a native has, *i.e.*, if the terms of the Queen's Proclamation and the law of equity are worth anything. It is, therefore, most unfair to taboo an East Indian, or any non-caste man, and thus prevent him from being appointed to a position for which he is in every respect qualified. A letter from the Deputy Inspector of Schools was read, which strongly urged that the Inspecting Schoolmaster who is under him be heavily fined because he had not visited a school for a period of seven months. In reply, the Inspecting Schoolmaster states that there are 140 schools to be visited by him twice during the year, which, according to his showing, has but 240 work days, and moreover he is not permitted to visit more than one school a day. Hence, it would be impossible for him to visit all these schools as required. The Board did not impose the fine recommended, but referred the matter to the Inspector of Schools for further information as to the rules and regulations under which these subordinate Inspectors are required to work. Owing to the difficulty expressed in the Inspecting Schoolmaster's reply, a goodly number are of opinion that more Inspectors ought to be appointed for this Circle, in order to ensure a more thorough and more frequent inspection and examination of the schools now under the care of the Board.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

Miscellaneous.

LEGAL.—Mr. H. H. Shephard, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter in the High Court of Madras, for the Indian Law Reports, from the date of receiving charge from Mr. J. H. S. Branson.

MANDALAY NEWS.—Mandalay city is reported quiet. Small-pox is said to be raging among Europeans and natives. Cholera has also made its appearance in the city; on an average there are said to be nine deaths a day. A heavy storm burst over the place on the night of the 1st instant, causing much damage to native houses. The thermometer stood at 93 deg. Fahrenheit when last our correspondent wrote.—*Rangoon Times*, May 16.

REMOUNTS FOR THE SILLADAR FORCE.—Thirty horses have been purchased from Bombay for the use of the local Silladars, and we learn that about sixty more are wanted, and that the supply will be indented from Madras The breeding establishment at Coongul, where there is an extensive farm, is progressing favourably, and it is reported that the colts bred there will, in future, be drafted to the different regiments.—*Bangalor Spectator*, May 27.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A Madras paper publishes news from Trichinopoly that Mr. Scaife, the jailor of the District Jail at that station, was, on the 16th instant, convicted by the District Magistrate, under Section 409 of the I. P. Code, of having embezzled Rs. 800, public money, entrusted to him in the capacity of jailor. In consideration of his previous good character the magistrate dealt with the prisoner leniently, and sentenced him to two years' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500; in default to undergo six months' further simple imprisonment.

LAND IN KURG.—The land exchange question is the most vexatious Government have had to deal with in Kurg, the value of land in that province having considerably risen of late years. A Bangalor paper states that the extensive forests there are for the greater part reserved for Government purposes, and the supreme authorities in Bengal wish that such portions of the reserves should be strictly guarded from encroachments. The planters in several cases apply for lands for coffee cultivation, which the Government cannot, without prejudice to their interests, grant, and this leads to considerable dissatisfaction.

FIRE AT KADAPAH.—Intimation has been received at Madras from Kadapah to the effect that a good portion of the railway station house has been burnt down. The fire is reported to have originated at the lamp-room of the station, and extended to the station master's room and the refreshment store-rooms. Much valuable property has been lost, the station books have, to some extent, been burnt, and the necessary inquiries are being made. Some of the officers of the company have been sent up from Madras to make particular inquiries as to the origin and extent of the accident.—*Madras Standard*, May 29.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last a peon was accidentally shot by one of the railway employés out in the jungles about forty-five miles from town. It would appear that several of the overseers or workmen had obtained for purposes of self-defence, against bad characters, we presume, a box containing five or six revolvers. One of these was taken out and loaded, and then replaced in the box by one of the men, who in shutting it accidentally slammed the lid against the loaded revolver, which went off, the bullet passing through the box and hitting the peon who was standing close by. We understand the man was shot through the spine; he was immediately carried into town and conveyed to the hospital, but died next day from the injuries he sustained.—*Rangoon Times*.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.—The Governor and his Council are hard at work, and "Council days," which hitherto came at the offenest but once a week, have lately come more frequently, and public business is being pushed forward. The latest news from Ootacamund is to the effect that the question of the re-organisation of the Public Works Department is said to be again on the *tapis*. An officer from Bengal lately visited this Presidency in order to report on our Department of Public Works; and he is said to have drawn up a memorandum of a scathing description, tending to show that the Department is a century or so behind the age, and that reform to be effective should commence at the top of the tree. It is also reported that the Account Branch of the Madras Public Works Department is, with the Bombay Branch also to be assimilated to that of Bengal.—*Madras Athenæum*.

DEATH OF SIGNOR HILLIER.—The death of this celebrated equestrian at Secunderabad is announced. Mr. Hillier arrived in Madras with an equestrian troupe in, we believe, the year 1845, and gave some lively entertainments in this city in the compound of the Polytechnic Institution, which were well attended by all classes of society. Such exhibitions were a novelty in Madras at the time, and the troupe accordingly did a good business. After leaving Madras the troupe made a tour in the north, visiting various parts of India. Some eight years later Signor Hillier settled down in Bangalor, where, a ter training some Mohammedan youths in the mysteries of the circus, he gave several entertainments. The late Rajah of Mysor having engaged his services permanently, Mr. Hillier removed with his trained performers to Mysor, where he resided for many years, enjoying the friendship of the Rajah. The complete mastery attained by Mr. Hillier over the horse was astonishing. On the death of the Rajah he seems to have been engaged by the Nizam, where he spent the latter years of his life in comparative retirement. He was a short thick-set man, full of vigour and possessing an indomitable will.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE "MEERA SAIB."—The native barque *Meera Saib*, of 416 tons, belonging to this port, got on shore on the night of the 15th May, and by daylight became a total wreck. The vessel left Moulmein on the 18th April last, laden with a cargo of teak timber, and was bound to Madras. After being out to sea about sixteen days she encountered heavy weather, and the vessel made some water, but nothing to endanger the safety of the vessel. Not being able to fetch their destination, they bore away for Cocoonada, and sighted Hope Island Lighthouse at five P.M. on the 15th May, and while steering for Coconada-roads, and in consequence, we hear, of neglecting the lead, which is the only guide at night in approaching this anchorage, they unexpectedly sighted breakers a-head, and let go both anchors; but the vessel had already run into inextricable danger, which was not long in closing her existence. She bumped away during the whole night, sending all her three masts over the side, and by daylight of the 16th May she broke in two. The crew made a raft of the floating timber, and was ultimately rescued by two boats, and brought to the Master Attendant's office, who, we hear, has inquired into the case. Now, we would ask, is this loss to be passed over without an official inquiry? Had the vessel been under the command of a European, an investigation would have been immediately held, and if the loss had occurred through the default of the commander, he would be punished, so that he could not earn his bread, perhaps, for a twelvemonth, which is a very heavy penalty. If such be the state of the law with reference to European commanders, surely something should be done to protect life and property from ignorance and inefficiency when entrusted into the hands of native commanders. No notice is taken of these losses when they occur under native commanders, and yet we think that a careful perusal of the Statute under which these cases are inquired into will show that native commanders are not exempted from its provisions. We would call the attention of Government to this anomalous state of things. Fortunately there were no lives lost, excepting a poor lad of thirteen years of age. The vessel is breaking up fast, and her cargo of timber is floating about in all directions, and inviting salvors to secure it.—*Coconada Advertiser*.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 26. Oxford, Otago and New Zealand; Glenvoy, Covelong.—27: Her Majesty, Calingapatam; str. Madura, Bombay; str. Duke of Buccleuch, Calcutta.—28. Reigate, Negapatam; Mofussilite, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

May 28. St. Anne, Masulipatam; Oxford, Calcutta; str. Baghdad, Rangoon; str. Madura, Calcutta; Henry Miller, Masulipatam.

THE salt revenue last year was £6,036,495, as compared with £6,000,424 during the previous year.

THE Bombay Government have sent to the Secretary of State their objections to the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.

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Commercial.

Madras, May 31, 1876.

EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	1s. 8⅛d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight...	1s. 8⅛d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 8⅛d.
,, ,, at 3 months	1s. 8⅛d.
,, ,, at sight	1s. 8⅛d.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... ... 20 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan 1859	... 3⅛ pm.
5 per cent. ditto 1856-57	... Nominal.
4½ per cent. 1870	... 101⅛
4 per cent. 1832-33	... }
Ditto 1835-36	... } 100
Ditto 1842-43	... }
Ditto 1854-55	... }
Ditto 1872	... 3⅛ to 4 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... ... each Rs. 10-13-0

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s.; Light Freight and Indigo, £4; Skins, £4. 5s.

Bombay.

REPORTED TRANSFER OF SIND.—The Karachi paper learns from a highly trustworthy source that a telegram passed through that station on Friday last to Bombay, intimating that Sind had been annexed to the Punjab. The telegram had been despatched from England.

THE SABARMATTI BRIDGE.—One of the most marked traces of the late floods at Ahmadabad—the destruction of the great bridge over the Sabarmatti—has been erased, for we learn that the new railway bridge over the Sabarmatti River, near Ahmadabad, which was commenced in December last, was on Friday last inspected and passed for traffic. The bridge consists of twenty-two spans of sixty feet clear each, and is from seventy-two to ninety feet high from the foundation. This work is an excellent example of rapid construction.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 29.

DEATH OF MR. CAPSTICK, OF KARACHI.—Mr. Capstick, the European Preventive Officer at Keamari, died last Saturday morning, rather suddenly. He had been ailing for some time, but nothing serious was thought to be the matter with him. The evening previously he was walking about and conversing with his friends. It is believed that an accident which befel him a short time ago, while he was going up the side of a vessel in the harbour, caused some internal injuries. Mr. Capstick had been for some years employed as preventive officer, and was always considered to be a quiet, well-disposed man. He has left a widow and family wholly unprovided for.—*Sind News*, May 22.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.—The Bombay Corporation met on Wednesday last, and adopted an address of congratulation to her Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India. The meeting was attended by the Parsee and other native members of the Corporation, numbering some thirty persons, but only six European members were present. The speeches on the occasion were set, and had evidently been greatly studied beforehand; they are filled with Oriental imagery toned down to suit Western ideas, and express fervent loyalty and attachment to the throne, and pleasure at the assumption of the title of Empress of India. Considerable political advantages are anticipated from this new title, more particularly in the effects expected to be produced on the princes of India, who, it is thought, will in future look upon the Queen as representing the paramount power really and truly, and pay greater regard to the internal Government of their several territories.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 29.

THE KAFILAS FROM KHELAT.—A letter in the *Pioneer* says:—The progress of the mission up to the present has shown that no hostile demonstration will be made in Khelat, notwithstanding the presence of an escort. The immense kafilas, worth six lakhs of rupees, which accompanied the mission, are now safe at Candahar. Another caravan of 650 laden camels has since passed through the Bolan Pass in safety, whilst a large kafila, which had been detained at Gandava, has been conveyed to Khelat at the request of his Highness the Khan himself. All these kafilas have been escorted, under arrangements made by Major Sandeman, by men of the Brahoi and Biloch tribes, and not by the escort, as it was not considered desirable to expose the troops to any fresh risk of cholera. These matters, of no small importance in themselves, augur well for the ultimate success of the mission; and I think that the eventual attainment of the ends of Government may be considered as secured, if the Government continues to support its officers in carrying out the policy which it has prescribed; and this I see no reason to doubt that it will do cordially and thoroughly.

ACCIDENT AT EGATPURA.—EGATPURA, *May* 26.—Another accident has occurred on the Thull Ghaut, near Egatpura through the foolhardy habit which drivers and firemen have acquired of laying down for forty winks on the line when detained for line clear. All up goods trains have to pull up at the scene of accident to pin the brakes down. At about half-past three this morning a goods train stopped for this purpose, and the native fireman is supposed to have slipped off the engine and laid down on the down line, probably worn out for want of rest, as the men have been very hard worked of late. A down train shortly after cut his right arm clean off by the shoulder; the poor fellow was brought into Egatpura and attended to by Dr. O'Sullivan, and remains at present in a very low state. This foolish practice should be at once abandoned. A driver lost his life the other day on the East Indian Railway under similar circumstances. The hard ballast, though far from comfortable, is cool; and exhausted nature tempted to rest often gives way to sleep. A very slight roll over will place a limb in jeopardy, about the least unfortunate result to be anticipated.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

THE AHMADABAD AND AJMIR RAILWAY ON THE NARROW GAUGE.—We understand that the Government of India has received a thority from the Secretary of State to proceed at once with the Ahmadabad and Ajmir extension of railway, and also with the extension from Nagpore to Chutteesgurh. This would have been very good news indeed to the citizens of Bombay, who are naturally looking gloomily at the present depressed state of trade and thinking that railway communications between Bombay and Rajpootana and Bombay and the heat of the Central Provinces cannot be made too soon, were it not that our information is accompanied with the intimation that the extension from Ahmadabad to Ajmir is to be constructed on the narrow gauge. We confess that this information surprises us, for we thought it would have been patent to Lord Salisbury that the extension in question had political and commercial claims to be connected with Bombay on the broad gauge which could not be overlooked. We have always held the opinion that now, since General Strachey's unfortunate policy of making narrow gauge lines in connection with broad gauge trunk lines has been already carried out in Central India and Rajpootana to a considerable extent, the best thing that can be done is to make the narrow gauge system of Rajpootana and Central India concentrate in Ajmir, and to connect Ajmir and Ahmadabad by a broad gauge line. This would ensure a tolerable degree of completeness and symmetry to these systems, as may be seen by a glance at the map. Khandwa, Mhow, Indor, and Nasirabad would be connected with Ajmir by a narrow gauge line, and Ajmir would have unbroken communication on the same gauge with Jaipur and Agra.—*Bombay Gazette*.

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.—According to announcement, a very large and influential gathering of the native inhabitants of the City and Camp of Poona took place last evening at Bhow Munsaram's house, in Vitail Peit, for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to her most gracious Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India. The spacious hall was crush-full, and there was a very fair sprinkling of the Parsee inhabitants: but only two Christians. Owing to the very late hour at which the proceedings were brought to a close, we are only able to publish a succinct account, and are compelled to leave out the address, a very lengthy and clever production. The chair was occupied by Shett Nana Furnawees; Rao Bahadoor Sadashew Govind Bullal, the Secretary to the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha, read the proposed prolix congratulatory address, the Maharathi translation being read by Mr. Antoba. Dorabjee Puddumjee, Esq., in a short speech, moved that the proposed address be curtailed, as a congratulatory address was only intended. He said that the grievances and political allusions embodied in the very able document were out of place, and that he did not clearly see of what utility they were, embodied as they are with a subject of a far different nature. Mr. Bomanjee Sorabjee, a solicitor of Bombay, in supporting Mr. Dorabjee Puddumjee's motion, made a capital speech in a loud and clear voice. Amongst other arguments for the curtailment of the congratulatory address, he said that our grievances, which are manifold, ought to be made to Parliament, through the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Shastri Apte also concurred with the views expressed by the two preceding gentlemen. Mr. Cassinath Trimbuck Telang, barrister-at-law, next addressed the assembly, and spoke in a very pleasing voice and in a very able manner. He differed as to the curtailment of the congratulatory address, and his ratiocinations and arguments were decidedly most cogent. He was supported by several other native gentlemen, whose names our reporter was unable to obtain. One of the native gentlemen present proposed that if the meeting was to be continued with statements and arguments for and against the curtailment, the congratulatory address had better be dropped. It was subsequently proposed that the question whether the proposed congratulatory address be curtailed or forwarded in its present form be decided by a show of hands, and when the proposition was put to the meeting there were eight for the curtailment, and the remainder—about five hundred—against it. The congratulatory address, which it is intended should be printed on parchment, was hereupon adopted. We would mention that great credit is due to Mr. Ganesh Wassadew Joshee, pleader and founder of the Poona Sarwajanick Sabha, and to Rao Bahadoor Sadashew, Govind Bullal, the Secretary, for the arrange-

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ments made for the carrying out of the very laudable object for which this public meeting had been convened.—*Puna Observer*, May 30.

BARODA.—Writing about the affairs of Baroda, the *Englishman* remarks that they are outwardly placid and prosperous, but it is scarcely likely that they can as yet be settled on a sound basis. Sir T. Madhava Rao, the skilful and politic Dewan, keeps the Government of India well posted up, we understand, as to the state of the cash balances. These are said to be very flourishing, and it is significant of the measure taken by this astute politician of the Government of India's political capacity, that he relies on a full treasury to answer all doubts, and prove to remote Simla beyond dispute the striking success of his administration. Full coffers are precious in the eyes of thrifty statesmen, and Sir Madhava Rao deserves full credit for the revenue side of his operations. On the other hand, there are such things as unsatisfied claims and quasi-State obligations, which ought, in some shape, to appear to the debit of overflowing cash balances. These liabilities may, many of them, be vague, and the claims ill-defined; but they are, nevertheless, a great fact in the Baroda situation. Doubtless, they are tangled enough; some of them rest on tradition and custom; some on the verbal promise of former Gaikwars, ratified by more or less of recorded enjoyment; others are family claims, about which the chief dispute is as to the amount; while others, again, are based on feudal or political compromises, and have been more or less acknowledged by Sir Richard Meade's commission, or by British Residents. But this jungle of conflicting claims is just the field for the exercise of Sir Madhava Rao's special talent for close investigation and prompt discrimination. Yet we believe that not only are the great bulk of these claims on the Baroda treasury still undisposed of, but some which, in spite of the worry of Colonel Phayre on one side, and the corrupt darbarees on the other, had been put into shape by Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee and his colleagues before the catastrophe still remain unsettled. These claims are chiefly made by jewellers of Baroda who were in the habit of leaving parcels of jewels "for approval" with Mulharao and even with his predecessor Khunderao, upon which advances had occasionally been made. These jewellers are now told to take back their pearls and diamonds, but the market is flat now, as Mulharao has disappeared. The *Englishman* concludes by remarking that—"Perhaps, in these particular essays of sharp practice, the Dewan will be considered to have the best of it; but these exceptional cases are inconsiderable sets off to the protracted, if not systematic, procrastination which many *bonâ fide* claimants have to endure whilst the present master of Baroda leisurely counts the young Gaikwar's money. It will be said that this dead-lock could not obtain without the British Resident's consent or oversight. There is force in this observation, and we cannot but fear that the lack of previous political experience is making itself felt in Mr. P. S. Melvill's case. Had he been appointed to the charge of one of the small Sikh States of the Punjab he would have felt comparatively at home, and have been more or less familiar with the intrigues and *personnel* pertaining to such State. At Baroda he is quite in a foreign land, and those with whom he has to work make him feel this at some points, and at others take advantage of his inaptitude or oversight."

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

May 28. Fanny Tucker, Boston; str. Gwalior, Shanghai; str. Europa, Liverpool. —29. Str. Euphrates, Bussorah; Khorasan, Liverpool.—30. Wm. McGillivery, Dunkirk; str. Travancore, Suez.—31. Str. Bellona, Liverpool.—June 1. Str. Vingorla, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From SUEZ.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Hogg, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Bollean, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Hardinge, Condr. and Master Bather, Mr. G. Potter, and Mr. J. Hayes. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Bulman. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Smale. From ADEN.—Surg. major Grant, Col. J. A. Fuller, Miss Minto, and Lieut. H. H. Brooke.

DEPARTURES.

May 29. Str. Ceylon, Suez, &c.; str. Mongolia, China, &c.; str. Akola, Kurrachee, via K. Coast; str. Lord Eslington, Trieste, via the Canal; Lauderdale, Falmouth, via London.—31. Str. Euphrates, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; str. Vixen, Liverpool, via the Canal; str. Cella. Liverpool, via the Canal.—June 1. Str. Australia, Genoa, &c.; str. Khandalla, Calcutta, via Coasts.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ceylon.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. N. Goreh. Mr. A. Wilson, Mrs. Roome and three children, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. J. Jarvis, Mr. F Winchester, Mr. J. Boory, Mr. P. Pallett, Mr. T. Fidley, Mr. C. Mallard, Mr. G. Stercliffe, Mr. J. Badge, and Mr. C. Powell. For VENICE.—Mr. Kleinknecht, Mr. T. S. Anderson, Surg. major Amesbury, Col. A. P. Etheridge, Mr. H. P. Bartlett, Mr. J. L. Lyell, and Lieut. col. R. Worsley. For BRINDISI.—Mr. D. Layborn, Col. Shewel, and Mr. Eisenlohr.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Gwalior.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON—Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Poynter and two infants, Mr. H. J. Hadrow, Capt. J. McK. Hartigan, Mr. A. Hunter, Mr. C. Noble, Mr. W. Sutton, Miss Goodman, Mr. Albert Needles, Mr. W. A. Glazebrook, Dr. G. Lilley, Mr. C. F. Sutton, and Mrs. Custy. For VENICE.—A lady and gentleman and infant. For MALTA.—Mr. J. H. B. Warner.

RAILWAY.—We understand that the survey for the continuation of the line of railway from Morotuwa to Caltura has been completed and forwarded to Government. The next proceedings will be to call for tenders, but it will be understood that the prosecution of this line onwards will be made to depend on the land being appraised at much lower figures than that taken up for the first section.—*Ceylon Times.*

Commercial.

Bombay, June 2, 1876.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	House Rate 114¼
Ditto	Market Rate 114¼

EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 8¼d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 8 11-16d. Credit Bills.
5 ditto ditto	1s. 10 1-16d. Docts.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	100
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 11,000)	3100
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1409 xd.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 1120
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (Rs. 200) ...	195
Colaba Press Company (Rs. 3,000)	Rs. 3100
Coorla Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 875
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1100 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 3,667)	Rs. 1400
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (Rs. 150)	80
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,100) ...	Rs. 1170
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	267
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)...	1200
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
Mercantile Bank (Rs. 250)	300
New Bank of Bombay (Rs. 500)	933½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	725
Oriental Bank Corporation (Rs. 250)	480
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (Rs. 2,500)	750
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1135

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. —
,, ,, Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	,, 96
,, ,, Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	,, 101½
,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	,, 101¾
Five-a-and-Half per Cent.	,, 103¾
Gold Leaf 99½ touch	per Tolah. 18-11-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz.	,, ,, 19-0-0
Ditto Pekin	,, ,, 18-4-0

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-11-0
Spanish Dollars	per 100 290
Mexican Dollars	Do. 225
Five Franc Pieces	per 100 pieces 225
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... 106-8
Sycee Silver...	... 109

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT PROCTOR.—Mr. Hector Van Cuylenburg has, we hear, been appointed Government Proctor in succession to the late Mr. C. P. Morgan. A better appointment could not have been made.

DEATH OF A COFFEE PLANTER.—Mr. E. Hill, coffee planter, who was for some years a planter in Ceylon, in the employ of the Ceylon Company, and Messrs. Carey, Strachan, and Co., was found dead in his bed at Athirmaly, in Southern India, on the morning of the 3rd inst. His body was conveyed to Trevandrum, and a *post mortem* examination was held over it, which resulted in a verdict of death by poisoning. Mr. Hill's servants are all *non est*, and it remains to be seen whether they will ever be found by the police. Mr. T. H. Hill, of Beredewella, Matale, who is a brother of deceased, went over to Travancore by the last B.I. steamer.—*Ceylon Times*, May 23.

LAGGALA WONDER-WORKERS.—The people of Laggala, who have been prevented from working their rice fields from want of rain, assembled in a body and came to a resolution to obtain the rain they wanted by the aid of devil dancers. These last-mentioned impostors, having promised to give as much rain as was wanted, desired that preparations should be made for a *bali* offering, which should be continued for seven days. The people accordingly collected a sum of money and the necessary articles, upon which the devil priests made a huge and monstrous image of mud, with several smaller figures, and commenced the dance, and closed it on the 21st of last month, on which day all the village people assembled, and with loud acclamations dragged down and threw the images into a neighbouring stream, when the dancers predicted there would be heavy showers of rain; but unfortunately for the stupid devotees not a drop of rain came, and the people, who spent large sums of money on this foolish ceremony, returned to their homes much disappointed, while the devil dancers disappeared very much ashamed.

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Official Gazette.

CIVIL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 27.)

ABBOTT, Capt. H. B., polit. asst., 1st class, is deputed on special duty to Jhallawhar, and is ranked, for the period during which he may be engaged on that duty, as an additional polit. agent of the 3rd class.

BAILEY, R. J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Agra div. mil. works.

BARRON, J., exec. engr., Porada sec., Northern Bengal State Railway, reported his arrival on May 8.

GERRARD, A. S., asst. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transfd. from the Jhelum to the Ravi div.

HAMPTON, W. H., engr. apprentice on the establishment under the director of State railways, is permitted to resign his appt. in the P.W. Dept.

LITTLE, Capt. J. A., S.C., exec. engr., 4th grade, H.E. the Nizam's State Railway, is transfd. to British Burmah, railway branch.

LUSHINGTON—GORDON.—Mr. J. L. Lushington made over, and Mr. W. E. Gordon received charge of, the offices of acct. gen. and comr. of paper currency, Bombay, on May 13.

MACKINNON, M. C., asst. engr., 1st grade, is re-posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

QUINLAN, F. P., dep. exam., Rajpootana State Railway, is apptd. to keep charge of the accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway during the absence of Macdonald.

QUARRY, W., exec. engr., 4th grade, having reported his arrival, is posted to the Somastipoor div., Tirhoot State Railway.

RANSOM.—The services of Mr. H. S. Ransom, offieg. commander of the Indian Govt. steamer *Celerity*, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the chief comr. of British Burmah, from the date on which he may have assumed charge of his duties as offieg. master attendant and collector of customs at Bassein.

REID, A. G., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Dugshaie div. to the Chukrata-road div.

ROLLO.—The offieg. agent gov. gen. and chief comr. is pleased to make the following prom. :—Mr. J. Rollo, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Nusseerabad div. is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 1st grade, from March 1.

RYALL.—H.H. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to approve of the following appt. made by the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. of the N.W. Provs. :—Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt. E. C. Ryall to offic. as comdt. during the absence on leave of Major H. G. Ross, or until further orders.

SPAN—GREGORY.—Mr. J. M. Span and Mr. J. Gregory, exec. engrs., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Erinpoora div., on April 25.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to decide that the following addition be made to Sec. 25 of the Acting Allowance Code :—

"Provided that the salary of an officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office shall never exceed the salary which he would receive for officiating in the office."

The Gov. gen. in Council directs that the following be added to the instruction for filling up forms of last-pay certificates contained in Appendix A to the Civil Leave Code :—

(1.) The deductions to which the allowances of a Covenanted Civil servant are subject on account of annuity while he is on leave should invariably be stated in his last pay certificate. (See Section 3 of Supplement to the Civil Pension Code.)

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for the proviso in Section 34 of the Civil Pension Code :—

"Provided that the transfer is made on public grounds and not only in the private interest of the officer transferred, and that the consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department be obtained before an officer is transferred for service under a native State."

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 24.)

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, asst. settlement officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs is appointed to act, until further orders, as a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in the Cuttack dist.

Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, offieg. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Atia div. of the Mymensingh dist., is transfd. to Rajshahye.

Mr. J. G. Geddes, lately relieved of his special duty under the High Court, is apptd. to act, until further orders, as dist. and sess. judge of Moorshedabad, with effect from the date on which he joined his appt. Mr. Geddes is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. J. F. Stevens is reappointed to act as dist. and sess. judge of Moorshedabad during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Geddes, or until further orders.

Mr. G. B. Havelock, offieg. asst. supr. of police, Nuddea, is transfd. to Rajshahye.

Lieut. col. W. R. Cordon, dist. supt. of police, Nuddea, is apptd. to act as dep. insp. of police, during the absence, on leave, of Col. A. H. Paterson, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Blair is opptd. to act as dist. supt. of police, Nuddea, duigrn the absence, on duty, of Lieut. col. W. R. Gordon, or until further orders.

Surg. major H. Cookson is apptd. to act, until further orders, as civil surg. of Cooch Behar.

Mr. J. McArthur, offieg. 1st suptg. edgr., is apptd. to act as chief engr., Govt. dockyard, and surveyor of steam vessels in the port of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. McGregor, or until further orders.

Serg. J. Willing, supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd., in the interests of the public service, from the South-Western to the Sone Circle.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India Mr. W. Forsyth, L.R.C.P., and S.Ed., is apptd. surg. of Dehree-on-Sone, with effect from the forenoon May 9.

Serg. T. Green, overseer, 1st grade, is transfd., in the interests of the public service, from the Western Sone survey div. of the Sone circle, for special survey duty in the South-Western circle.

Mr. B. Mrrshall, overseer, 2nd grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service, from the Buxar div. of the Sone circle for special survey duty in the South-Western circle.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, May 20.)

Col. G. Swiney, dist. supt. of police, reported his return from furl. on April 20.

Mr. R. G. Hardy, asst. mag., Bullandshahr, is app. to offic. as supt. of the jail at that station, during the absence on leave of Surg. A. J. Willcocks.

Col. G. Swiney, dist. supt. of police, is posted to the Benares dist. from April 27.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts, joint mag., Farukhabad, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Aligarh during the deputation of Mr. J. C. Colvin.

Mr. R. D. Spedding, joint mag., Gorakhpur, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Gorakpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden.

Rev. E. Jermyn, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of Bengal, to be chaplain of Benares from April 26.

Mr. R. H. Story, asst. comr., Jhansi, to be in charge of the Mau sub div., during the absence on leave of Mr. J. V. Sturt.

Mr. R. J. M. Pocock, dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from Benares to Etawah.

Mr. A. E. C. Casey, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Ghazipur to Mirzapur.

Mr. R. J. Whitten, coll. of Customs, is transfd. from Hoshangabad to Agra.

Mr. G. A. Bradford, coll. of Customs, is transfd. from Agra to Hashangabad.

Mr. H. B. Parry, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Meerut div., is transfd. to the charge of the Jaunpur dist., Allahabad Provincial div.

Mr. H. Marsh, asst. engr., 1st div., Agra Canal, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Mr. F. S. Moore having passed the examination prescribed in P.W. Code, Chapter III. IV. 17, is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 2nd grade, from April 4.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, May 27.)

H.H. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following apps. and postings :—

Mr. C. W. P. Watts, joint mag., to offic. as mag. and coll., Farukhabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Harrison, or until further orders.

Mr. T. B. Tracy, joint mag., 1st grade, offic. as mag. and coll., Agra, from the 2nd to the 10th May, both days inclusive.

H.H. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr. H. G. Pearse, asst. mag. and coll., Farukhabad, to Benares.

The services of Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, settlement officer, 3rd grade, N.W.P., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., with effect from April 26.

Mr. F. W. Saunders, civil surg., Lalitpur, to Fatehpur, v. Mr. J. Sheetz, retired.

Mr. C. L. Bickers, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is app. to offic. for Mr. Black, until further orders, and accordingly transferred from the Agra to the Allahabad Provincial div.

With reference to notific. No. 390E., dated March 11, Mr. T. Knight and Capt. L. F. Boileau, R.E., exec. engrs., 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Rohilkhund Provincial div. on the afternoon of May 16.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 25.)

The following promotions are made in the Customs Dept., with effect from April 16, v. Mr. W. T. Blewitt, coll. of customs, 1st grade, ret. :—

Mr. E. Hickie, coll. of customs, Hissar, from the 2nd or Rs. 700 grade, to the 1st or Rs. 800 grade.

Mr. G. A. Bradford, coll. of Customs, Delhi, from the 4th or Rs. 500 grade, to the 3rd or Rs. 600 grade.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to sanction the following offieg. appts. in the Educational Dept. during the abs. of Mr. C. W. W. Alexander :—

Mr. J. Sime, offic. insp. of schools, Umballa Circle, to offic. in the 1st grade (Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250).

Mr. D. W. Thompson, inspector of schools, Mooltan Circle, to offic. in the 2nd grade (Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000).

Mr. J. Harvey, offic. asst. insp. of schools, Lahore Circle, to offic. as

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insp. of schools, Lahore Circle, in the 3rd grade (Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 750).

Mr. C. Pearson, M A., inspector of schools, Rawal Pindi Circle, is app. to offic. as director of public instruction, Punjab, during the abs. of Major W. R. M. Holroyd.

Mr. G. W. Leitner, Ph.D., M.A., principal, Govt. College, Lahore, is app. to offic. in the 1st grade (Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250), v. Mr. C. Pearson, but will retain charge of the Govt. College, Lahore.

Mr. H. H. Clarke, asst. insp. of schools, Umballa Circle, is app. to offic. as insp. of schools, Rawalpindi Circle, in the 2nd grade (Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000), during the period Mr. C. Pearson offic. as director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

Mr. J. A. Robinson, extra asst. comr., 3rd class, 2nd grade, to be extra asst. comr., 3rd class, 1st grade, with effect from Feb. 7, v. Mr. S. Macauliffe, deceased.

Mr. F. W. Pocock, offic. dep. registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to be an extra asst. comr., 3rd class, 2nd grade, v. Mr. J. A. Robinson, prom.

Mr. D. C, Macnaabb, comr. and supt., is app. to the charge of the Lahore div., as a temp. arrangement, during the abs. of Col. R. Young.

The temp. app. of Lieut. R. R. N. Sturt to offic. as qrmr. 1nd Punjab inf., in addition to his other duties, contd, in Punjab Order No. 56, dated April 12, had effect from Feb. 12, the date of Lieut. Lewes's departure on furl.

Mr. C. Fleming, asst. engr., 3rd grade, from the Heads Works div., Western Jumna Canal, which he left on April 8, to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canal, which he joined on April 16.

Mr. H. T. Tanner, exec. engr., 3rd grade, is transfd. from the office of joint secy. to Govt., Punjab, P.W. Dept., Irrigation Branch, which he left on April 28, to the Special Survey div., Derajat Circle, which he joined on May 2, and took over charge from Mr. Andrews, exec. engr., on May 6.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 20.)

Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., asst. comr., Wardha, is transfd. to Hinganghat, and will relieve Mr. D. A. Cameron, extra asst. comr.

Capt. W. S. Brooke, dep. comr., having reported his return from furl. to Europe on the 17th inst., is posted to Sambalpur.

Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, asst. engr., 1st grade, in temp. charge of the Saugor Road div. P.W. Dept., is granted two months' privilege leave of absence.

Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Nagpur to the Saugor Road div. P.W. Dept., and app. temp. to the charge of the latter div., v. Mr. R. J. B. Thomson, asst. engr., 1st grade, proceeding on priv. leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Railway Branch of the P.W. Dept., Central Provinces, has passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, May 20.)

Rev. J. Jones, of the Welsh Calvinistic Missionary Society, is vested with the power of granting certificates of marriages between native Christians in the dist. of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, C.S., secy. to the chief comr. of Assam, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Cachar, during the absence on furl. of Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, C.S., or until further orders.

Mr. K. Wight, C.S., to be asst. insp. of immigrants within the thannahs of Abidabad, Nabiganj, Lashkarpur, and Sankarpasa.

Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, C.S., is app. to be secy. to the Central Examination Committee at Shillong.

MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, May 27.)

HODGSON.—The undermentioned officer of the S.C., having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal warrant, dated Jan. 16, 1861, clause 2, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. col. F. G. Hodgson, Madras S.C., May 20.

PIERCE—HOLLAND.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 518, dated May 10, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1 of Jan. 1:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) T. Pierce, S.C., ordinary pension £365, annuity £324-4, retired May 10, to be paid in England. Lieut. col. (brevet col.) T. W. Holland, S.C., ordinary pension £456-5, capitalised value of annuity £3,790, retired May 13, to be paid in England.

TOKER.—The services of Capt. A. C. Toker, of the Bengal S.C., adjt. 18th (the Alipore) regt. of N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Provs.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Capt. A. Vallings, wing officer, and offic. 2nd in com. and wing officer, to offic. as comdt. 1st Punjab inf., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Major F. J. Keen, and pending the return from furl. of Capt. T. Higginson.

Capt. H. Howell, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, 1st Punjab inf., v. Capt. Vallings.

Capt. L. R. H. D. Campbell, adjt. 1st Punjab inf., to offic. as wing officer, in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. Howell.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Hyderabad contingent:—

Major W. J. Bell, 2nd in com. 2nd cav., to offic. as comdt., during the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. G. R. Westmacott.

Capt. H. S. Stewart, adjt. 3rd cav., and offic. 2nd in com. 4th cav., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Major Bell.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the following exchange of appointments in the Hyderabad contingent.

Lieut. F. R. B. Knox, squad. subalt. 3rd cav., to be squad. subalt. 2nd cav., v. Lieut. C. E. Gubbins, who exchanges in the 3rd cav.

Lieut. C. E. Gubbins, squad. subalt. 2nd cav., to be squad. subalt. 3rd v. Lieut. F. R. B. Knox.

COMMISSIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

It is hereby notified, under the authority of H.M.'s Government, that for all purposes, except for the calculation of service qualifying for admission to the staff corps, an officer's service will be considered as commencing from the date of his first permanent commission, that is, from the date of his commission as lieut.

From this commission the date of an officer's service for prom. in the staff corps and furl. and pension will be reckoned.

MILITARY WORKS.—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

The order of the Govt. of the N.W. Provs., irrigation branch, causing Mr. C. C. Anderson, offic. chief engr., 3rd class, to revert to tempt suptg engr., 1st grade, on the return of Col. Greathed from priv. leave, is contd.

Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, asst. engr., 1st grade, transfd. to 5th circle, is posted to the Lahore div., mil. works.

Lieut. J. T. Wright, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, transfd. to 5th circle, is posted to the 1st Peshawur div.

Major D. Ward, R.E., transfd. to the 8th circle, mil. works, is posted to the 2nd Rawal Pindi div., mil. works.

Lieut. J. T. Wright, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, made over charge of the 2nd Rawal Pindi div., mil. works, to Major Ward on April 21.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—EXCHANGES.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 787 of 1875, the following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India No. 9, dated March 30, is published:—

The provisions of the despatch No 157, dated June 17, 1875, apply to officers of R.A. exchanging from one baty. to another.

ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following proms. are made in the commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Dept.:—

Permanent.—Capt. H. J. Barton, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class (on furl.), to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, from May 5, in succession to Lieut. F. N. Chalmers, resigned the service.

Temporary.—Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comy., gen., 1st class, with effect from April 11, in the vacancy caused by the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. L. R. Christopher, dep. comy. gen.

Lieut. G. L. Eliot, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class (on return from furl.), to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, from May 1, in the vacancy caused by the absence on furl. to Europe of Col. M. J. Brander, asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to notify for general information that, under existing orders, non-commissioned officers app. to act for warrant officers on furlough are entitled to receive, with effect from Feb. 1, 1874 [the date on which the new rates of pay for British soldiers published in G.G.O. No. 96 of 1874, came into operation], the gross rates of pay therein prescribed, plus Rs. 8-9-3 per month, the new rates of compensation in lieu of rations, together with half the aggregate receipts of a sub conductor, viz., Rs. 62-8 per mensem.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla*, May 20.)

BOULDERSON, Lieut. col. S. S., S.C., doing duty at Meerut, is permitted to visit Naini Tal on leave, in addition to the places already notified.

BOXWELL.—Regtl. order contd., dated April 29, apptg. Lieut. W. Boxwell to act as interpreter 51st foot, from the 15th idem, v. Lieut. C. C. Smyth, proceeded on gen. leave.

CHURCHILL, Capt. G. F., 1st Goorkhas, to retain the appt. of adjt. on promotion.

CUNLIFFE—BEDDY—CLUTTERBUCK.—Lieut. col. G. G. Cunliffe, 2nd in command and wing officer, 29th N.I., to offic. as comdt., v. Lieut. col. J. J. H. Gordon, on furl.; Capt. E. Beddy, wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and wing officer, v. Lieut. col. Cunliffe; Capt. S. St. Q. Clutterbuck, attached, to offic. as wing officer, v. Beddy.

INGLIS—HODGSON—WALLER—STILLWELL—POLLARD—MCRAE.—Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, wing officer, 45th N.I., to offic. at 2nd in com. and wing officer during the absence on furl. of Major F. M. Armstrong; Capt. C. N. Hodgson, gen. list inf., to offic. as wing officer, v. Inglis; Capt. R. J. Waller to retain the appt. of adjt. on prom.; Capt. T. F. Stillwell to continue to offic. as qrmr.; Lieut. B. H. Pollard, 2nd wing sub., to be 1st wing sub.; Lieut. H. N. M'Rae, S.C., is confd. in the appt. of 2nd wing sub.

MONTANARO, Lieut. C. A., No. 3 battery 21st brigade R.A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Morar, for duty with No. 1 baty. of that brigade.

MORE-MOLYNEUX—MORE-MOLYNEUX.—Gorakhpur station order contd., dated May 3, app. Capt. W. More-Molyneux, offic. adjt. 1st N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, from April 16, v. Lieut. J. A. Miley, app. to the Pay Dept. Dated May 3, app. Lieut. G. H. More-Molyneux, offic. adjt. 1st N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem, v. Capt. W. More-Molyneux, relieved.

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MORTON—BROMHEAD.—Major H. Morton, wing officer and offic. 2nd in com. 40th N.I., to be 2nd in com. and wing officer v. Scott, retired; Capt. Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., 1st wing subalt., on furl., to be wing officer, v. Major Morton.

NEWALL—WHEATLEY.—Lieut. P. Newall, 2nd wing subalt. 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Goorkha regt., to be 1st wing subalt., v. Nasn, prom.; Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, offic. 1st wing subalt. 11th N.I., to be 2nd wing subalt.

PRINSEP—BAX—SCOTT—MONEY—HEATH.—Major A. H. Prinsep, 2nd in com. and squad. officer 11th Prince of Wales's Own Bengal lancers, to offic. as comdt., v. Major Boyle, on furl.; Capt. W. I. Bax, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com. and squad. officer, v. Prinsep; Capt. W. W. H. Scott, 3rd squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd squad. officer, v. Bax; Lieut. E. E. Money, adjt., to offic. as 3rd squad. subalt., v. Scott; Lieut. H. H. R Heath, 1st squad. subalt., on prob., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

SADLER.—Delhi garrison order confd., dated May 9, apptg. Lieut. J. H. Sadler, 2nd wing sub., 33rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 6th idem, v. Capt. G. T. Halliday, apptd. offic. brig. major at Meean Meer.

SOADY, Col. B., Bengal S.C., recently returned from furl., is posted to Allahabad for gen. duty from the 9th inst.

VON BEVERHOUDT.—Gwalior dist. order confd., dated May 6, apptg. Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, 17th N.I., to offic. as brig. major from the 8th idem., as a temp. measure, v. Major E. F. Angelo, apptd. offic. asst. adjt. gen., Oudh div.

WAY, Major G. A., S.C., to offic. as 2nd in command 7th N.I., v. Worsley, offic. as comdt., with effect from the date he takes up the duties.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The candidate named below is reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have attained the undermentioned standard, agreeably to Section 23, Bengal Army Regulations:—

Persian, under Clause VIII.

Lieut. J. B. Lynch, Bengal staff corps, 12th Bengal cav.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on May 1:—

Gunner J. Pickett, F F R.H.A.; Privates G. Bottomley and W. Albon, 4th hussars; Capt. T. G. Cuthell, 13th hussars; Lieut. A. J. Montgomery, R.A.; Capt. J. Keith, G-11th R.A.; Gunner G. A. Flagg, G-19th R.A.; Sergt. W. Kelly, 1-5th foot; Lance corp. T. Wright, 1-5th foot; Private D. Law, 1-5th foot; Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, 1-6th foot; Lieut. N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, 1-11th foot; Sub lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, 1-11th foot; Lance corporals A. W. Farrell, 1-14th foot; J. McWherter, 1-18th foot; Private J. Farrell, 1-18th foot; Sub lieut. J. E. Nixon, 1-25th foot; Lance corp. D. Stewart, 1-25th foot; Privates W. Jamieson, 1-25th foot; J. de Lisle Evans, 54th foot; Sub lieut. C. T. Reay, 63rd foot; Privates G. Sutherland, A. Merry, P. Bolger, and H. A. Richardson, 63rd foot; C. W. Batty and W. Miller, 65th foot; Surg. G. Shaw, Army Med. Dept.; Hospital apprentices W. S. D'Rozario, J. Johnstone, and F. Ferdinand. Capt. G. A. Wilson, 81st foot; Paymr. C. H. Hignett; and Surg. E. M. D. FitzGerald, M.D., Army Medical Dept.

LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

2nd Batt. 16th Regt.—Capt. W. J. Shanly to be major, from July 13.

1st Batt 21st Fusiliers.—Capt. T. E. Stuart to be major, from April 1.

34th Regt.—Capt. H. R. Treeve to rank as capt. from Aug. 27.

Medical Dept. British Service.—Surg. major T. T. Gardner to rank at surg. major, from May 7.

MEDICAL.

ADLEY.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. appointment in the Medical Dept.:—Surg. major W. H. Adley, of the Medical Dept., in med. charge 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) cav., to be a dep. surg. gen., with temp. rank, during the abs. on furl. to Europe of Dep. surg. gen. H. M. Cannon, M.D., or until further orders.

BARCLAY.—The servs. of Surg. A. Barclay, M.B., med. dept., are placed tempy. at the disp. of the foreign dept., from the date he was attached to the 1st regt., Central India horse.

BELLEW, Surg. major H. W., C.S.I., of the Bengal med. estab., is app. to be residency surg., Nepal, from Feb. 1, v., Surg. major D. Wright, retired.

BOVILL.—Presy. dist. order confd., dated April 10, app. Surg. E. Bovill, M.B., 16th N.I., to the med. charge of the Gov. gen.'s body-guard, in addition to his own duties, from April 9, v. Surg. major O. Barnett.

BRADSHAW, Surg. major A. F., surg. to H.E. the C. in C., will take over medical charge of the headquarters staff and estabs., at Simla, from Surg. Harvey, from April 21 inclusive.

BRERETON, Surg. S., in med. charge of the Eastern States Agency, Rajpootana, received temp. charge of the office of polit. agent, Bhurtpore, on March 15, from Col. J. A. Wright.

COOKSON.—The servs. of Surg. major H. Cookson, M.D., in med. charge 26th Punjab N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

CROCKER.—Station order confd., dated April 3, directing Surg. major H. Crocker, M.D., 4th inf., to assume med. charge of the 4th cav. No. 3 baty., and details at Hingoli from April 2, on the departure on prep. leave to Bombay of Surg. major G. A. Burn.

EDDOWES.—Meerut div. order confd., dated April 21, directing Surg. major W. Eddowes to take medical charge of the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha regt., on his arrival at Delhi relieving Surg. W. E. Griffiths.

GARDNER.—Morar station order confd., dated April 8, app. Surg. major T. T. Gardner to the med. charge of the mily. prison fortress, Gwalior, in addition to his other duties.

GUPTA, Surg. B., M.B., to be in med. charge of the establishments attached to all the Govt. offices coming up to Simla with the Govt. of India, v. Surg. W. E. Moyman, M.D.

HUME.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following app. in the Hyderabad Contingent:—Surg. T. Hume, 6th inf., Madras Med. Dept., attached to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to the offic. med. charge, during the abs. on leave in India of Surg. major C. T. Eves.

LAING.—The services of J. A. Laing, offic. civil surg. of Akola, in the Haidarabad Assigned dist., are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt.

MCCARTIE—BATE.—Kohat station order confd., dated April 13, directing Surg. J. C, McCartie, 3rd Sikh inf., to assume med. charge of the 4th Punjab inf., and Surg. T. E. L. Bate, 1st Sikh inf., that of the Hasara mountain baty., and of No. 4 or garrison baty., in addition to their other duties, with effect from the 12th idem.

MCCONAGHEY.—The services of Surg. J. McConaghey, M.D., Med. Dept., offic. in med. charge 29th (Punjab) N.I., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Home Dept. from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties as offic. civil medical officer at Gonda.

MEIKLEJOHN.—The services of Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn, late in the med. charge of the Baghelcund Political Agency, are placed at the disposal of the P.W. Dept. for app. to the med. charge of the estabs. of the Rajpootana and Scindia State Railways at Agra.

MORAN.—Allahabad div. order confd., dated May 8, directing Surg. J. Moran, attached to the 41st Punjab N.I. at Cawnpore, to proceed to Allahabad and do duty with the detachment 18th Bengal cav.

MOYNAN, Surg. W. E. B., M.D., to be in med. charge of the establishments attached to all the Govt. offices coming up to Simla with the Govt. of India. The servs. of Surg. Moynan are replaced at the disposal of the mil. dept. from May 3.

O'CONNOR.—Rawal Pindi div. order confd., dated May 16, directing Surg. P. F. O'Connor to relieve Surg. major E. McKellar, M.D., of the med. charge of the 15th N.I.

O'NEILL.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentleman to be a surg. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces in the Presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service. Med. Dept.—Surg. J. O'Neill, M.D.

PALMER.—The G.G.O. placing the servs. of Surg. D. P. Palmer, M.D., med. dept., offic. in med. charge, 18th Bengal cav., at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Provs., is cancelled.

PEARSE, Surg. major R. E., Madras med. dept., Zillah surg., Salem, is apptd. to offic. as examiner of med. accts., Madras, during the absence, on furl. to Europe of Surg. major J. J. Murray, M.D.

REID.—The services of Surg. A. S. Reid, M.B., med. dept., late offic. civil surg., Cooch Behar, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

SEAMAN.—Fyzabad station order confd., dated March 15, directing Surg. A. B. Seaman, 2nd N.I., to take med. charge of detachment of 6th Bengal cav.

STOKER—TANDY.—Peshawar dist. order confd., dated March 25, making the following medical arrangements:—Directing Surg. R. N. Stoker, attached to the 14th N.I., to proc. to Talagung, and assume med. charge of the 29th Punjab N.I.; app. Surg. major E. O. Tandy, 8th Bengal cav., to the med. charge of the 14th N.I., in addition to his other duties.

WEIR.—H.M. has been pleased to appt. the undermentioned gentleman to be a surg. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces in the Presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—Med. Dept.—Surg. P. A. Weir.

CONSULAR.—The recognition by the Government of India of Mr. P. Koop as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Akyab has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major T. G. Skardon, of the Medical Department, for six months, without pay, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major J. W. R. Amesbury, of the Medical Department, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Dep. Surg. gen. H. M. Cannon, M.D., of the Medical Department, for six months. Col. T. G. Kennedy, commandant 2nd Punjab cavalry, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from May 21, preparatory to furlough.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. Hermile, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Meerut division, Military Works, privilege leave for six weeks. Mr. G. M. Robinson, assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, privilege leave for three months, from May 13. Mr. F. A. Patten, acting superintendent, privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, from April 22. Mr. W. G. Beverley, officiating assistant superintendent 1st grade, privilege leave for three months. Mr. W. H. Brand, deputy examiner (temporary rank), in temporary charge of the accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway, priv leave for three months. Capt. C. E. Shepherd, Bengal staff corps, executive engineer, Somastipoor division, Tirhoot State Railway, to Calcutta, for fifteen days. The privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days granted to Mr. P. Hurley, officiating 1st inspector of Registration Offices, under orders of Jan. 10 last, has been converted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India into leave for nine months. Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, deputy commissioner, Wards' Estate, Patna, for nineteen months. Mr. E. Fuchs, assistant conservator of forests, Buxa sub division, for seventy-five days, with effect from the 20th inst., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. A. Dawson, assistant superintendent of police, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 7th inst. Mr. R. F. Guise, officiating assistant superintendent of police, Hungpore,

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for one month, with effect from the 1st inst. Mr. O. Philpott, executive engineer, 4th grade, Narora division, Lower Ganges Canal, for two years, on private affairs, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, with the usual preparatory leave for one month. Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., assistant engineer, Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, special leave for three months, to study the native languages, with effect from April 26. Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, assistant engineer, Alligarh division, Ganges Canal, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him on the 8th inst. In modification of Notification No. 373A, dated April 26, the privilege leave granted to Mr. H. M. Chase, judge of Aligarh, to be for one month and twenty-nine days, with effect from May 10. Mr. H. M. Bird, assistant magistrate and collector, Etah, privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from July 3. Mr. H. A. Harrison, magistrate and collector, Farukhabad, privilege leave for three months, with effect from July 5. The Hon. F. B. Pearson, puisne judge, High Court of Judicature, N.W. Provinces, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 29. Mr. W. J. Ellis, civil surgeon, Hamipur, three months' privilege leave, with effect from May 1, or subsequent date. Mr. C. W. W. Alexander, inspector of schools, Lahore Circle, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 5. Major W. R. M. Holroyd, director of public instruction, Punjab, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from May 5. Rev. A. Irwin, chaplain of Umballa, privilege leave for two months, with effect from May 17, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Col. R. Young, R.E., commissioner and superintendent, Lahore division, privilege leave for three months, with effect from May 18. Mr. F. C. Black, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Hamipur district, Allahabad provincial division, three months, with effect from June 26, or such date as he may avail himself thereof. Mr. S. Preston, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the 3rd division, Sirhind Canal, privilege leave for seventy-six days, with effect from May 7, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. Sadler, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Delhi division, Western Jumna Canal, special leave for three months, to study the native languages, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. T. Drysdale, officiating assistant commissioner, Wardab, for six months, on private affairs, with the usual subsidiary leave, from June 15, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Madras.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 30.)

CLAY—LIARDET.—The apps. of Major A. O'H. Clay and Major C. A. Liardet to act as dep. supt. of Revenue Survey, notified in the *Gazette* of May 9, are cancelled.

COX, Capt. H. W. H., supt. of police, 2nd grade, North Arcot, to act as dep. insp. gen. of police, Central Range, during the absence of Lieut. col. H. D. Cloett, on leave.

LANG, Rev. J. P., joint chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras, returned to his station on the 8th inst.

WRIGHT, Capt. W. F., to act as Telugu translator to Govt. during the absence of Col. T. G. M. Lane, on privilege leave, without prejudice to his apps. as acting Government agent, Chepauk, and paymr. of Carnatic stipends, and acting Persian and Hindustani translator to Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rev. W. Leeming, M A., to be joint chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

Rev. H. Pope to be chaplain of Bellary.

Rev. F. Horsley, B A., to act as chaplain of Cocanada.

Rev. F. Horsley, B.A., is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment from May 22, the date of his arrival at Madras.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 30.)

KENNEDY, Lieut. col. R. B., took over charge of the Malabar dist. Engr.'s office from Mr. T. D. Harris, exec. engr., on May 26.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from May 7, during the abs., on furl. to Europe, of Lieut. col. H. P. Hawkes, or until further orders:—

Col. J. C. Macdonald, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. col. B. F. Heysham, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. col. R. Q. Mainwaring, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major J. McMullin, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Head-Quarters, Madras*, May 9.)

GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The undermentioned sub lieutenants are directed to attend the eight months' course of garrison instruction commencing at Bangalore on June 15:—

W. H. Burn and G. St. C. Palmes, 14th hussars; E. E. Forbes and G. H. Prichard, 43rd foot; F. Ventris, 44th foot; H. E. Neild and W. B. Coney, 45th foot; and E. E. MacMahon, 67th foot.

MEDICAL.

DAY, C. H., is admitted as a surg. on the Madras estab., from May 4. Surg. C. H. Day, from late arrival, to do duty R.A., Bangalore.

HACKETT, Surg. A. L., to act as dep. coroner for the holding of inquests.

HASTINGS.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe on May 19:—Surg. W. J. Hastings, M.D., Indian Med. Dept.

SANDERSON.—The services of Surg. major A. Sanderson, M.D., M.A., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

SMITH.—The services of Surg. H. H. Smith, med. dept., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the public dept. Surg. Smith to act as zillah surg., Salem, during the employment of Surg. major R. E. Pearse, on other duty.

WILSON, Surg. major J., to be dep. surg. gen., with permanent rank, v. Dep. Surg. gen. T. W. Stewart, dec.

WILSON, Dr. W. H., professor of physical science in the Presidency College, has resumed charge of the office from Surg. W. G. King on the 24th ult.

PLANDOLE BRIDGE.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,950, has been sanctioned by Government for putting teakwood trusses over the piers and abutments of Plandole Bridge, in the Calicut Circle, Malabar district.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Col. G. T. M. Lane, Telugu translator to Government, privilege leave for two months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified: — Lieut. col. H. D. Cloete, deputy inspector general of police, Central Range, privilege leave for two months and five days, from or after June 3. Lieut. col. G. M. Payne, of the staff corps, wing officer 20th regt. N.I., for two years, on private affairs, and to embark from Bombay.

Bombay.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 1.)

ANDERSON, Col. W. C., survey comr., Southern District, gave over charge of the Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey Dept. to Major J. P. Grant, acting survey comr., on May 15.

BARTON, Lieut. col. L. C., polit. agent, Rewa Kanta, is app. to act as polit. agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, during the abs. of Col. F. Schneider, on leave, and received charge of the office on the 20th inst.

BURROWS—DANN.—Surg. major E. P. Burrows and H. T. Dann respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Jail and Police Hospitals, and registrarship of marriages, Ahmednagar, on May 21.

CODRINGTON—SILCOCK.—Capt. G. H. F. Codrington and Mr. H. F. Silcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Belgaum, on the 15th inst.

EDGINGTON, A., held the office of comr. of police, Bombay, *pro tem.*, from Dec. 9, 1874, to April 4, both days inclusive.

FOXTON, W., held the app. of substantive *pro. tem.* coll. of Shikarpur from April 1 to May 3.

FULLER—MANDER.—Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Khandesh, from Major A. T. Mander, R.E. on May 12.

HAMILTON, T. S., having returned to the Presy. on the 28th inst., the unexpired portion of the twenty-one months' furl. granted to him from Sept. 1, 1874, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days. Mr. Hamilton is to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Ahmednagar.

HART-DAVIES, T., C.S., received charge of the office of the educational inspr., Sind, on the 8th inst.

HEARN, J. J., Huzur dep. coll., is app. a member of the municipality for the town of Tanna, v. Mr. Ramchundra Bapuji, transfd.

LYON—BATTY.—Messrs. A. Lyon and H. Batty respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the dist. judge and sess. judge of Khandesh at Dhulia on May 19.

MASON—SILCOCK.—Lieut. col. W. H. Mason and Mr. H. F. Silcock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of canton. mag., Belgaum, on May 20.

NEVILLE, Lieut. J., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Ahmednagar, from Major Manson, R.E., on May 1.

SILCOCK, H. F., is app. to act as 2nd asst. coll. of Dharwar until relieved by Mr. Wiltshire.

STEAD, Rev. S., M.A., joint chaplain of Poona, having returned to duty on the 24th inst., the unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to him on 16th Feb. last is cancelled.

STEWARD, A. B., to continue to act as 1st asst. coll. at Belgaum until the return of Mr. T. H. Stewart.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 1.)

REAY—LUCKHARDT—HENNELL.—The undermentioned officers have been perm. by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Capt. E. R. Reay, inf.; Capt. W. Luckhardt, staff corps; and Capt. R. H Hennell, inf.

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TEED.—Consequent on the departure to England on furl., on m.c., of Captain E. S. Walcott, acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, the following prom. in the Commissariat Dept., is ordered from the 16th inst.:—Capt. T. Teed, acting sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, May 26.)

CHALDECOTT, Capt. F. J., royal (Bombay) art., comy. of ordnance, returned to duty by perm. of the Sec. of State for India on May 23.

CURRIE—HEYLAND—ELLIOT—JACKSON.—Capt. A. Currie, adj. 1st regt. L.C., to be 3rd squad. officer; Capt. A. R. Heyland, 1st squad. subalt., to be adj.; Lieut. E. L. Elliot, 2nd squad. subalt., to be 1st squad. subalt.; and Lieut. F. W. S. Jackson, offic. 2nd squad. subalt., on probation, to be 2nd squad. subalt., on probation, in succession to Major Harris, resigned.

LONGRIDGE—DAUBENY.—It is intimated that an exchange of batteries No. 1 batty. 6th brig. R.A., has been sanctioned by H.R.H. the Field between Lieut. C. Longridge, C batty. 4th brig., and Lieut. H. J. Daubeny Marshal C. in C.

O'DONALD, Private M., 68th foot, is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard test.

PENTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 15, app. Lieut. H. E. Penton, 1st wing subalt. 18th regt. N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, May 31.)

ABBOTT, Lieut. F., 2nd squad. sub. 1st Sind Horse, to be 1st squad. sub. 2nd Sind Horse, v. Lieut. Maitland.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. G., offic. 2nd squad. sub. 3rd Sind Horse, to be 2nd squad. sub. 1st Sind Horse, v. Lieut. Abbott.

GORDON—MAITLAND.—Capt. J. E. Gordon, 3rd squad. officer, to be 2nd squad. officer, and Lieut. P. J. Maitland, 1st squad. sub. 2nd Sind Horse, to be 3rd squad. officer, 3rd Sind Horse, in succession to Capt. McNeill, app. brig. major, Sind Frontier Force.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. R., offic. 2nd in com. 19th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. 15th N.I., v. Col. Morris, offic. comdt.

LOCH, Lieut. W., 3rd squad. officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to offic. as 3rd squad. officer, 1st L.C., v. Capt. Currie, offic. comdt. H.E. the Govr.'s body guard.

MARLING, Sub lieut. W. B., 83rd foot, will join the long course at Poona on June 15.

SPOONER, Vet. surg. W. B., 4th brig. R.A., is directed to proc. to Poona on special duty. On arrival he will report himself to the inspecting vety. surg.

WALTER—CAMPBELL.—Capt. H. L. Walter having completed five years' service in the app. of 1st wing sub., with the rank of capt., is re-app. 1st wing sub. 19th N.I., from the 17th inst. Capt. A. Campbell, 4th brig. R.A., is directed to proc. to Ahmednagar to do duty with F baty. 9th brig. R.A., at that station, until further orders.

POSTINGS.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned officers have been temp. posted to the battalions of the 6th brigade R.A., as noted:—

Lieut. J. E. H. Orr to No. 1 baty.

Lieut. W. A. Smith and Lieut. G. H. Bittleston, to No. 2 baty.

Lieut. C. A. Howard and Lieut. W. J. Hicks, to No. 3 baty.

Lieut. E. A. Burrows, Lieut. A. Chambers, and Lieut. H. J. Croft to No. 5 baty.

Lieut. C. H. Crofton to No. 6 baty.

Lieut. C. C. Rich, 9th brigade R.A., has been posted to the depot brigade R.A.

MEDICAL.

BEATTY, Surg. major T. B., A.B., M.D., F.R.C.S., civil surg. at Poona, to be an acting dep. surg. gen., v. Johnstone.

BLANC, Surg. major H. J., to act as senior surg. to the Jamsetjee Jejeebboy Hospital during Surg. major J. T. Mackenzie's absence, or until further orders. Surg. major H. J. Blanc, M.D., is also app. to act as professor of surgery in the Grant med. college.

CLARKSON—PARKER.—Surg. J. W. Clarkson and Surg. J. Parker, M.D., are brought on the strength of the Bombay Med. Estab. from May 17, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

COLSON.—Surg. major Colson, civil surg., Satara, having been reported sick and unable to perform his duties, Surg. major Ross has taken over charge of the civil med. duties as a tempy. measure.

DAVIDSON, Surg. J., to act as superint. of the Yerroda Central Jail until the date on which Surg. Salaman takes over charge of the office, or until further orders.

FERGUSON, Surg. J. E., acted as civil surg. and supt. of the jail at Kolhapur from Jan. 10 to Feb. 4, both days inclusive.

FLOOD, Surg. S., to England, *via* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

GAMBLE, Surg. S. B., is app. to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in the *Himalaya* under medical charge of Surg. G. F. Churchill.

GREENE—CURRAN.—Surg. H. R. Greene and Surg. F. G. Adye Curran are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in this com. from May 16, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

HAY, Surg. G. W. R., to act as port surg. at Aden during the absence of Dr. Shepherd.

HEWLETT—BLANEY.—Surg. major T. G. Hewlett and Mr. T. Blaney respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of coroner of Bombay on the 8th inst., before office hours.

HUNTER—BEATTY.—The services of the undermentioned officers have been replaced at the disp. of Govt. in the Mily. Dept.:—Surg. major W. G. Hunter and Surg. major T. B. Beatty.

HUNTER, Surg. major W. G., M.D., F.R.C.P., Principal of the Grant Medical College, &c., &c., to be an acting dep. surg. gen., v. Maitland.

KEITH, Surg. H., acting civil surg. at Aden, received charge of the office of supt. of the jail at Aden from Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy, on May 22.

KEITH, Dr. J. F., civil surg. of Shikarpur, is app. to act as civil surg. at Aden during the absence of Dr. Nolan, or until further orders.

LANGLEY, Surg. major, is placed on gen. duty, Bombay, with effect from April 26.

LUCAS, Surg. J. C., to offic. in medical charge of 24th N.I., as a tempy. arrangement.

MACKENZIE, Surg. major M. M., M.D., is re-app. supt. of Mahableshwar for a further term of one year, from Oct. 1.

O'BRIEN, Surg. major T. M. O'Brien, general duty, Mhow Circle, is directed to proceed to Ahmednagar to assume med. charge of 1st batn. 2nd foot, during the absence of Surg. major J. E. Clark.

O'NEIL, Surg. major J., in med. charge Deolali depot, is app. to act as dep. surg. gen., British med. service, during the absence of Dep. Surg. gen. Fasson.

O'NIAL, Acting Dep. surg. gen. J., is posted to the Poona Circle.

PARAKH, Surg., to offic. in med. charge of 25th N.L.I., v. Surg. Heffernan, proceeded on m.c. to Europe.

PEREIRA, Asst. surg. M., is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from Dec. 26.

SALAMAN, Surg. S. M., to act as superint. of the Yerroda Central Jail during the absence of Dr. Blanc, or until further orders.

SALAMAN —WADHUMAL. — Surg. S. M. Salaman and Mr. Wadhumal, Huzur dep. coll., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur dist. jail on the 21st inst.

THOMAS, Surg. G. T., from Mysore div., to Presy. div.

TIPPETTS, Surg. major A. M., attached to 1-5th fusiliers, and proceeding to England on m.c., having been found by the standing medical committee fit for duty with troops, will proceed in med. charge of the details allotted to the *Himalaya*.

WILLIAMSON—O'BRIEN.—Surg. J. Williamson, M.B., A.M.D., and Surg. J. A. J. O'Brien, M.D., A.M.D., are brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces from the 17th inst., the date of their arrival in Bombay.

ERRATA.—In G.G.O. No. 276, dated April 12 last, for "Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, H.M.'s 12th regt. N.I., read "Lieut. G. B. E. Radcliffe, staff corps," and in G.G.O. No. 277, dated April 12 last, for "Lieut. G. B. E. Radcliffe, staff corps," read "Lieut. H. S. A. Fuller, H.M.'s 12th regt. N.I."

CIVIL FURLOUGHS. — The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. W. Ironside, M.D., to remain at Matheran, from May 30 to June 13, in extension. Surgeon B. Keelan, civil surgeon, Kotri, was allowed privilege leave from Jan. 11 to March 14. Capt. G. H. F. Codrington, district superintendent of police, Belgaum, has been allowed one month's privilege leave from May 15. Mr. F. Yates, assistant superintendent of police, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from June 10. Mr. G. MacLeod, supernumerary deputy collector in Sind, for eighteen months; he is also allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days, from May 13. Mr. J. S. Maidment, chief assistant and accountant in H.M.'s Mint, Bombay, is allowed an extension, until the end of June, of the sick leave granted to him.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. C. St. I. Partridge, 108th foot, to Colaba, from date of departure, for two months. Capt. R. K. B. Wodehouse, 62nd foot, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor, for one year. Col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., royal (Bombay) engineers, mint master, Bombay, for one year. Conductor E. T. Fox, sappers and miners, for one year. Col. F. R. Maunsell, C.B., royal (Bengal) engineers, commandant sappers and miners, to Europe, preparatory to furlough. Lieut. col. T. M. Baumgartner, staff corps, for three months, on private affairs. Capt. A. F. Steward, staff corps, for four months. Capt. S. G. D. Turner, staff corps, for six months.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—At Lahore, May 26, wife of A. R. Anderson, son.

BRENNAN—At Parel, Bombay, May 28, wife of W. Brennan, B.B. and C.I. Railway, daughter, still-born.

CORBETT—At Larkana, Upper Sind, May 18, wife of J. H. Corbett, C.E., daughter.

GORDON—At Dhoolia, Khandeish, May 25, wife of G. C. Gordon, son.

GRIBBLE—At Madras, May 25, wife of J. D. B. Gribble, C.S., daughter.

GRUNDY—At Delhi, May 26, wife of F. L. Grundy, lieut., son.

MUCKLOW—At Bangalore, May 26, wife of Staff serg. R. Mucklow, son.

RIND—At Calcutta, May 28, wife of Capt. M. McN. Rind, 107th regt., adjt., C.V. Rifles, son.

SHAWCROSS—At Koordah, May 17, wife of W. Shawcross, daughter.

STODDART—At Secunderabad, May 24, wife of Major W. Stoddart, offic. S.A. comy. gen., son.

TURNBULL—At Calicut, May 19, wife of W. W. V. Turnbull, daughter.

WALTERS—At Calcutta, May 17, wife of W. Walters, daughter.

WILLOUGHBY—At Allahabad, May 28, wife of H. P. Willoughby, son.

WOOD-MASON—At Calcutta, May 24, wife of J. Wood-Mason, son.

MARRIAGES.

BOURKE—WAINHOUSE.—At Negapatam, May 24, J. E. Bourke to Helen W., daughter of the late R. B. Wainhouse, and grand-daughter of the late Capt. J. B. Wainhouse, 17th M.N.I.

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BURTON—ABROE.—At Madras, May 24, A. Burton to Stella J. S., daughter of J. N. Abroe.

GILCHRIST—ONSLOW.—At Byculla, May 25, Robert A. Gilchrist, 1st cav., H.C., to Henrietta F., widow of the late Capt. H. C. Onslow, Madras staff corps, and daughter of the late Major gen. J. Forbes Musgrove, Indian army.

SHAW—SCHONERSTEDT.—At Calcutta, May 25, J. W. Shaw to Ellen E., daughter of the late F. A. C. Schonerstedt.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—At Bangalore, June 14, Lieut. col. F. P. Campbell, 14th hussars, aged 39.

DALMAHOY—On board the P. and O. s. *Khiva*, at Suez, June 6, Simon S. Dalmahoy, capt. Bombay army. [aged 8 months.

EASTAWAY—At Cawnpore, May 28, Walter B., son of W. B. Eastaway,

GEORGE—At Calcutta, May 23, Amelia S., wife of J. R. George, and daughter of the late Capt. J. Skinner, of Liverpool, aged 28.

GEORGE—At Calcutta, May 13, James G., son of the late capt. and brevet major J. George, of the Bengal army (19th regt. N.I.), aged 52.

GORDON—At Dhoolia, Khandeish, May 26, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gordon.

JONES—At Madras, May 27, Pensd. qrmr. serg. R. W. Jones, aged 59.

MEAGHER—At Lahore, May 25, W. Meagher, aged 54.

MOLLOY—At Deesa, May 22, Jessie E., infant daughter of Surg. O. F. Molloy, A.M.D., B batt. 4th brig. R.A., aged 10 months and 10 days.

SALE—At Silchar, Cachar, May 16, John T., son of the late Rev. John Sale. Baptist Missionary Society, Barisaul, Bengal, aged 23.

SCOTT—At Chakratta, May 19, R. J. Scott, M.B., surg., H.M.'s 62nd regt., aged 32.

STEWART—At Calcutta, May 26, Eliza, relict of the late F. G. Stewart, aged 60.

Official Papers.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

May 18.—The following Resolution is published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

Read a despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 81 (Financial), dated 2nd March, 1876.

RESOLUTION.—Since the abolition of the Madras Mint, the duty of providing the entire coinage of British India has been left to the Mints at Bombay and Calcutta, and the importance of the Bombay Mint relatively to that at Calcutta has been much increased by the opening of the Suez Canal.

2. The Mint at Bombay has hitherto been under the immediate supervision of the Government of Bombay, while the Calcutta Mint is under the Government of India. The management of the Mints is intimately connected with the administration of the finances, the distribution of the cash balances and the currency reserve, and the movement of the public fund generally. Occasions arise when it is important for the Government of India to be in a position to issue prompt orders to either Mint. It is also expedient that the two Mints should be brought into closer relations with each other, so as to benefit to the utmost by each other's experience : but this cannot be fully accomplished while they are under different administrations.

3. Moreover, whatever of local character the Bombay Mint may formerly have had has long ago ceased ; its functions are now imperial, and affect the interests of all India. There does not, therefore, seem any advantage in the interposition of the local Government between the Master of the Bombay Mint and the Government of India to compensate for the disadvantages involved in the delays and other inconveniences inseparable from such interposition.

4. Upon these considerations, and on the motion of the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay, her Majesty's Secretary of State has now sanctioned the administration of the Bombay Mint being brought under the direct management of the Government of India, like the Mint at Calcutta, the Masters of the two Mints being placed on an equal footing.

5. The pay of the Master of the Mint at Calcutta has recently been Rs. 3,000, and that of the Master of the Mint at Bombay Rs. 2,000 a month. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the recommendation of the Government of India, that hereafter the senior of the two masters shall receive the higher, and the junior the lower pay, of whichever Mint he may have charge, it being understood that a Junior Master promoted to the pay of Senior Master may, at the option of the Governor General in Council, be transferred to Bombay or Calcutta, as the case may be.

6. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to declare that the Bombay Mint shall be henceforth under the direct administration of the Government of India. In making this declaration the Governor General in Council desires cordially to acknowledge the success with which the administration of the Mint at Bombay has been uniformly conducted by his Excellency the Governor in Council at Bombay.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary to the Government of India.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE ARMY.—The *London Gazette* of Tuesday night, under the War-office date of the previous day, says that her Majesty has approved of the 17th Lancers being in future designated "The 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers." Her Majesty has also approved of the 77th Foot being in future designated "The 77th (East Middlesex) or the Duke of Cambridge's Own Regiment of Foot." 17th Lancers—Field Marshal his Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G., to be Colonel-in-Chief. Dated June, 1876.

Home.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—It is announced by the directors of the East India Railway Company that at the ensuing annual meeting they will recommend a dividend of 1s. 4d. per cent. on the consolidated stock of the company, in addition to the guaranteed interest.

LEBONG TEA COMPANY.—The annual report of the Lebong Tea Company shows a net profit of £6,320, out of which a further dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended, making 8 per cent. for the year, but in order to pay this dividend £245 has to be taken from the reserve fund.

THE PROPOSED INDIAN AND COLONIAL MUSEUM.—It was decided on Monday at the sitting of the joint committee of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Royal Colonial Institute, to call, on Monday next, at the Cannon-street Hotel, a preliminary meeting of the City friends of the scheme for founding upon the Thames Embankment an Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders for £700,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday, the 21st inst. The amounts allotted were :—To Calcutta, £387,500; to Bombay, £300,000; and to Madras, £12,500. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 7½d. will receive about 15 per cent., on Bombay at that price about 6 per cent., above in full.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Eastern Telegraph Company announce that, subject to the final audit, the accounts show an available balance which will enable the directors to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making with previous payments on account a distribution for the year ending March 31 last of 5 per cent., carrying to reserve a balance of about £20,000.

PROPOSED BANQUET TO THE LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The friends of the Earl of Northbrook intend to celebrate his return home from India by a banquet and reception on the 28th inst. His Lordship has received the congratulations of his late constituents at Penrhyn and Falmouth on his safe return from India, and has promised to visit Falmouth in August, when a banquet and demonstration will be given in his honour.

THE OXFORD COMMEMORATION.—HONORARY DEGREES.—In a Convocation holden on Wednesday, June 21, in the Sheldonian Theatre, the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causa* was conferred on the following distinguished persons connected with the Indian services, &c. :—The Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., late Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I.; Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., K.C.B., formerly her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in China; Samuel Birch, LL.D., Keeper of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum. Sir Salar Jung, whose name appeared in the official programme, was not present to have his degree conferred.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S INDIAN PRESENTS.—On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal children, accompanied by Lord Suffield, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Joseph Fayrer, and a select number of friends, visited the India Museum, South Kensington, for the purpose of inspecting the presents made to his Royal Highness by the Rajahs of India. Dr. Birdwood met the Royal party at the entrance, and conducted them over the exhibition. At the conclusion of the visit the Prince signified his pleasure at the taste displayed by Dr. Birdwood in the arrangement of the various costly articles. There was a private view on Tuesday, and the public was admitted free from Thursday.

PAINTINGS ON CHINA, &c.—An interesting exhibition of paintings on China, plates, and plaques, of original designs, by artists and amateurs, has been opened at Messrs. Howell and James's New Art Potteries Galleries, 5, Regent-street. The exhibits include works to which prizes and medals have been awarded. The works are original ; with few exceptions they are exhibited by the artists themselves, and are for sale at the net prices named in the catalogue. Among the amateurs the prize of ten guineas was gained by Mrs. George Stapleton, for an arbutus on monochrone, and another work, yellow azaleas on brown ground, both being admirable specimens of flower painting. In the professional class, the prize of fifteen guineas was secured by Miss Linnie Watt, who shows four pictures of exquisite beauty, illustrative of the four seasons. The admission of ceramic works of art to the Royal Academy being precluded, hence the present exhibition. The number of the ceramic paintings is 548 ; and amongst these are many very beautiful specimens. It is understood that the artists will make replicas of their designs in ceramic art for those who desire duplicate productions ; so that the most elegant services can be provided for the dining-table or the sideboard. We recommend an early visit to this splendid collection of china-ware, now on view at Messrs. Howell and James's.

SIR SALAR JUNG.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner at Marlborough House on Tuesday evening to his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., at which the following were present :—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and

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Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, Lord and Lady Suffield, General Lord Strathnairn, General Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord and Lady Lawrence, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, the Right Hon. Sir Seymour FitzGerald, the Hon. B. Disraeli, Major-General Sir D. and Lady Probyn, Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer, Sir Louis and Lady Mallet, the Rev. W. L. Onslow, Capt. FitzGerald (in attendance on the Duke of Connaught), Colonel Tyrwhitt (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor and Captain Clerk (in attendance on Sir Salar Jung), the Hon. Mrs. Coke, General Right Hon. Sir W. Knollys, Lieut.-Colonel Teesdale, and Mr. F. Knollys. The following had the honour of being invited in the evening:—Mir Regazath Ali, Syed Hoossein, Kamkamood Dowlah, Ghalib Jung Bahadoor, Mukaddum Jung Bahadoor, Moosallum Jung Bahadoor, Mir Tahavoor Ali Azim Ali Kham, Syed Ali Khan Bahadoor, Yasin Ali, and Mr. Arthur Oliphant. A selection of music was performed by the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, *June* 19.—THE SLAVE CIRCULAR.—Mr. FORSYTH asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, considering the report of the Royal Commission on Fugitive Slaves, it was intended to withdraw the second Admiralty Circular on the subject, and to issue fresh instructions based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission.—Mr. W. HUNT: The report has not yet been circulated among members, and when it has been so circulated, and members have had sufficient time to consider its contents, her Majesty's Government will take an opportunity of stating what course it is intended to pursue.

THE INDIAN TARIFF.—Lord G. HAMILTON, in reply to Mr. FAWCETT, said that papers were distributed on Saturday containing the despatch in which Lord Northbrook replied to Lord Salisbury's despatch of Nov. 11 on the subject of the Indian tariff.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, *June* 22.—THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Marquis of SALISBURY called attention to the expediency of making provision for the more effectual punishment of the subjects of native princes in India who are guilty of the offence of slave-trading. It had been pointed out by Dr. Livingstone that the slave trade on the coast of Africa was mainly in the hands of, as he phrased it, British Indian subjects. This was not exactly accurate. In some degree no doubt it was in the hands of those under British rule, but it was chiefly managed by the subjects of the native princes. Until lately it was believed that the laws against slave trading could be enforced at Mozambique, Zanzibar, and other places in those parts, as much against the subjects of native princes in alliance with the Queen as against those directly under her Majesty's rule; but in 1874 a subject of the Rao of Cutch was brought before the High Court of Bombay, at the instance of the consul at Zanzibar, on a charge of slave-trading, and it was then decided by Chief Justice Gibbs that there was no legal power of trying the subject of a native prince for offences against English law. The result was that the man had to be released, and there was an obvious failure of justice. Therefore he had now to present a Bill designed to remedy that defect, and it would provide that the laws against slave-trading on the African coasts should be enforceable in the High Court of Bombay against the subjects of independent princes in alliance with her Majesty as well as against British Indian subjects proper. The Bill would also enable the Court to take evidence by commission, and would enact that all classes of Indian subjects should be tried under the same code, instead of, as now, under two different laws. These might appear insignificant proposals, but they were really necessary in order to get at those men of superior skill and civilisation who were the chief offenders in the matter of making victims of the population of African villages. If they could reach by penalties those men they would do more to stop the slave trade than in any other way. The subjects of the Rao of Cutch had gained an unenviable notoriety in this matter, and if the Bill passed a considerable check would be put on their operations.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY thought the consent of the Rao of Cutch to the proposals of the Bill should be procured.—Earl GRANVILLE said that certain powers of an extraordinary character were required to meet an extraordinary evil, and he was sure the House would support the noble marquis in doing whatever was necessary.—The Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, *June* 22.—THE SLAVE TRADE.—Sir H. D. WOOLF gave notice of his intention to ask whether her Majesty's Government had received any reports bearing upon the subject of the Slave trade in the Red Sea.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.—Mr. G. HARDY informed Mr. PRICE that the Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement in the Army were sitting as often as possible, and he hoped their report would soon be ready, but he could not tell when it would be laid upon the table.

SLAVE TRADE IN ZANZIBAR.—Mr. BOURKE stated, in reply to Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, that two proclamations had lately been issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar with the view of checking the slave trade. It was not usual to issue more than one annual paper on slavery, but in consequence of the interest felt in the subject, some special papers would shortly be issued.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. FAWCETT, said he had heard from time to time suggestions for the erection of an Indian and Colonial Museum, and he had heard it suggested among other plans that the museum should be erected on the Victoria Embankment, but no definite proposal had been made to the Government.—Mr. FAWCETT further asked whether the Government would undertake to inform the House from what source such museum would be supported before agreeing to any proposal.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: The hon. gentleman had better ask that question again.—Mr. FAWCETT: I shall.

India Office.

June 23, 1876.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. T. Oldham (Uncov.), W. H. Wooldride (Uncov.), M. H. Benson Uncov.), J. Sheldon (Uncov.), J. Simson (Uncov.), and J. H. Lyons (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. Jones (Uncov.), H. J. Parsons, A. Lyon, and C. E. Fox (Uncov.).

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. W. W. Alexander (Uncov.), 3 mo., s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. B. Jones, 3 mo., s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. N. Spencer (Uncov.), 1 year, furl.; Mr. G. G. Turner, 3 mo., s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. W. Buyers (Uncov.), and T. W. Biss (Uncov.).

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*]

BIRTHS.

BENNETT—The wife of Charles H. Bennett, of a daughter, at 140, Adelaide-road, South Hampstead, June 16.

DYAS—The wife of Capt. R. H. Dyas, Retired List, Bengal Army, of a daughter, at Chiavari, Italy, June 14.

MARRIAGES.

BRADSTREET—MORRIS.—William C. Bradstreet to Fanny A., daughter of the late Lieut.-col. William J. Morris, Bombay Army, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, June 15.

PARK—GOOCH.—Col. W. A. Park, Retired List, Bombay Infantry, to Edith, widow of Capt. Percy F. Gooch, at Hurworth-on-Tees, June 15.

DEATHS.

DITMAS—Major F. Ditmas, R.E., late Madras, at Croydon, June 19, aged 64.

STOKES—John Stokes, late Madras Civil Service, at Bath, June 17, aged 86.

WYNDHAM—Charles H. Wyndham, Lieut. 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, at 7, Higher Summerlands, Exeter, June 9.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 16. Robert Jones, Colombo; Robert Gunn, Manila; str. Spartan, Bombay; Cochin, Calcutta.—17. Str. Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta, &c.; str Sirius, Calcutta, &c.—18. Str. Bokhara, Bombay.—19. Str. Trinacria, Bombay; Killeena, Calcutta; Friedlander, Calcutta; Aphrodita, Calcutta; str. Autocrat, Bombay.—20. Str. Virginia Schillizzi, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June 16. The Bride, Negapatam; Afton, Bombay; Romeo, Rangoon; Andromeda, Calcutta.—17. Peveril of the Peak, Colombo; str. Clive, Bombay; str. Trentham Hall, Bombay; str. Legislator, Calcutta; Orissa, Bombay; King Cerdic, Bombay.—18. Ben Nevis, Bombay. 19. Kingdom of Italy, Madras; Dartmouth, Manila; Acadia, Calcutta.—20. Timour, Calcutta; Lady Dufferin, Rangoon.—21. Str. El Dorado, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. Malwa, June 22.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Capt and Mrs. C. M. Beynon, Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Lumsden, and Mr. A. T. Bedford. For ZANZIBAR.—Sub lieut. Hume and Sub lieut. R. M. King. For PORT SAID.—Mr. M. Arif. For MALTA.—Mr. J. H. R. Truscott, Rev. W. H. Milner, Major gen. Airey and Mr. V. Melas.

Per str. Kashgar, June 30.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. and Mrs. Banyard, Col. E. M. and Mrs. Playfair.

Per str. Kashgar, July 3.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Princeps, Gen. Hardinge, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Major Wakefield, Major W. R. M. Holroyd, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, Mr. H. and Mrs. Watson, and Mr. S. J. Josephs. For ZANZIBAR.—Mr. V. Lanzesac.

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VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Wheatlandside, from Akyab, May 29, 9 N., 27 W.
Lena, for Madras, May 31, 14 N., 26 W.
Sir Henry Lawrence, for Calcutta, May 3, 1 N., 25 W.
Guiding Star, from Rangoon, May 3, 14 S., 88 E.
Viscount, Calcutta to New York, May 6, 18 S., 84 E.

NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Fifeshire, from Penang to Queenstown, was spoken on April 17 in lat. 15 S., lon. 1 W., in charge of the mate, who is bringing her home, the captain having died on March 9.

PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JUNE 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Byng, and Miss Griffin.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Langley, and Mr. H. Robarts.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fishbourne, Mr. R. Rampini, and Col. Prinsep.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Holman, Dr. Winstone, and Mr. South.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Capt. Lord Giffard, and Mr. Shand.
SOUTHAMPTON to YOKOHAMA.—Mr. Rangan.
BRINDISI to MADRAS.—Major B. Hobart.

JULY 6.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. Maude, and Capt. W. Clelland.
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Rev. S. Slater, Mrs. Slater, and two children.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Lieut. T. Romilly.

JULY 13.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. G. Duncan and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Hynes.
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Roosmalecocq, and Miss Withers.

JULY 20.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Senmelher.

JULY 27.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Master and Miss Major.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Avery.

AUGUST 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Rev. J. Virtue.

AUGUST 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Chapman.

AUGUST 17.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Mellor.

AUGUST 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. G. M. Reilly and child.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. C. A. Kelly.

AUGUST 31.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Prestage and child.

SEPTEMBER 7.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. H. W. King, Col. N. B. Thoyts, and Mr. W. Lane.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. A. Byrne, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Hon. O. Cuffe.

SEPTEMBER 14.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. Lovell, Miss Tait, and Miss Lovell.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major and Mrs. Fraser.

SEPTEMBER 21.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Wace, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Page, and Mr. J. O. B. Saunders and friend.
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bellew.
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd.
VENICE to HONG KONG.—Rev. E. Davys and two children.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, and Mr. H. Blair.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Swinton, Major Lawrence, Miss Swinton, and Mr. E. E. and Mrs. Drummond.

SEPTEMBER 28.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. T. G. Cuthell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, and Mrs. J. G. Walker and child.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Col. J. M. Graham, and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Thompson.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. N. Theobald, Mr. T. Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Buryers.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. and Mrs. Wright.

OCTOBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Dr. L. D. and Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Becke, and Major and Mrs. Stewart.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. J. P. and W. L. Thomas, Mr. Toynbee, Col. C. Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs Fuchs.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Monro, Mrs. Connon, and Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Shaw.
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Charles and child, Capt. W. H. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Simpson, and Mrs. E. J. Gayer.
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mrs. Ewing and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Col. and Mrs. Warren and child.
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Brig. gen. and Mrs. Schneider, and Miss Schneider.
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Wadman and daughter.

OCTOBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Colquhoun, Mrs. Battye and child, Mr. H. D. Willcock, Mrs. Frost and child, and Mrs. R. Brown.
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. H. W. and Mrs. Reeves, Col. A. D. Vanrenen, Mr. Dane, and Mr. Snow.
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mr. A. and Mrs. Phillips, and Mr. E. C. and Mrs. Bernard.

Mails to India, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the *General Post Office, London*, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those VIA BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—
VIA SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, July 6.
VIA BRINDISI, on Friday, July 7.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 1s. | 1 oz., 2s. | each additional ½ oz. 1s.
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz. 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 9d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 1 oz., 2d. | 2 oz., 4d. | 4 oz., 7d. | 8 oz., 1s. 2d. | 12 oz., 1s. 9d. each additional 4 oz., 7d.
Via Southampton, under 1 oz., 1d. | 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz. 4d. | 8 oz. 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 4 oz., 4d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.		96 97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)		Actual	88 89
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		Sales.	88 89
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33			88 89
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36			83¾ 84¼
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43		In sterling	83¾ 84¼
3½ per Cent. 1853-54		taking	—
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55		Co.'s Rs.	83¾ 84
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan, 1854-55		1,000 as	
4½ per Cent. of 1870		equiva-	
4½ per Cent. of 1872		lent to	84 ¼
5 per Cent. of 1856-57		£100.	
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60			88 ½

India Exchanges.

BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 7⅞d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7¾d.
Madras	1s. 7⅞d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7¾d.
Bombay	1s. 7⅞d.	1s. 7⅞d.	1s. 7¾d.
Colombo	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 9d	1s. 9⅛ ⅛d.
Singapore	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Hong Kong	4s. 0¼d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1⅛d.
Shanghai	5s. 6⅞d.	5s. 7⅛d.	5s. 7⅜d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	4s. 3⅞d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	4s. 7 7-16d.
Five Franc Pieces, per oz.	4s. 11d.

Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock		104¾ to 105¼
	India 5 per cent.		102¼ to 103
	India 4 per cent.		84¼
	India Enfaced Paper, 4 per cent.		
	India 5 per cent. Enfaced Paper, 1872		85¼ to 86
	India Stock, Enfaced Paper, 5½ per cent., 1879		
	India Stock Debentures, 1858		
	" " " 1859		
	" " " 1863		
	" " " 1864		
	" " " 1864 or 1866		
	India Debentures		101¼ to 101¾
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.		40s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.		
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	114¼ to 115¼
Stock	Carnatic (Limited) gua. 5 per cent.	100	
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem.	2.8.0	
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